



William CAMDEN *Claronceux*  
Obijt A.D. 1623. Aetatis suae LXXIII.





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Obijt A.D. 1623. Aetatis suae LXXIII.

W. CAMDEN's K  
BRITANNIA  
ABRIDG'D;

WITH

IMPROVEMENTS, and CONTINUATIONS,  
to this present Time.

To which are added,

Exact LISTS of the Present No-  
bility of *England, Scotland, and*  
*Ireland* :

Also a Valuation of all

Ecclesiastical Preferments  
At the End of each County.

With many other Useful Additions.

The whole Carefully Perform'd, and Illu-  
strated with above Sixty Maps Exactly  
Engraven.

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V O L. I.

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London, Printed by J. B. for Joseph Wild, at the  
Elephant at Charing-Cross. 1701.

# COMMANDER'S BRITANNIA ABRIDGED

IMPROVEMENTS AND CONTINUATIONS  
 TO THE PRESENT TIME

EXTRACTS OF THE PRESENT NO-  
 BILITY OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND



At the Head of each County.  
 2 Vol. 4

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 vised with above Sixty Maps Engraved

VOL. I.

London Printed by A. B. for Joseph Stansfeld at the  
 Elephant & Castle 1791.

**TO THE**  
**Right Honourable and Honourable**  
**THE**  
**Knights Representatives**

Of the severall Counties of  
**ENGLAND** and **WALES,**

In this present Parliament Assembl'd.

Right Honourable, and Honourable,

**W**Hen the Eyes of all *Christen-*  
*dom* are fix'd upon *You* to  
Receive Peace or War from *Your* De-  
termination; when the **LIBERTY**  
of *Europe*, and the *Purity* of Reli-  
gion, attend upon *Your* Councils for  
their *Safety* and *Establishment*; how  
grossly would **BRITANNIA** be  
overseen, should She not seek for Pro-  
tection from *You*, Her immediate  
A **GUAR-**



## *Dedication.*

**GUARDIANS** and **DEFENDERS?**  
She knows She has a *Right* to *Your*  
**Concern**; She knows it is chiefly up-  
on Her account that *You* Interest Your  
Selves in Affairs of the remotest Na-  
tions; Affairs of the most general  
and most glorious Consequence that  
ever yet were brought before an *English*  
*Parliament*; but neither too weighty nor  
too difficult for that Vigour and Pru-  
dence which Your *Votes* and *Resolutions*  
have *Unanimously* express'd. How would  
the Great *Camden* rejoice, were he  
yet Living! To see *such* a Senate As-  
sembled under *such* a Monarch! To  
see the Memory of his **ELIZABETH**  
reviv'd in our **WILLIAM**, and the  
**PATRIOTS** of that Age exempli-  
fy'd in *You*! That *Your* Names may be  
transmitted to late Posterity, as those  
upon whose Care *Britannia* reposes  
Herself, in the most *Critical* Juncture  
She ever yet experienc'd; what Me-  
thod more effectual, than that of mak-  
ing *You* a *Part* of Her, and *Interweaving*  
*Your*

## *Dedication.*

*Your* Memory into Her very *Being* ?  
To do this *Justice* to the *Worth* of such  
*deserving* REPRESENTATIVES, is  
the Design and Ambition of,

Right Honourable and Honourable,

Your most Dutiful,

most Obedient,

and most Humble Servant:

---

THE

Dedication.

Your Memory into Her very Being  
To do this Justice to the Word of such  
deserving REPRESENTATIVES, is  
the Design and Ambition of

Right Honourable and Honourable

Your most Dutiful,

most Obedient,

and most Humble Servant.

The first Edition of our Author, Pub-  
lished by the ingenious Mr. Gifford, was  
received with Acclamations in the World, as  
it was expected, that it being so large  
and so full of matter, it would be a  
great Addition to our Author, Pub-

THE  
PREFACE.

**C**Amden's *Britannia* has had such an establish'd Reputation throughout the Learned World, both at Home and Abroad, that 'tis wholly needless to say any thing in its Commendation: But it will be expected, and with reason, that something be said of the following Abridgment.

The last Edition of our Author, Publish'd by the Ingenious Mr. Gibson, met with that Acceptance in the World as might be expected: But it being a very large Volume, and, upon account of its Maps and other Sculptures, unavoidably high in its Price, it was thought it might be of Publick Use, to Publish an Abridgment of



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*this Author; and to give a Summary View of these Kingdoms (in a succinct Method) Perfect and Exact.*

*To this purpose, for our Groundwork, we have Translated the admirable Epitome of Regner Vitellius, which has been so justly Applauded, and so often Printed abroad; and where he had left out any thing remarkable, or where, since his Time, Alterations or other Matters of Moment have happen'd, Care has been taken to make good his Omissions, to represent Places in their present State, and insert what has been since worth communicating to the Publick, and this with all the Accuracy possible, according to the best Helps and perfectest Notices could be obtain'd, after advising and consulting with many Learned and Ingenious Persons of the several Counties of England and Wales,*

*'Tis well known, that since Mr. Cambden's Time the Face and State of Places have been much alter'd; the late Civil Wars*

## The Preface.

*Wars occasion'd many Instances of this Nature ; but had they never happen'd, Time it self must necessarily create such a Change in a Century. I must own this has been done in Mr. Gibson's Edition of the Britannia, in the Additions and Improvements, but they being put at the end of each County, and referr'd to, and the turning leaves backward and forward being found very troublesome, it was thought more adviseable to insert our Additions in the Body of the Work, to give a true present Representation, and interweave with the Text such Improvements as were judg'd worth delivering, and which would suit with this Undertaking, where such a Brevity was to be consulted, as did not render the Narration Imperfect, or interrupt the Order and Method of the Author ; for which end you will find very little omitted but Digressions, and long Quotations, and such like ; but on the contrary, We have here added such Places as have been render'd Notable since, by giving Titles to some of the*

## The Preface.

present Nobility, or for some other Historical Matter, which is faithfully observ'd throughout the whole Performance.

The Maps are taken from the Plates of the late Ingenious Mr. Seller, Hydrographer to King Charles II. King James II. and His present Majesty. What his Skill and Abilities were in these Matters, is very well known to the present Age: King Charles and King James II. chose him to Survey the several Counties, being perfectly assured of his Fitness for such a Province, and his Integrity to perform it; after which Survey, these Plates were done by him with the greatest Care and Exactness.

To render this Undertaking yet more Useful, and to make it, in all respects, as Perfect as possible, and oblige the Reverend Clergy, and such others as are desirous to be inform'd in that particular, at the end of each County is added,

The



## The Preface.

The Valuation of the Benefices or Ecclesiastical Preferments in it, perform'd with Exactness from all the Helps could be procured.

In fine, I have endeavour'd, to the utmost of my Ability, to render this Abridgment, Perspicuous and Perfect, keeping, as much as might be, to the Expressions of the Author, omitting nothing of present Use or Entertainment, and not breaking the Thred of the Discourse, or rendring, by frequent Chasms, the Narration incoherent: And where (as I said before) Places have been since ennobled, by giving Titles to some of the present Peers of this Realm, I have inserted them, and continued, throughout the whole, the Successions of the Nobility down to this present Time. The like is done in Scotland and Ireland, with Fidelity and Care, after frequent Enquiries, and many Consultations with the respective Natives.

Having



## The Preface.

Having not had Leisure enough to Review every Sheet my self, I find some few Errata and Escapes of the Press have happen'd, which the Reader is desir'd to Correct. I have nothing more to add, but that if this Abridgment prove Useful to the Publick, I shall not repent me of the Pains I have taken; if not, I have, at least, done what I could to make it so.

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THE

THE  
L I F E  
O F

Mr. CAMDEN.

**W**illiam Camden was Born in the *Old-Baily*, May the 2<sup>d</sup> 1551. His Father (*Sampson*) was a Painter; his Mother was of the ancient Family of the *Curwens* in *Cumberland*. It is said, but how truly I know not, that he was a Scholar of the *Blewcoat-Hospital*.

At twelve years of Age he was sent to *Paul's School*, where he was first initiated in the Latin and Greek Tongues. He wanted a Patron to encourage him, and was therefore recommended to *Dr. Cooper*, afterwards Bishop of *Lincoln*, and lastly of *Winchester*, then Fellow of *Magdalen College* in *Oxon*, and Master of the School belonging to it; by whose means he was admitted Choirester: But tho' this promis'd well, yet for all his Patron he miss'd of a *Demie's Place*; so that he left the College, with his hopes, and was oblig'd to project a new Scheme for his future Fortunes.

Dr.

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Dr. *Thornton* was his next Encourager; and being by him invited to *Broadgate-Hall*, since *Pembroke College*, he prosecuted his Studies with great ardour. The Latin Graces yet us'd there, are said to be of his Composing. Here he became known to *Richard* and *George Carew*, ingenious Antiquaries. He staid near three years at this Place, and so Riveted himself into his Patron's good opinion, that when he was made Canon of *Christ-Church*, he carry'd our Author along with him thither. He was now scarce 20 years old when he stood for a Fellowship at *All-Souls*; but he was so oppos'd by the Popish Party, or at least such as were inclin'd that way, who knew he was not for their turn, that 'twas carry'd against him. Long after he urg'd this in answer to a groundless Accusation of his being Popishly affected, as will be shewn in its proper place.

Thus disappointed he left the University, being then, as is suppos'd, Batchelour of Arts: For it is evident, from the Register, that he supplicated for it, *A. D. 1570*. When many years after he attended Sir *Tho. Bodley's* Funeral, the University profer'd him the Degree of Master of Arts; but, as a thing then useless to him, he declin'd it.

Leaving *Oxford* in 1571, he immediately came to *London*, but we have no good account what Encouragment he met with there. We cannot suppose him to have  
had



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had any particular Employment, because then he Survey'd a considerable part of *England*, as he says himself. He was put upon a search after Antiquities by powerful Motives, such as his own natural Genius, which prompted him to the observing things of that nature whilst a School-Boy, and afterwards when in the University: When a School-Master he would fain have dismiss'd his Curiosity, but could not; and all the Vacations he had, he spent in viewing the venerable Monuments of our Ancestors. This was seconded by the importunity of Friends. To this he was encourag'd by Sir *Philip Sidney*, both the Dr. *Goodmans*, and others of the best Rank. The former of these Doctors procur'd him to be second Master of *Westminster-School*. We must suppose his Fame in the Realm increas'd with his Knowledge of it; and, doubtless, he was frequently apply'd to, to undertake this Province; yet the Difficulties that presented themselves were much greater than the Helps: For, his Collections seem'd only design'd for his private Satisfaction. *Ortelius* coming to *England*, apply'd himself to Mr. *Camden* as an Oracle; and the regard he had for his Country's Honour, join'd with the Deference he paid that Great Man, over-rul'd him at last into a resolve to Digest his Papers for Publick Use.

He



*The Life of Mr. Camden.*

He enter'd upon this Work with almost all imaginable disadvantages. It was a sort of Learning but then peeping into the World. It first broke out in *Italy*, where the Difficulty was inconsiderable: The remains of old Names and Histories were sufficient Guides. *France* and *Germany* had come under the hands of the Roman Historians as well as Conquerors; but *Britain* was another World to them, and the best Direction for that Search, was the Old *Itinerary* of *Antonine*, a very poor Guide.

Great pains he was at to procure Manuscripts or Printed Copies of this; both Learned Friends at home, and Correspondents abroad, were employ'd in the Service; and at last he obtain'd so much as belong'd to this Island.

Then tracing out the ancient Towns and Stations, he consider'd that the *Romans* did not impose new Names on all the Places they conquer'd, but contented themselves with the old, a little polishing them from their Roughness: This put him upon very nice Enquiries into the Criticisms of the British Tongue.

He was also oblig'd, with no less pains, to make himself Master of the Saxon Language: For their business being not *Dominion* (as that of the *Romans*) but *Possession*, they quite chang'd most of the old British Names, as well as method of Government. This Tongue was in a manner quite lost;  
and

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and having a long time been diffus'd in common Conversation, it cannot be thought it was much preserv'd in Books; yet tho' it had lain dead above 400 years, his insuperable Industry reviv'd it.

But this was not all, his trouble was as great to muster together and select such English Authors as were of any Repute: But happily, at last, by settling the *Itinerary*, by conquering the British and Saxon Tongues, by perusing our Ancient Historians, and surveying the several parts of *England*, the same Hand remov'd the Rubbish, laid the Foundation, and rais'd the Fabrick: However it was ten years in growing before the first Edition came out, which was in 1586, Dedicated to My Lord Treasurer *Burghley*. The various Editions both here and in foreign Parts, in the compass of a few years, let us know how 'twas receiv'd in the World, especially in an Age when Books were neither so much read, nor so well relish'd as now: And it may be affirm'd, that he himself was the only Person dissatisfy'd with it. 6 Editions  
in 4 Years.

The general Applause he met with, neither heightned him with Pride, nor slackned his Diligence. After this he Collects what else he thought useful, and rectifies his Errors as they came to his knowledge, Maturing his Design by a considerable space of Time, and perfecting his Observations by future Travel, in Company with Sir

*Robert*

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*Robert Cotton* : But in the midst of his Preparations he was interrupted by a Preferment which he did not so much as dream of.

In 1597, upon the Death of *Richard Leigh*, the then *Clarenceux King at Arms*, *Mr. Camden* was, by *Sir Fulk Grevil*, recommended to the Place; and the Queen's Grant was procur'd. He was created *October 23*. *Mr. Brook*, then *York Herald*, had an Eye upon this Preferment; but missing of it, waited only for an opportunity to show his resentments. *Mr. Camden* at the end of each County has drawn down a History of the respective Earls. Now *Brook's* Intention was, by picking a Quarrel in the business of Families, to expose *Mr. Camden's* forwardness, and the unreasonableness of their Choice, who preferr'd an Ignorant Man in Heraldry, and rejected an absolute Critick.

Now, that it was not a concern for Truth, or the Nobility's Honour, which induc'd him to expose *Mr. Camden's* Errors, what succeeded made appear: For the next year *Mr. Camden* Reprints his *Britannia*, and at the end of it publishes a Learned, tho' Modest, Defence of Himself and Work. And *Mr. Vincent*, a Herald, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, in this very business of Families, not long after, convinc'd the World, that *Mr. Brooks* had



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had not such a share of Infallibility as he flatter'd himself withal.

In the Year 1607, Mr. Camden put the last Hand to his *Britannia*, which gain'd him the Titles of the *Varro*, *Pausanias*, and *Strabo* of *Britain*, and the universal Applause of Learned Men.

It is hard to conceive how one Man's Life should perfect a Work of this Nature; yet it had but a small share of his; yet tho' his Time was divided, it was always employ'd for the Benefit of the Publick: For he was always either exciting the present Age to Vertue, by representing the Monuments of their Ancestors; or contriving the Happiness of Posterity, by forming Youth to Religion and Learning. Two Professions very different, and yet 'tis hard to say, whether discharg'd his Province best, The Antiquary or School-master.

To remedy the defects of his Predecessor's, Dr. *Grant's* Greek-Grammar, he presented the World with one of his own, the result of 22 years Observation, which is deservedly thought the best Introduction to that Language.

His consulting the interest of the Living, hinder'd not his veneration to the Dead: For his Recreation was to survey the Royal and Noble Tombs in *Westminster-Abbey*: And, to communicate the same pleasure to Posterity, he publish'd them *Anno* 1600, with an Historical Account of that Church's



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Foundation: And was no less Industrious in Collecting the Monuments of the University of Oxford.

He next publish'd a Volume of English Historians, Printed at Frankford in 1603, which he gratefully Dedicated to his Patron Sir Fulk Grevil. These, tho' but a taste, gave great light into the British History. What pity is it, that the same hand which gave us *Britannia*, had not furnish'd us with a Civil History likewise? This, as he tells us, he once set about.

Next year, by an Edition of his Remains Dedicated to Sir Robert Cotton, he paid his publick Respects to him, whose Conversation and Library were the main support of his Studies.

When the Gun-Powder-Plot broke out, at His Majesty's Command, he did, for the benefit of foreign Princes, publish an ample Narrative of the Fact, in a Latin Stile, suitable to the Subject. This is rank'd amongst the Books expressly prohibited to be read, by the Church of Rome, in 1667.

Tho' all these be useful, and becoming the Author's Character, yet they fall short of his *Britannia*; being only the Fruits of his spare hours, whilst that was the Darling of his Mind.

He next set about the Annals of Queen Elizabeth. This he begun at the Lord Burghley's request; but that Lord dying the next year, Mr. Camden seem'd very indifferent

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rent whether he perfected it or no: But at last seeing none else attempt it, he fell to Digesting his Materials in 1608, and Publish'd it Anno 1615. It was very acceptable to the most Eminent Persons of that Age, as appears by their Gratulatory Epistles: And no less a Man than the Great *Selden* pronounces this, and My Lord *Bacon's* History of *Henry VII.* to be unquestionably the best in their kind of any Extant. But the Censures he met with in the Business of *Mary Queen of Scots*, and the private Resentments of some Persons who thought him too severe in the Character of their Ancestors, made him resolve that the Second Part should not see the Light till after his Death: Thus tho' the whole was Finish'd in 1617, it came not out till 1625.

His first Preferment was to be Second Master of *Westminster* School: In which station he continu'd till the Death of Dr. *Grantham* Master, in whom he succeeded: But before that, he had the Prebend of *Ilfarcomb*, belonging to the Church of *Salisbury*, bestow'd on him by Bishop *Piers*.

What a satisfaction it was to him to see the Fruits of his own Industry in his School, appears from his own Expression of it, in a Letter to Archbishop *Usher*; in which he says, *That the then Bishops of London, Durham, and St. Asaph were his Scholars; besides many that were employ'd in eminent Sta-*

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*nions abroad.* He refus'd a Mastership of Request when offer'd; and kept to his School till made *King at Arms*. These were all the Preferments he ever was possess'd of.

His Acquaintance with Learned Men was Universal. He was at one time (as by most Learned Foreigners) visited by Six German Noblemen; and Wrote his *Lemma* in each of their Books, as a Testimony they had seen him. But the Centures hence. *Brissolini*, Embassador from *Henry III.* of France to Queen *Elizabeth*, contracted an Intimacy with him, tho' then but Second School-master at *Westminster*; and scarce Thirty Years Old.

*Gruter* severely check'd some Gentlemen of the *Elector Palatine's* Retinue for not having seen him; telling them, he wonder'd with what Face Men could stay any time here, and not consult such an Oracle.

*Pierreskins*, that universal Patron of Learning, was very Friendly to him; and his Acquaintance with *Thuanus*, that Prince of Modern Historians, tho' late, ought not to be forgotten. The Affairs of that unhappy *Mary Queen of Scots* appears to have been a principal Subject of their Correspondence.

He was very intimate with *Hottoman*, Secretary to the Earl of *Leicester*, and familiarly acquainted with *Pithæus*, and also *Puteanus*;



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*Puteanus* in whose hands, resolving to suppress the 2d Part of his *Annals* till after his Death, he intrusted a Duplicate of the Copy.

Of his Domestick Acquaintance, Mr. *Tho. Savil* of *Oxon* was one of the first. His untimely Death was Mr. *Camden's* great loss, tho' repair'd by a no less Intimacy with his Brother Sir *Henry*, who so admir'd Mr. *Camden's* Worth, that he would fain have had him spent his latter days at his House at *Eaton College*. Sir *Henry* was serviceable to him in settling his *History Lecture* at *Oxon*.

Archbishop *Usher* consulted him upon all occasions; and in return gave him great helps in the Affairs of *Ireland*, as Dr. *John Johnstoun* did in those of *Scotland*.

Sir *Robert Cotton* was his Companion in Studies and Travels, both at home and abroad.

Dr. *James*, the first Keeper of Sir *Tho. Bodley's* Library in *Oxon*, was very useful to him, as appears by several Letters not necessary to be here inserted.

Sir *Henry Spelman* calls himself his ancient Friend; and in his account of the Society of Antiquaries settled in *London*, makes Mr. *Camden* one of the Chief; as may be seen in his Preface before his Original Manuscript of the *History of Terms*.

He there tells you how the said Society was begun, discontinued, revived, and at last totally abolish'd. Thus



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Thus much for his Education, Works, and Friends: Let us now view him in his Retirement.

Towards Sixty Years of Age, he took a House at *Chesterburst*, ten miles from *London*, where he liv'd till his dying day, and Compil'd the greatest part of Queen *Elizabeth's* Annals.

About two Years before his Death, when by reason of Pains, Aches, &c. he was render'd incapable of Study, he founded his History Lecture in *Oxford* for the advantage of Posterity; settling the Manour of *Baxley* in *Kent*, valu'd at 400 *l.* per An. for the Maintenance thereof, after the expiration of the term of Ninety nine Years granted to one *William Heather*, which was to commence at Mr. *Camden's* Death; and he during the said term, was oblig'd yearly to pay the History Professor 140 *l.*

The University sent Mr. *Camden* a publick Letter of Thanks, and understanding the great value he had for the said Mr. *Heather*, they conferr'd the Degree of Dr. of Musick upon him; which procur'd them a new Benefaction; for he, to acknowledge their Kindness, Founded a Musick-Lecture.

Thus he eas'd himself of Worldly Cares, and left what remain'd, by Will drawn up by himself, in Charities to the Poor, Legacies to Relations, and small Memorials to some particular Acquaintance. The Of-

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He had his Books of Heraldry, the rest, both Printed and Manuscript, he gave to Sir Robert Cotton's Library: But by the procurement of Bishop Williams Dean of Westminster, and Lord-Keeper, the Printed part went to a new erected Library in that Church.

He was never out of England, tho' none could have expected a better Reception amongst Foreigners. He chose a Single Life: And tho' groundlessly accus'd of being Popishly affected, dy'd a sincere Protestant as he had all along liv'd; and most of his Books are fallen under the Censure of the Church of Rome. His Writings were Modest, his Conversation Easie, his Life Exemplary, and his Death Blessed.

He died at Chesilhurst the 9th of Novem. 1623. *Ætat. sue* 73. He was carry'd from the College of Heralds, in becoming Pomp, to Westminster-Abbey, where he was Bury'd in the South Isle near Casaubon and Chaucer. Over the place is a handsom Monument of white Marble, with his Effigies to the middle, a Book in his Hand, inscrib'd in the Leaves *Britannia*, and the following Inscription underneath.

*Qui.*

*Qui. Fide. Antiqua. & Opera. Assidua.*  
**BRITANNICAM. ANTIQUITATEM.**

*Indagavit.*

*Simplicitatem. Innatam. Honestis.*

*Studiis. Excoluit.*

*Animi. Solertiam. Candore. Illustravit.*

**GULIELMUS. CAMDENUS.**

*Ab. Elizabetha. R. Ad. Regis. Armorum.*

*(Clarentii. Titulo.) Dignitatem.*

*Evocatus.*

*Hic. Spe. Certa. Resurgendi. in Christo. S. E.*

**2.**

*Obiit. An. Dni. 1623. 9 Novembris.*

*Ætatis. Suae. 73.*

**A LIST**



# A LIST of the present Nobility of ENGLAND.

## DUKES.

**P**rince George of Denmark,  
Duke of Cumberland.  
Thomas Herbert, *Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery*,  
*Lord President of the Council.*  
Ford Grey, *Earl of Tankerville*,  
*Lord Privy-Seal.*  
William Cavendish, *Duke of Devonshire*, *Lord Steward of the King's Household.*  
—Howard *D of Norfolk.*  
Charles Seymour, *Duke of Somerset.*  
Charles Lenos, *D. of Richmond.*  
Charles Fitz-Roy, *D. of Southampton.*  
Charles Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Grafton.*  
James Butler, *D of Ormond.*  
Henry Somerset, *D. of Beaufort*  
George Fitz-Roy, *Duke of Northumberland.*  
Charles Beauclair, *Duke of St. Albans.*  
Charles Pawlet, *D. of Bolton*  
Meinhard Schonberg, *Duke of Schonberg.*  
Charles Talbot, *D. of Shrewsbury.*  
Thomas Osborne, *D. of Leeds.*  
Wriothesly Russel, *Duke of Bedford.*  
John Holles, *D. of Newcastle.*  
MARQUIS.  
John Sheffield, *Marquis of Normanby.*  
Robert Bertie, *Earl of Lindsey*,  
*Lord Great Chamberlain of England.*

## EARLS.

Charles Howard, *E. of Carlisle*,  
*Earl-Marshal of England during the Minority of the Duke of Norfolk.*  
Edward Villiers, *Earl of Jersey*,  
*Lord Chamberlain of the Household.*  
Aubrey de Vere, *E. of Oxford*,  
Anthony Grey, *Earl of Kent*,  
William Stanley, *E. of Derby*,  
John Manners, *Earl of Rutland.*  
—Hastings, *Earl of Huntingdon.*  
Henry Clinton, *E. of Lincoln.*  
Henry Howard, *E. of Suffolk.*  
Charles Sackville, *Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.*  
James Cecill, *E. of Salisbury.*  
John Cecill, *Earl of Exeter.*  
John Egerton, *Earl of Bridgewater.*  
Robert Sidney, *E. of Leicester.*  
George Compton, *E. of Northampton.*  
Edward Rich, *Earl of Warwick and Holland.*  
Basil Fielding, *E. of Denbigh*  
Pawlet St. John, *E. of Bolingbroke.*  
Thomas Fane, *E. of Westmorland.*  
Charles Montague, *E. of Manchester.*  
Thomas Howard, *E. of Berkshire.*  
Richard Savage, *Earl Rivers.*  
Charles Mordaunt, *E. of Peterborough and Monmouth.*  
Thomas Grey, *E. of Stamford.*  
\* Charles



## The Nobility of England.

Charles Finch, *E. of Winchelsea*.  
 Evelin Pierpont, *E. of Kingston*.  
 Charles Dormer, *Earl of Carnarvon*.  
 Philip Stanhope, *Earl of Chesterfield*.  
 Thomas Tufton, *E. of Thanet*.  
 Robert Spencer, *Earl of Sunderland*.  
 Robert Leake, *E. of Scarsdale*.  
 Edward Montague, *Earl of Sandwich*.  
 Henry Hyde, *E. of Clarendon*.  
 Algernon Capell, *E. of Essex*.  
 Robert Brudenell, *E. of Cardigan*.  
 James Annesley, *E. of Anglesey*.  
 John Granville, *E. of Bath*.  
 Thomas Bruce, *E. of Ailesbury*.  
 Charles Boyle, *E. of Burlington*.  
 Anthony-Ashley Cooper, *Earl of Shaftsbury*.  
 Edward-Henry Lee, *Earl of Litchfield*.  
 Thomas Lennard, *E. of Suffex*.  
 Lewis de Duras, *E. of Feverham*.  
 Charles Gerrard, *Earl of Macclesfield*.  
 Charles-Bodvile Roberts, *Earl of Radnor*.  
 William Paston, *Earl of Yorkmouth*.  
 Charles Berkeley, *E. of Berkeley*.  
 Daniel Finch, *E. of Nottingham*.  
 Laurence Hyde, *E. of Rochester*.  
 Mountague Bertie, *E. of Abingdon*.  
 Baptist Noel, *Earl of Gainsborough*.  
 Robert Darcie, *Earl of Holderness*.  
 Henry Windsor, *E. of Plymouth*.  
 Edward Ratcliff, *Earl of Derwentwater*.  
 William Bentinck, *E. of Portland*.

Ralph Montague, *E. of Montague*.  
 John Churchill, *Earl of Marlborough*.  
 Arthur Herbert, *Earl of Torrington*.  
 Richard Lomley, *Earl of Scarborough*.  
 George Booth, *Earl of Warrington*.  
 Francis Newport, *E. of Bradford*.  
 Henry Sidney, *E. of Rumney*.  
 William Zulestein, *E. of Rochford*.  
 Arnold Joost van Kepple, *Earl of Albemarle*.  
 Thomas Coventry, *E. of Coventry*.  
 Edward Russell, *E. of Orford*.  
 Henry d'Auverquerque, *E. of Grantham*.

### VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viscount Hereford*.  
 Francis Brown, *Visc. Mountacute*.  
 William Fienes, *Viscount Say, and Seal*.  
 Rowland Bellasis, *Viscount Falkenberg*.  
 Charles Townsend, *Viscount Townsend*.  
 Thomas Thynne, *Visc. Weymouth*.  
 Christopher Hatton, *Viscount Hatton*.  
 Henry Yelverton, *Visc. Longville*.  
 Richard Louthier, *Viscount Lonsdale*.

### BARONS.

George Nevill, *Lord Abergavenny*.  
 . . . Touchet

## The Nobility of England,

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • • • Touchet, Lord Audley.   | Lewis VVarson, Lord Rocking-     |
| Robert Bertie, Lord Willough- | ham.                             |
| be of Eresby.                 | Robert Sutton, L. Lexington.     |
| John West, Lord De la War,    | Marmaduke Langdale, Lord         |
| Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrers. | Langdale.                        |
| Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-   | VWilliam Berkley, L. Berkley     |
| walter.                       | of Stratton.                     |
| Edward Ward, L. Dudley and    | Charles Granville, L. Granville. |
| Ward.                         | Charles Cornwallis, L. Corn-     |
| Edward Stourton, L. Stourton. | wallis.                          |
| Richard Verney, L. Willough-  | Nathaniel Crew, Lord Crew.       |
| by of Broke.                  | John Arundel, Lord Arundel       |
| Ralph Eure, L. Eure.          | of Trerice.                      |
| Thomas Wharton, L. Wharton.   | VWilliam Craven, Lord Craven.    |
| Hugh Willoughby, Lord VWil-   | Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford     |
| loughby of Parham.            | of Chudleigh.                    |
| VWilliam Paget, Lord Paget.   | Peregrine Osborne, Lord Os-      |
| Francis Howard, Lord Howard   | borne.                           |
| of Effingham.                 | John Carteret, Lord Carteret.    |
| VWilliam North, Lord North    | Charles Bennet, L. Ossulston.    |
| and Gray of Rolleston.        | VWilliam Legg, L. Dartmouth.     |
| James Bruges, Lord Chandois.  | VWilliam Stawell, L. Stawell.    |
| Robert Cary, Lord Hunsdon.    | Francis North, Lord Guilford.    |
| Thomas Petre, Lord Petre.     | Sidney Godolphin, Lord Go-       |
| Charles Gerard, Lord Gerard   | dolphin.                         |
| of Gerard's Bromley.          | Henry Gernyn, Lord Dover.        |
| Thomas Arundel, Lord Arun-    | John Jefferyes, Lord Jefferyes.  |
| del of VVardour.              | James VValdegrave, L. VVal-      |
| Christopher Roper, L. Tenham. | degrave.                         |
| Foulk Grevill, Lord Brook.    | Hugh Cholmley, L. Cholmley.      |
| John Lovelace, Lord Lovelace. | John Ashburnham, Lord Ash-       |
| John Pawlet, Lord Pawlet of   | burnham.                         |
| Hinton St. George.            | VWilliam Farmer, L. Leimpster.   |
| Banester Maynard, L. Maynard. | Charles Butler, Lord VVeston.    |
| Charles Howard, Lord Howard   | Henry Herbert, Lord Herbert      |
| of Eberick.                   | of Chirbury.                     |
| Charles Mohun, Lord Mohun.    | John Thompson, Lord Haver-       |
| Thomas VVenworth, L. Raby.    | ham.                             |
| Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh.     | John Sommers, L. Sommers.        |
| Thomas Jermyn, Lord Jermyn.   | Christopher Vane, Lord Bar-      |
| VWilliam Byron, Lord Byron.   | nard.                            |
| John Vaughan, Lord Vaughan.   | Charles Montague, Lord Hali-     |
| Francis Carrington, Lord Car- | fax.                             |
| rington.                      |                                  |
| VWilliam VViddrington, Lord   |                                  |
| VViddrington.                 |                                  |
| John Colepeper, L. Colepeper. |                                  |
| Robert Lucas, Lord Lucas.     |                                  |

## The Nobility of England,

### ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.

Dr Thomas Tennison, *Lord, Archbishop of Canterbury.*  
 Dr John Sharp, *Lord, Archbishop of York.*  
 Dr Henry Compton, *Lord Bishop of London.*  
 Dr Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Bishop of Durham.*  
 Dr. Peter Mew, *Lord Bishop of Winchester.*  
 Dr. William Beau, *Lord Bishop of Llandff.*  
 Dr. William Lloyd, *Lord Bishop of Worcester.*  
 Dr. Thomas Smith, *Lord Bishop of Carlisle.*  
 Dr. Thomas Spratt, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*  
 Dr. Jonathan Trelawny, *Lord Bishop of Exeter.*  
 Dr. Gilbert Burnet, *Lord Bishop of Sarum.*  
 Dr. Humphrey Humphreys, *Lord Bishop of Bangor.*

Dr. Nicholas Stratford, *Lord Bishop of Chester.*  
 Dr. Simon Patrick, *Lord Bishop of Ely.*  
 Dr. Gilbert Ironside, *Lord Bishop of Hereford.*  
 Dr. John Hough, *Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.*  
 Dr. John More, *Lord Bishop of Norwich.*  
 Dr. Richard Cumberland, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough.*  
 Dr. Edward Fowler, *Lord Bishop of Gloucester.*  
 Dr. Richard Kidder, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*  
 Dr. John Hall, *Lord Bishop of Bristol.*  
 Dr. Edward Jones, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*  
 Dr. James Gardner, *Lord Bishop of Lincoln.*  
 Dr. John Williams, *Lord Bishop of Chichester.*  
 Dr. William Talbot, *Lord Bishop of Oxford.*

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## A LIST of the present Nobility of IRELAND.

**I**ohn Methuen, *Esq, Lord Chancellor.*  
 Dr. Mich. Boyle, *Archbishop of Armagh Primate of all Ireland.*  
 Dr. Narcissus Marsh, *Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.*  
 Dr. William Pallisur, *Archbishop of Cathell.*

Dr. John Vesey *Archbishop of Tuam.*  
 Cha. Boyle *Viscount Dungarvan, Lord High Treasurer.*

### DUKES: 2.

James Butler, *Duke of Ormond.*  
 Meinhardt Schonberg *Duke of Leinster.*

E A R L S



# The Nobility of Ireland,

## EARLS.

John Fitzgerald, *Earl of Kildare*.  
 --- O'Brien, *E. of Thomond*.  
 --- Bourke, *E. of Clanriccard*.  
 --- Touchet, *E. of Castlehaven*.  
 Richard Boyle, *E. of Cork*.  
 --- Macdonnell, *E. of Antrim*.  
 --- Nugent, *E. of Westmeath*.  
 Rob. Dillon, *E. of Roscommon*.  
 Rob. Rigdway, *E. of Londonderry*.  
 Basil Feilding, *E. of Desmond*.  
 Edward Brabazon, *E. of Meath*.  
 Laurence Barry, *E. of Barrymore*.  
 John Vaughan, *E. of Carbery*.  
 Peter Plunket, *E. of Fingall*.  
 Arthur Chichester, *E. of Donnegall*.  
 Cha. Lambert, *E. of Cavan*.  
 Will. O'Brien, *E. of Inchiquin*.  
 Donagh Maccarty, *E. of Clan-carty*.  
 Lionel Boyle, *E. of Orrery*.  
 Charles Coot, *E. of Monrath*.  
 Hen. Moor, *E. of Drogheda*.  
 Cha. Talbot, *E. of Waterford and Wexford*.  
 Hugh Montgomery, *E. of Mountalexander*.  
 Roger Palmer, *E. of Castelmair*.  
 Nich. Taaf, *E. of Carlingford*.  
 James Power, *E. of Tyrone*.  
 Rich. Jones, *E. of Ranelagh*.  
 Fra. Aungier, *E. of Longford*.  
 Arthur Forbes, *E. of Granard*.  
 Rich. Coot, *E. of Ballymount*.  
 Godart Ginkle, *E. of Athlone*.  
 Cha. Butler, *E. of Arran*.  
 Hen. de Massue, *E. of Galway*.

## VISCOUNTS 47.

Jenico Preston *Viscount Gormanston*.  
 David Roch *V. Fermoy*.  
 Rich. Butler, *V. Mountgarret*.

Geo. Villiers, *V. Grandison*.  
 Ia. Annley, *V. Valentia*.  
 --- Dillon, *V. Castelllogallen*.  
 --- Netterville, *V. Down*.  
 Arthur Loftus, *V. Ely*.  
 Tho. Beaumont, *V. Swords*.  
 --- Magennis, *V. Evagh. Ext.*  
 Tho. Needham, *V. Kilmorey*.  
 Dominick Sarsfield, *V. Killma-hock*.  
 --- Bourke, *V. Mayo*.  
 Geo. Sanderson, *V. Castletown*.  
 Patrick Chaworth, *V. Ard-magh. Ext.*  
 John Scudamore, *V. Sligo*.  
 Rich. Lumley, *V. Waterford*.  
 Philip Smith, *V. Strangford*.  
 --- Wenman, *V. Tuam*.  
 --- Molineux, *V. Maryborough*.  
 Fairfax, *V. Emunely*.  
 Peirce Butler, *V. Ikerine*.  
 Tho. FitzWilliams, *V. Merryon*.  
 Maximilian O Dempsey, *V. Glanmaleira Ext.*  
 Bryan Cockain, *V. Cullen*.  
 --- Tracy, *V. Rathcoole*.  
 --- Smith, *V. Carrington of Barefore*.  
 Rich. Bulkley, *V. Cashell*.  
 --- Brunker, *V. Lyons. Ext.*  
 --- Ogle, *V. Catherlogh*.  
 Butler, *V. Galmoy*.  
 Nich. Barnwell, *V. Kingland*.  
 --- Boyle, *V. Shannon*.  
 Clotworthy Skevington, *V. Masareen*.  
 Hugh Cholmondely, *V. Kells*.  
 --- Fanshaw, *V. Dromore*.  
 --- O'Brien, *V. Clare*.  
 Mark Trevor, *V. Dungannon*.  
 Cha. Boyle, *V. Dungarvon*.  
 Maurice Berkeley, *V. Fitzhard-ing, of Beerhaven*.  
 Will. Caulfeild, *V. Charlemount*.  
 Eliot Wingfeild, *V. Powercourt*.  
 Murrough Boyle, *V. Blessington*.  
 Ia. Lane, *V. Lanesborough*.  
 Dawney, *V. Down* Rich.



## The Nobility of Ireland.

Rich. Parsons, V. Rofs.  
Will. Steward, V. Mountjoy.

### BISHOPS.

Dr Rich. Tennison, B of Meath.  
Dr Will. Moreton, B of Kildare.  
Dr Edw. Wettenhall, B. of Cork  
and Rofs.  
Dr Simon Digby. B of Elphin.  
Dr Will. Smith, B of Kilmore  
and Ardagh.  
Dr Will. King, B of Derry.  
Dr Barth. Vigers, B of Ferns  
and Laghlin.  
Dr Will. Fitzgerald, B of Clon-  
fert.  
Dr Nath. Foy, B of Waterford  
and Lismore.  
Dr Will. Lloyd, B of Killalla  
and Achonry.  
Dr John Harpistongue, B of  
Offory.  
Dr Alex. Cairncross, B of Raphoe.  
Dr Toby Pullen, B of Dromore.  
Dr St George Ash B. of Clogher.  
Dr Edw. Walkinton, B of Down  
and Connor.  
Dr Tho. Smith, B of Lymerrick.  
Dr Thb. Lindsey, B of Killallow.

### BARONS 32.

Edw. Bermingham, Lord Ba-  
ron of Athenry.  
Almeric Courcy L B of Kinsale.  
Tho. Fitzmaurice, L B of Kerry  
and Lixnaw.

—Fleming, L B of Slane.  
Tho. St Laurence, L B of Howth.  
—Barnwell, L B of Trembleston.  
—Plunket, L B of Dunsany.  
—Butler, L B of Dunboyne.  
—Fitz Patrick, L B of upper  
Offory.  
Oliver Plunket, L B of Lowth.  
—Bourk, L B of Castle connell.  
—Butler, L B of Cahire.  
—Bourk, L B of Brittas.  
—Foliot, L B of Balishannon.  
Banaster Maynard, L B of  
Wicklow.  
—George, L B of Dundalk.  
Will. Digby, L B of Geshill.  
—Fitz Williams, L B of Lifford.  
Will. Blaney, L B of Monaghan.  
Henry Herbert, L B of Castle-  
Island.  
—Bregon, L B of Laughlin  
Ext.  
Hen. Hare, L B of Coleraine.  
—Sherrard, L B of Letrim.  
—Mac Gwire, L B of Iniskeil-  
ling.  
—Hawley, L B of Dunamore.  
Geo. Allington, L B of Killard.  
—King, L B of Kingston.  
Hen. Barry, L B of Santry.  
—Annesley, L B of Altham.  
John Cutts, L B of Gowram.  
Tho. Coningesby, L B of Clan-  
brazil.  
Charles Hamilton, L B of  
Strabane.

# A LIST of the present Nobility of SCOTLAND.

## DUKES 3.

**H**amilton D Hamilton  
Dowglas D Queensbury  
Gordon D Gordon

## MARQUISES 3.

Dowglas M Dowglas  
Montross M Graham  
Murray M Athol.

## EARLS 63.

Campbel E Argile  
Lindsey E Crawford  
Hay E Arrol  
Keith E Marshall  
Southerl E Southerla  
Erskeine E Mar.  
Graham E Monteith  
Lesly E Rothes  
Dowglas E Morton  
Erskeine E Buchan  
Cunningham E Glencairn  
Montgomery E Eglington  
Kennedy E Cassils  
Sinclar E Cathness  
Stewart E Murray  
Maxwell E Niddisdale  
Seaton E Winton  
Levingston E Linlithgow  
Hume E Hume.  
Drummond E Perth  
Seaton E Dunferling  
Fleming E Wigton  
Lyon E Strathmore  
Ker E Roxborough  
Hamilton E Abercorn

Erskeine E Kelley  
Hamilton E Haddington  
Stewart E Galloway  
Mac-Kenzy E Seaforth  
Carr E Lothian  
Hay E Kinnoul  
Campbell E Lowden  
Crichton E Dumfreis  
Alexander E Sterling  
Bruce E Elgin  
Carney E Southesk  
Stewart E Traguair  
Car E Ancram  
Weims E Weims  
Ramsey E Dalhousie  
Ogilbie E Arlie  
Ogilbie E Finlator  
Dalziel E Carnwath  
Levingston E Callandar.  
Lesley E Leven  
Johnstown E Anadale  
Mauld E Panmeure  
Hay E Tredall  
Carnegy E North-Esk  
Bruce E Kincarden  
Lindsey E Balcarras  
Dowglas E Forfar  
Middleton E Middleton  
Gordon E Aboyn  
Scot E Tarus  
Levingston E Newbruigh  
Boyd E Kilmarnock  
Cochran E Dundonald  
Dowglas E Dunbarton  
Keith E Kintor  
Campbel E Braid-Albin  
Gordon E Aberdeen  
— E Melvil

# The Nobility of Scotland.

## VISCOUNTS, 19.

Carey *V* Falkland  
 Constable *V* Dumbar  
 Murray *V* Searmont.  
 Gordon *V* Kenmear  
 Arbuthnett *V* Arbuthnet  
 Crichton *V* Frendraught  
 Seaton *V* Kingston  
 Macgil *V* Oxenford  
 Ingram *V* Irwin  
 Levingston *V* Kilsyth  
 Osborn *V* Dumblane  
 Graham *V* Dundee  
 Cheyney *V* Newhaven  
 Graham *V* Preston  
 Dalrymple *V* Stairs.

## LORDS, 48.

— *L* Forbes  
 Frazer *L* Salton  
 Gray *L* Gray  
 Alexander *L* Cathcart  
 Henry *L* Saintclare  
 Dowglass *L* Mordington  
 Francis *L* Semple  
 John *L* Elphinston  
 Charles *L* Oliphant  
 Frazer *L* Lovat  
 John *L* Borthwick  
 George *L* Ross  
 Sandilands *L* Torphichen.  
 Leslie *L* Lindoris  
 Elphinston *L* Balmerinoch  
 and Cowper.

Erksine *L* Catdrass  
 Stewart *L* Blantire  
 James *L* Cranston  
 Balfour *L* Bursleigh  
 Ker *L* Jedburgh  
 Drummond *L* Madertie  
 — *L* Reth  
 Archibald *L* Napier  
 Henry *L* Fairfax  
 Richardson *L* Cramond  
 Walter *L* Aston  
 Donald *L* Rae  
 James *L* Forester  
 Forbes *L* Pitligo  
 Mackel *L* Kirkudbright  
 Charles *L* Frazer  
 Hamilton *L* Bargeny  
 Ogilby *L* Bamff  
 Murray *L* Elibank  
 Galloway *L* Founkel  
 Falconer *L* Hacerton  
 Hamilton *L* Belhaven  
 John *L* Carmichell  
 Sutherland *L* Duffes  
 Andrew *L* Rollo  
 Robert *L* Colvill  
 David *L* Ruthen  
 Jon *L* Rutherford  
 John *L* Bellendon  
 Lesly *L* Newark  
 Weims *L* Burnt Island  
 David *L* Nairn  
 Hume *L* Polward

BRITAN.







A New Mapp of  
ENGLAND  
and WALES  
By John Seller.

OCEAN.

ST. GEORGES  
CHANNEL.

THE CHANNEL.

FRANCE  
English Miles  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

# BRITAIN.

**B**RITAIN, call'd also *Albion*; and by the Greeks *Βρετανία*, *Βρεταννική*, *Πρετανία*, *Ἀλβίων*, and *Ἀλβίων*, the most famous Island <sup>The Name of Britain.</sup> in the whole World, is separated from the Continent by the Ocean, and lies over against *Germany* and *France*, in a Triangular Form, hav- <sup>Its Situation.</sup> ing three Promontories shooting out three several ways, viz. *Belerium* [the Land's-End] to the West, *Cantium* [the Kentish Foreland] to the East, *Tarvisium* or *Orcas* [Cathness] to the North. On the West, which is over against *Ireland*, the *Ver-givian* Sea breaks in; on the North it is washed by the vast and wide Northern Ocean; on the East, where it lies over against *Germany*, by the German Ocean; on the South, opposite to *France*, by the British Channel.

Thus separated at a convenient distance from its Neighbouring Nations, and fitted, by its commodious Harbours, for the Traffick of the whole World, it seems to have advanc'd it self, on all sides, into the Sea, for the common good of Mankind; for, between *Kent* and *Calais* in *France*, it stretches out so far into the Sea, and the Channel is so very narrow, that some have been of Opinion, that they have been join'd there; to confirm which Opinion, they Cite *Virgil's* Verse,

*Et penitus toto divisos Orbe Britannos,  
And Britain quite from all the World disjoin'd.*

B

Because,



## BRITAIN.

*Because, says Servius, Britain was anciently join'd to the Continent; and that of Claudian they urge in imitation of Virgil,*

— *Nostro diducta Britannia Mundo,  
Britain sever'd from our World.*

*The Form.*

*Its Com-  
pass.*

*Livy and Fabius Rusticus*, have made the Form of this Island to resemble an Oblong Platter, or two-edged Axe; and such certainly is its shape towards the South, which yet is ill apply'd to the whole Island. For Northward, the vast tract of Land, stretching forward to the utmost shore, grows sharp, like a Wedge. The Ancients suppos'd it so large in circumference, That *Cesar*, who was the first *Roman* that discover'd it, wrote, *That he had found out another World*; imagining it to be so large, that it seem'd not to be surrounded with the Sea, but even to encompass the Ocean. But our Age, by the many surveys made by several Persons, hath now pretty well found out the true Dimensions of the whole Island; for, from *Tarvisum* [Cathness] to *Belerium* [the Lands-End] are computed 912 Miles; from thence along the Southern Coasts to *Cantium* [the Kentish Foreland] 320 Miles; hence coasting the German Ocean for 704 Miles, it reaches *Tarvisum*; so that, by this Computation, the whole Island is 1836 Miles in Compass, which Measure falls short of *Pliny's*. Now they that have more accurately compar'd the Spaces of the Heavens with the Tracts of the Earth, have plac'd *Britain* under the 8th Climate, and include it within the 18th and 26th Parallels computing the longest Day at 18 Equinoctial Hours and a half. The Lands-End, according to the Spherical Figure of the Earth, they place 13 Degrees 50 Scruples, and the *Kentish Foreland* in 21 Degrees of Longitude. As for the Latitude, they measure in the Southern parts 50 Degrees 10 Scruples; at *Cathness* 59 Degrees 40 Scruples. So that

## BRITAIN.

8

that *Britain*, by this Situation, must be blessed with a fertile Soil and a most temperate Air. And, indeed, the Air is here so Temperate and Even, that the Summers are not so scorching, by reason of the gentle Gales which moderate the Heats; which, as they invigorate every thing that grows, so they give health and refreshment to both Man and Beast. The Winters also are here mild and gentle, both by reason of those still Showers which break and soften the sharpness of the Cold, and because that the Seas, which encompass it, do so cherish the Land with a gentle warmth, that the Cold is not near so violent here, as it is in *France* or *Italy*; the Soil (as *Corn. Tacit.* observes) produceth all things in great plenty, except the Olive, Vine, and some other Fruits peculiar to hotter Climates; the Fruits of the Earth are forward in coming up, but slow in ripening, both which are effects of one and the same Cause, the great moisture of the Earth and Air. But so happy is *Britain* in the plentiful Product of all manner of Grain, that *Orpheus* hath Nam'd it, *The very Seat of Ceres*; and formerly it was the Granary of the Western Empire: from hence the Romans every Year, in 900 Vessels, Transported vast Quantities of Corn, for the Supply of their Garrisons in *Germany*. This happy Fertility and Pleasantness of *Britain*, gave occasion to some People to imagine, that these were the *Fortunate Islands*; for when (as *Robert of Avesbury* tells us) Pope *Clement VI.* had declar'd *Lewis* of *Spain* King of the *Fortunate Islands*; and, to effect this, had begun to Levy Forces in *France* and *Italy*, our Countrymen were of opinion, that that these Preparations we design'd against *Britain*, as one of the *Fortunate Islands*; nay, our very Grave Embassadors, then Resident at *Rome*, were so strongly possess'd with this Opinion, that they withdrew in a disgust, and hasten'd Home to acquaint their Country with its approaching Danger: Nor, indeed, wou'd any Man in our Age

*The Air.*

## BRITAIN.

think otherwise, who considers the *Fortunate State* of the *British Island*; it is certainly the Master-piece of Nature, perform'd when she was in her best and gayest Humour; which she plac'd as a Little World by it self, on the side of the Greater; for the Pleasure and Recreation of Mankind; for which way soever the Eye is turn'd, it is entertain'd with a Charming Variety, and Prospects extremely Delightful. I need not enlarge on the Inhabitants, nor commend the Vigour and Firmness of their Constitution, their good Humours and Civility, and their Courage and Bravery, so often try'd both at Home and Abroad, and well known to the remotest Corner of the Earth.

*The First Inhabitants.*

*The first Inhabitants, and the reason of the Name.*

But concerning the ancient and first Inhabitants of this Island, and the Original of the Name of *Britain*, many different Opinions have been started; nor, indeed, ought We, *Britans*, to expect more certain Evidences in this matter, than other Nations, who, as well as our selves, remain ignorant, or uncertain, of their first Rise. For the first Inhabitants of Countries had other Cares and Thoughts to trouble themselves with, than to be at leisure to Transmit their Originals to Posterity: For, indeed, their Life was rude and unciviliz'd, and wholly employ'd in War, and consequently without Learning. Moreover the *Druids*, who were the Priests among the *Britans* and *Gauls*, and to whose Care the Preservation of their Records was committed, and the *Bards*, whose business it was to celebrate all gallant and brave Adventures, thought it unlawful to commit any thing to Books or Writing; which if they had, might have been lost in so great a tract of Time, and so great alterations as have happen'd in this Island. But in the following Ages,



Ages, there arose, in many Nations, a sort of Men, who endeavour'd to supply these defects out of their own conceits, which many Persons quickly embrac'd, and being taken with the pleasure of the Fables, easily believed. To omit others, one *Geoffry of Monmouth*, in the Reign of *Henry II.* publish'd an History of *Britain*, translated, as he pretends, out of the British Tongue; wherein he tells us of one *Brutus*, a Trojan by descent, the Son of *Silvius*, Grandchild to *Ascanius*, and Great-grandchild to the famous *Aeneas*; that the Birth of this *Brutus* cost his Mother her Life, and having Kill'd his Father by Chance, that he flew into *Egypt*, and there deliver'd from Slavery the Progeny of *Helenus*, Son of *Priam*; and having Conquer'd King *Pandrasus*, Marry'd his Daughter, put to Sea with the remainder of his Trojans, and, being advis'd by the Oracle of *Diana*, steer'd his Course to this our Western Island; accordingly that he Sail'd through the Straits of *Gibraltar*, and arriv'd in *Aquitain*, where he overcame *Golfarius Pictus*, King of *Aquitain*, and Built the City of *Tours*; and having overrun *Gaul*, he cross'd over into this Island, then Inhabited by Giants; and having overcome them, together with *Gogmagog* the greatest of them, he gave this Island the Name of *Britain* from his own Name, in the Year of the World 2855, and before Christ 1108. Thus far *Geoffry*: But others there are who bring other Reasons for the Name of *Britain*; *Sir Tho. Elliot*, a very Learned Person, derives it from a Greek Word, *Πευτανία*; *Humphry Loyd* refers its Original to the British Word *Pridcain*, that is, a white Form; *Pomponius Latus* tells us that the Britans of *Armorica* in France gave it that Name. *Goropius Becanus* will have it that the Danes settled here and so call'd it *Bridania*, that is, *Free Dania*; others derive it from *Prutania*, a part of Germany; *Bodin* imagines it took its Name from *Bretta* a Spanish Word signifying *Earth*; *Forcatulus* from *Brithin*,

*Brutus.*

### The First Inhabitants.

which was the Name of a sort of Drink among the Greeks; others derive it from the *Brutii* in Italy, whom the Greeks call'd *Bēstius*.

These are all the Opinions (that I cou'd gather) were ever thought worthy any regard, concerning the Name of *Britain*; but as we cannot but think the Fictions of Foreigners very ridiculous, so we cannot approve the Accounts of our own Countrymen. And, indeed, in these and such like Cases, it is easier to detect a Falsity than to establish a Truth. But if we cou'd be once satisfy'd that this Story of *Brutus* was true, it wou'd put an end to any further search after the British Original. Since therefore there are so many different Opinions, both concerning the Notion of the Name, and the first Inhabitants of *Britain*, I hope the Reader will excuse me too if I modestly interpose my own Thoughts, not for the sake of Contention, but purely for the discovery of Truth. To begin our Enquiries therefore as high as we can (omitting *Cesar*, *Diodorus*, and other Writers, who will have the *Britains* *Αυτόχθονας*, and *Aborigines*, that is, Home-bred, and never Transplanted from any other place, imagining that Mankind sprung out of the Earth like Mushrooms.) We are inform'd, by *Moses*, in the sacred History, that after the Flood, the three Sons of *Noah*; *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*, after their Issue were Multiplied, left the Mountains of *Armenia*, where the Ark had rested, separating themselves into the several Quarters of the Earth, and that by them the whole World was Peopled; and Reason, as well as the Authority of *Theophilus Antiochenus*, may prove, that some of their Posterity came into this Island. Whereas (says he) in old time there were but few Men in Arabia and Chaldaea; after the Division of Tongues, they were more and more encreas'd; hereupon some went toward the East, others to other parts of the great and wide Continent, others travelling towards the North, seeking

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seeking a place where to settle, march'd on till at last they came to Britain, seated in the Northern Climates. Moses himself expressly asserts the same, when he tells us, That the Islands of the Gentiles were divided in their Lands, by the Posterity of Japhet. The Islands of the Gentiles Divines Interpret to be those which lay farthest off; and Wolphangus Musculus, a Divine of good Repute, is of Opinion, That the Nations and Families which descended from Japhet, were the first Possessors of the European Islands; such as are (saith he) England, Sicily, &c. For from his several Sons came the several Nations; from Magog, the Massagetae; from Javan, the Jonians; from Thubal, the Spaniards; from Mesech, the Moscovites; and and his Eldest Son Gomer, in these our remote parts of Europe, gave both Original and Name to the Gomerians, who were afterwards call'd Cimbri and Cimmerii; for that Name of the Cimbri, or Cimmerii, did, in process of Time, almost fill all these parts of the World, and extended it self very far in Germany and Gaul. And from these Gomerii of Gaul, I have always thought that our Britans had their Original and Name; in which I am confirm'd by the genuine and proper Name of the Britans; for the Welch, to this day, call themselves, Kumero, Cymro, and Kumeri; a Welch-woman, Kumeraes; and their Language Kumeræg; and from whence can these Names be deriv'd but from that Gomer, and those Gomeri in Gaul, the Seat, doubtless, of the Gomerians? Why then shou'd we not allow our Britans, or Cumeri, to be the genuine Off-spring of Gomer, and that from him they derive this Name. This is my Opinion concerning the Original of the Britans; and this Account of our Descent seems much more Substantial, Ancient, and better Grounded, than that from Bræus and Troy. Nay, I can prove that our Britans are really Descended from the Gauls, by the Name, Situation, Religion,

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Customs,



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Customs, and Language of both Nations; in all which particulars the Ancient *Gauls* and the *Britans* seem to have agreed, as if they had been but one People: As touching the Name, since I have spoken of it before, I shall only repeat thus much, that as the ancient *Gauls* were call'd *Gomerai*, *Gomerita*, and, by contraction, *Cimbri*; so likewise were our *Britans* call'd *Cumeri* and *Kimbri*: Now that the *Gauls* were call'd *Gomeri*, *Josephus* and *Zonaras* do both testifie; and that they were also call'd *Cimbri*, may be gathered from *Cicero* and *Appian*; those Barbarians whom *Marius* overthrew, *Cicero* plainly Names *Gauls*. *Caius Marius* (saith he) put a check upon the *Gaulish Forces*, who were pouring into *Italy*. And all Historians do agree that these were the *Cimbri*; and the Armour of *Beleus*, their King, dug up at *Aix* in *Provence*, where *Marius* defeated them, proves the same; for these Words, *BELEOS CIMBROS*, were Engraven on it in a strange Character: All Writers do agree that those were *Gauls*, who, under the Conduct of *Brennus*, Robb'd the Temple of *Delphi* in *Greece*; and that those were call'd *Cimbri*, we are assur'd from *Appian*, in his *Illyricks*; *The Celtæ* or *Gauls* (saith he) who are call'd *Cimbri*.

Since therefore these Nations agree in their most Ancient Name, whence can we imagine that Name shou'd pass over into this Island, but along with the first Planters that came hither out of *Gaul*, a Country parted from it but by a very narrow Channel? For the World was not Peopled at once, but it must be granted, that those Countries which lay nearest to the Mountains of *Armenia*, were first of all Inhabited; as for instance, the *Lesser Asia*, and *Greece*, before *Italy*; *Italy*, before *Gaul*; and *Gaul*, before *Britain*; Reason also may convince us, that every Country must receive its first Inhabitants, rather from Neighbouring, than remote Places. Who wou'd  
not

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not judge, that *Cyprus* was first Peopl'd from *Asia*, next to it; *Crete* and *Sicily* from their Neighbour *Greece*; *Corsica*, from *Italy*; and to come nearer Home, *Zealand* from *Germany*, bordering on it, rather than from the distant parts of *Tartary* or *Mauritania*? So also, why shou'd we not think that our *Britan* was first Peopl'd by the *Gauls* our Neighbours, rather than by the *Trojans*, *Albans*, or *Brutians*, who lie at such a distance from it? Nor, indeed, do Writers fetch the first Inhabitants of *Britain* from any other place than *Gaul*, its next Neighbour: *The Sea Coasts of Britain* (saith *Cesar*) are *Inhabited by those who came out of Belgium in Gaul to make new Conquests, and there remain'd.* *Tacitus* also Writes, *That 'tis highly probable that Britain was first Peopl'd by the Gauls which lie so near them.*

The Religion also of both Nations was the same; among the *Britans* (saith *Tacitus*) you'll find in use the Religion of the *Gauls*; and *Cesar* and *Tacitus* plainly tell us, That both Nations had their *Druids*; but by what Name soever these Priests were known to the *Celts* and the *Britans* in their own Tongue, this Word *Druidæ* seems deriv'd from a Greek Original, viz. *Δρῦς*, an Oak; because they esteem'd nothing more sacred than the *Misseltoe* of an Oak; their Residence was also in Groves. uor did they perform any of their Ceremonies without some Branches or Leaves of that Tree; it is also probable, that from these *Druids* our Saxon Ancestors call'd a Magician, in their Language, *Dry*.

Among their Religious the *Gauls* had also their Bards, whose Office it was to Sing to the Harp, those Songs they had made on the Exploits of famous Men: The same sort of Men have also this Name among the Modern *Britans*; the *Gauls* also reckon'd by Nights, setting the Night before the Day in their Account of Time, and even in this 'tis certain our *Britans* agreed with them; for that

*Druids.*

*Bards.*

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that space of time which the Latins call *Septimana*, and two *Septimana's*, they term'd *With-nos*, that is, *Eight Nights*, and *Pymthec-nos*, that is, *Fifteen Nights*; nay, we still retain that old way of reckoning in our *Sennight* and *Fortnight*, which are plainly contracted from *Sevensnight* and *Fourteennight*.

*Their Government.*

Likewise both Nations were under the same form of Government, neither being under the Rule of one single Person, but as *Gaul*, so also *Britain*, had many Kings. And as the *Gauls*, on extraordinary Occasions, us'd to Call a Publick Council of the whole Nation, and choose One to be their General Commander; so likewise did the *Britans*, on the like Occasion, as may be gather'd from these Words of *Cesar*, *The chief Command and Management of the War was, by an universal Consent, committed to Cassibellanus.*

*Their Manners.*

Nor were the Manners of the Nations different; for, not to mention that they were both, Valiant and Hardy, both delighting in Blood, &c. In their Manners (saith *Strabo*) the *Britans* are like the *Gauls*; and he immediately adds, that *As to their Fighting, they are, for the most part, Fierce and Cruel, like the Gauls.* *Tacitus* also agrees with him, *Those of the Britans which the Romans have not yet Conquer'd, remain just such as the Gauls were formerly.* And, in another place, *The Britans are next to the Gauls, and just like them.* The *Gauls* (saith *Strabo*) are of a quick and ready Wit, and readily take any sort of Learning; nor were the *Britans* inferiour; nay, *Agricola* in *Tacitus*, prefers them, in that particular, before the *Gauls*. From the Levity of the *Gauls*, which *Cesar* calls by the gentle Name of an Infirmity, they became so Credulous, that the Credulity of the *Gauls* grew into a Proverb; nor, in that respect, have our *Britans* Degenerated, who easily lend an Ear to every idle Story; and, out of a superstitious Hope or Fear, Credit any silly Predictions. *Strabo* tells

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us, that the *Gauls* wou'd be highly concern'd, to see any Abuse offer'd to Relations; that the same concern dwells in our *Britans* is so notorious as to need no Proof. *The Gauls* (as *Cæsar* writes) according to their Greatness, either of Birth, or Riches, had so many more Servants and Dependants in their Retinue, these they call'd *Ambacti*; and this was the greatest piece of State amongst them; nor do our British Nobility and Gentry, at this day, account any thing so Honourable as a large Retinue; from them, 'tis thought, the English learn'd to carry such Troops of Attendants with them; *Cæsar* and *Strabo* tell us, That the *Houses* of the *Britans* and *Gauls* were alike, being Seated in the midst of Woods.

I cou'd give many more Instances of their agreement, but I forbear to mention more, but proceed to the Language, on which particular will lie a great stress of the Controversie; for every one will allow, that those People which speak the same Language, must be deriv'd from one common Original. As for instance, If all our Histories had chanc'd to have been lost, or that none of them had told us that we English are descended from the Germans, the *Scots* from the *Irish*, the *Britans* of *Bretagne* in France from our *Britain*, yet the great affinity of Language wou'd alone sufficiently prove it; nay, much better than any Historian: If therefore I can shew that the ancient *Gauls* and our *Britans* spake the same Language, all must grant them to proceed from one and the same Original; nor is it of any weight in this case what *Cæsar* writes, That the *Gauls* themselves spoke different Languages, since *Strabo* tells us, that they differ'd only from one another in Dialect. They did not all use a Language exactly the same, but it vary'd only some small matter. But that the Language of the ancient *Gauls* was the same with that of the *Britans* (allowing a small difference in the Dialect) we may infer from *Cæsar*,

### *The First Inhabitants.*

far, where he writes, that it was usual for the Gauls, who wou'd be thoroughly instructed in the Discipline of the Druids, to go over into *Britain* to our *Druids* to learn it; now seeing they us'd no Books, we must conclude their Language to be alike, which *Corn. Tacitus* expressly tells us, *The Britans and Gauls* (saith he) *differ not much in their Speech.* From hence it comes, that the ancient Names of Places, in both Kingdoms, had the same termination, viz. *Dunum, Briua, Ritum, Durum, Magnus, &c.* For this is a certain proof that we English are descended from the Germans, because the modern Names of our Towns end in *Borough, Berry, Ham, Sted, Fort, Thorp,* and *Wick*, which plainly correspond with the German terminations of *Burg, Berg, Heim, Stadt, Furdt, Dorpe, Wijck*; and, to put this matter past dispute, though the modern French Language is made up, for the most part, of the Latin and the German, yet there still remain in it a great many old Gaulish Words; and which come as near as possible to the British Language; for example, the French at this day use the Word *Guerir*, the Britans *Guerif*, to heal; the French *Gnaine*, the Britans *Gnain*, a Sheath; the French *Derechef*, the Britans *Derchefu*, moreover; the French *Camur*, the Britans *Cam*, crooked; the French *Bateau*, the Britans *Bad*, a Boat; the French *Baston*, the Britans *Pestoon*, a Staff; the French *Havre*, the Britans *Aber*, an Haven; and *Comb* is yet in use with both Nations for a Valley.

From these Instances it may be concluded, that the Language of both Nations were the same, and consequently their Original; for it is to be granted that *Gaul*, as being nearer to *Armenia*, was first Inhabited; Besides (as *Strabo* writes) as *Gaul* abounded in *Corn*, so did it much more in *Men*; and it is reasonable to suppose, that since the *Gauls* sent Colonies into *Italy, Spain, Germany, Thrace,* and *Asia*, they did much rather into *Britain*, a  
Country

Country much nearer them, and as Plentiful as any; and it must redound to the Glory of the *Britans*, that they are descended from the *Gauls*, who were so famous for their Military Exploits; and with whom the Romans, for a long time, maintain'd a War, not for Honour or Empire, but purely for Self-preservation. Nor ought we to omit what *George Buc*, a Man Eminent both for his Extraction and Learning, observes out of *Mekercus*, That the Germans call a Frenchman *Wallon*; and that when the German Saxons first came over hither, and heard the *Britans* speak the Gaulish Language, they call'd them *Walli*, that is, *Gauli*; *Walch*, among the Germans, not barely signifying a Stranger, but most properly a *Gaul*; and withal he observes, that the French, at this day, call that Country *Galles* which we call *Wales*; and that the ancient Scots divided all the British Nations into *Gaol*, and *Galle*, that is, as he interprets it, into the *Gallech*, and the *Galli*: But if our *Britans* are still resolv'd to lay claim to a Trojan Original, I will not oppose them, but that pretence will be best grounded on their Descent from the *Gauls*. For it is said by some (as *Ammianus* writes) that after the Destruction of Troy, a few that fled thence, possess'd themselves of Gaul, at that time unpeopled.

### The Name of Britain.

But you will say, if *Cumero* be the primitive Name, whence then comes *Albion*? Whence *Britain*? Give me leave, in this point, to deliver my real Thoughts, which I am satisfy'd are the real Truth. The same Things may be consider'd under various circumstances; and therefore be justly express'd under various Names; and if you search into particular Instances, both of modern and ancient Times, you must observe, that all Nations have been, by Strangers, call'd by Names quite different



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rent from what they call'd themselves; thus they who call'd themselves *Israelites*, were call'd by the Greeks, *Hebrews* and *Jews*, and by the Egyptians, *Huefi*; thus the Greeks call'd those *Syrians*, who Nam'd themselves *Aramaans*; and those who call'd themselves *Chusii*, were by the Greeks, for their black Faces, term'd *Aethiopians*; and, at this day, not to bring too many Instance, they who in their own Tongues are call'd, *Musselmén*, *Magier*, *Czechi*, *Besermanni*, are, by all *Europeans*, call'd, *Turks*, *Hungarians*, *Bohemians*, and *Tartars*; and even we in *England*, who call our selves *Englishmen*, are, by the *Welch*, *Irish*, and *Highland-Scots*, call'd, *Sassons*, that is, *Saxons*; so likewise we may judge, that our Ancestors, who call'd themselves *Cumero*, were, on some other account, either by themselves, or others, call'd *Britons*; from whence the Greeks fram'd their *Βεττυσία*, and handed the same Word to the Romans. Thus much being premis'd, we will now make Enquiry into the several Names of this Island.

Albion.

As to the Name of *Albion*, I shall not give my self much trouble, for it was impos'd on this Island by the Greeks, for distinction sake; all the Islands that lay round it being call'd by one general Name, *Britannica*, and *Britannia*, that is, the *Britains*, or the *British Isles*; whereupon *Catullus*, concerning *Cesar*, has this,

*Hinc Gallia Timent, Timent Britannia.*

Both *Gaul* and *Britain* our great *Cesar* dread.

The Name *Albion* seems to have had its rise from the vain humour of the Greeks, and their inclination to Fables and Fictitious Names; for, seeing they have, on meer Fiction, Nam'd *Italy*, *Hesperia*, from *Hesperus*, the Son of *Atlas*; *France* *Gallatia*, from a certain Son of *Polyphemus*, I cannot but believe, that, on the same account, they  
invented

invented for this Isle, the Name of *Albion*, from *Albion*, Neptune's Son, unless one wou'd choose rather to derive it from *Algor*, a Word which *Festus* says signifies *White* in Greek, whence also the *Alpi* may have taken their Name, for our Island is on all sides surrounded by *white Rocks*; on which account, in the Coins of *Antoninus Pius*, and *Severus*, *Britain* is Figur'd sitting on Rocks in a Woman's Habit. But now, as to the Name and Original of *Britain*, the various Opinions concerning it, have made it a dubious point; for which reason I beg leave to interpose my judgment among the rest. First therefore I shall take it for granted, with the Reader's leave, that the People were known and distinguish'd by their Names before the Countries which they Inhabited, and that the Countries were afterwards Nam'd from the People; and who can deny but the Names of the *Jews*, *Persians*, *Gauls*, *Saxons*, *English*, *Scots*, &c. were extant before *Judea*, *Persia*, *Gaul*, *Saxony*, *England*, *Scotland*, &c. And it is evident that these last were Coin'd out of the former; we find that from the *Samnites*, the *Insubres*, and *Belge*; *Livy* and *Cesar* call'd the Countries themselves *Samnitium*, *Insubrium*, and *Belgium*; from the *Franks* their Country first took its Name of *Francia* or *France*; as also *Burgundy*, from the *Burgundians*; and for the very same reason we may judge the Inhabitants, or the Neighbouring *Gauls*, gave the Name of *Britain* to this Island; for it is probable that the Natives were call'd *Brit* or *Brith* in the old Barbarous Language; as we may judge from that Verse which passeth under the Name of *Sybil*,

Britain.

Ἑσται ἐν Βρύτανι καὶ ἐν Γάλλαις πλουζούσῃς  
Ὀκέανῳ καλαδὺν πλερέμῃσι δάμαρ πολλή.

The British Tribes and Wealthy Gauls shall hear  
The Purple Waves come rolling from afar,  
While Tides of Blood, the wondring Pilots fear.

Next

## The Name of Britain.

Next to the Authority of *Martial*, *Juvenal*, and *Ausonius*: this Island is also, by *Procopius*, call'd, *Britia*, and the ancient Inscriptions, set up by the *Britans* themselves, in which we read *Brito*, *Britones*, *Brittus*; the *Saxons* also themselves, in their own Language, call'd the *Britans*, *Brits*, and particularly *Witichindus* the Saxon, through his whole History, useth the Word *Britæ*; so that, doubtless, *Brit* is the Primitive whence *Brito* is deriv'd, and from whence we may expect some farther light into the Name of Britain.

It was the Custom of all Nations, to apply such Names to themselves, as had a respect to something wherein they excell'd, or were distinguish'd from others; some from the Dignity of their Founders, as *Fonians* from *Javan*, the *Israelites* from *Israel*; others with respect to their Natures, Inclinations, or Employments, as the *Iberi*, according to the Hebrew derivation, because they were *Miners*; the *Germans*, because they were counted *Stout* and *Warlike Men*; the *Franks*, because *Free*; the *Aethiopians*, because of their *Blackness*; now our Countrymen, passing under the general Name of *Cimbri*, or *Cumeri*, in common with the *Gauls*, had no better mark to distinguish them from the rest, than their Custom of *Painting* their Bodies; for the best Writers, *Cesar*, *Mela*, *Pliny*, &c. do all agree, that the *Britans* us'd to Paint themselves with *Glastum*, or *Woad*: What then if I shou'd suppose that our *Briton* took that Denomination from their Painted Bodies? for the Word *Brith*, in the ancient Language of this Island, signifies any thing that is *Painted*; nor can any one censure this as a ridiculous or overstrain'd Etymology of the *Britons*, since it has the grand requisites in all such cases, viz. the Words sound alike, and the Name expresseth the thing it self. Nor will it be improper here to set down an Observation of my own, That in the Names of almost all the ancient *Britans*, there appears some imitation



imitation of a Colour, which, without doubt, arose from this Custom of Painting; and it is most certain, that in the British Histories, an Inhabitant of Britain is call'd *Brithon*; the Note of Aspiration being not to be minded, since the Britans (whose Tongue, St. Chrysostom says, was *Lingua Sibila*, that is, a *Hissing Tongue*) always delighted in Aspirations: Now as Brito came from *Brith*, so also did *Britannia*, in my Opinion; *Britannia*, as *Isidore* saith, was so call'd from a Word of the Inhabitants; and whereas the ancient Greeks, who were the first that gave this Name of Britain to the Island, were wont to make long Voyages, keeping close to the Shore, they might be inform'd, by the Natives, or the Gauls, who spake the same Language, that the People of this Island were call'd *Brith*, and *Brithon*, and thereupon to the Word *Brith* they might add *Tania*, which, as the Glossaries inform us, signifies a Country, or Region; from whence came *Britania*, that is, the Country of the Britons; and that the matter, as to Britain, stands thus, I do the more firmly believe, because we find in the whole World besides, but three Countries, of any considerable Largeness, whose Names do terminate in *Tania*; and these three lie in this Western part of the World, viz. *Mauritania*, *Lusitania*, and *Aquitania*, of which I doubt not but the Greeks, who were the first Discoverers, were the Inventers, and the Latins receiv'd them from them; for, from the Name of *Mauri*, they fram'd *Mauritania*, that is, the Country of the *Mauri*, which, as *Strabo* says, the Inhabitants themselves call'd *Numidia*; from *Lusus*, the Son of *Bacchus*, they made *Lusitania*, that is, The Country of *Lusus*; nor is it an unusual thing to compound a Name of a Foreign and a Greek Word; Words are compounded (saith *Quintilian*) either of our own and a foreign Word, as *Biclinium*; or just contrary, of a foreign Word and a Latin just tack'd to it, as *Epitogium* and *Anticato*; or of two foreign Words, as *Epirrhedum*; this is the most usual sort of Composition, as to the Names of Countries. Is not *Ireland* compounded of the Irish Word *Erin*, and the English Word *Land*? Is not *Franckland* a composition of the French and Saxon Language? And *Denmark* of the Danish and

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the German Word *Marck*, which signifies *A Bound or Limit*? It is not therefore to be wonder'd at, that the Greeks shou'd give our Island this addition of *Tania*, when *St. Jerom* teaches us, out of the most ancient Authors, that the Grecians had Colonies and Plantations along all the Sea Coasts in *Europe*, and in all the Islands as far as *Britain*; and by this means it is that such Number of Greek Words have crept into the British, French, and Belgic Languages, tho' the Learned Sir *Tho. Smith* attributes it rather to this, That when all the rest of *Europe* was harass'd with War, a great Number of Greeks fled hither for Security.

## The Manners of the Britans.

*Annulis in the Text, some read it, laminis.* As for the ancient Customs of the Britans, I shall give you a short Account of 'em, in the very words of ancient Authors.

*Cesar.* 'The British Money is Brass, or, instead of that, *Iron Rings* (or, as some read it, *Iron Plates*) of a certain set Weight. They think it unlawful to taste Hens, Hare, or Geese; tho' they keep 'em for their Pleasure. The most civiliz'd of all the Britans, are the Inhabitants of *Kent*, a Maritime Country, not much different in its Customs from those of *Gaul*. Most of the in-land Inhabitants sow no Corn; but live upon Milk and Flesh; and are cloath'd with Skins. All the Britans dye themselves with Woad, which renders them of a Sky Colour, and upon that account more terrible in Battle. They wear their Hair long upon their Heads and upper Lips, but shave all the other parts of their Body. Ten or twelve of 'em have Wives in common, especially Brothers with one another, and Parents with their Children; and the Children of those Women are accounted his that first embrac'd 'em. Their way of Fighting is generally in\* Chariots. They first scour up and down, and sling Darts, and so, many times, disorder the Enemy's Ranks by the terrible Aspect of their Horses, and the noise of the Chariot-wheels; and when they are got in among the Enemy's Horse, they

*Their Woad.*

\* *Effedis.*  
Way of  
Fighting.

‘ they alight from their Chariots, and Fight on  
‘ Foot.

*Strabo.* ‘ The Britans are Taller than the Gauls,  
‘ and their Hair is not so yellow, nor their Bodies so  
‘ well set. Their Nature partly resembles that of the  
‘ Gauls; but in some things they are more Barbarous  
‘ and Simple; insomuch that some of ’em have not  
‘ the Art of making Cheese, tho’ they’re well stor’d  
‘ with Milk; and others are equally ignorant of the  
‘ Art of Gardening, or any sort of Husbandry. They  
‘ have many Potentates amongst them. Woods a- *The Cities*  
‘ mongst them are instead of Cities; for they cut down *of the Bri-*  
‘ the Trees, and with these enclose a large round plat *tans.*  
‘ of Ground, in which they build Huts to live in, and  
‘ make folds for their Cattle, which last for a short  
‘ time.

*Diodorus Siculus.* ‘ The Britans are plain and up-  
‘ right in their Dealings, and far from the Craft and  
‘ Subtlety of our Countrymen. Their Food is simple *Their Diet.*  
‘ and natural, without any thing of Rich Men’s nice-  
‘ ties. The Island is very Populous.

*Pomponius Mela.* ‘ Britain has its Nations govern’d  
‘ by their Kings, but all are Barbarous; and as they  
‘ are at greater distance from the Continent, they are  
‘ the less acquainted with the Wealth and Riches of  
‘ other Places, theirs consisting only in Cattle and the  
‘ extent of their Grounds. They paint their Bodies;  
‘ but whether for Beauty, or some other reason, is un-  
‘ certain.

*C. Tacitus.* ‘ The Britans are nearest to the Gauls,  
‘ and like them. Their Language is not much diff-  
‘ erent, and they are equally Bold upon dangerous En-  
‘ terprizes, and equally Cowardly when they come  
‘ to an Engagement. However, the Britans appear  
‘ the Fiercest of the Two, as being not yet soften’d by  
‘ long Peace. The strength of their Arms consists in  
‘ their Infantry; and some of their Nations Fight in  
‘ Chariots, driven by the greatest Person, and defen-  
‘ ded by his Servants. Heretofore they were Govern’d  
‘ by Kings, but now they are drawn into Parties and  
‘ Factions under petty Princes. Nor was there any  
‘ thing of more considerable advantage to the Romans,  
‘ against the most powerful Nations of them, than  
‘ their



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‘their not concerting one common Interest. *In another place.* ‘Tis common among the Britans to consult the Gods, by surveying the Entrails of Beasts, and to go to War under the Conduct of Women: For they make no distinction of Sex in point of Government.

*Dio Nicæus, out of Xiphilin’s Epitome, concerning the Britans in the North part of the Island.* ‘They Till no Ground, but live upon Prey and Hunting, and the Fruit of Trees; for they will not taste Fish, tho’ they have great plenty of ‘em. They dwell in Terts, Naked and without Shoes. They are wonderfully Hardy, in enduring Hunger, Cold, and all kinds of Labour; for they’ll stand for many days in the Bogs, up to the Head, without Food. In the Woods they live upon Barks of Trees and Roots. They have a certain kind of Meat ready upon all occasions, of which, if they take but the quantity of a Bean, they are neither hungry nor dry.

*Their Habit.*

*Herodianus.* ‘They know no use of Cloaths, but about their Necks and Bellies they wear Iron, as an Ornament. They paint their Bodies with sundry Colours, with all kinds of Animals represented in ‘em; and for fear of hiding the Paint they put on no Cloaths.

The remaining Quotations I shall pick up here and there.

*Their Magick.*

*Pliny of Magick.* ‘*Britain*, at this day, honours Magick with so much Pomp and Ceremony, that one would think the Persians had been Taught it by them. *And elsewhere.* The choicest Food among them is your *Chenerotes*, a kind of Fowl less than a wild Goose.

‘*Solinus* tells us, That they painted themselves by certain Marks, call’d, by *Tertullian*, *Britonum Stigmata*. He says further, The Country was partly possess’d by Barbarians, with the shapes of several Beasts artfully cut upon their Bodies in their Youth; so that these Prints in their Flesh grew and increas’d as their Bodies did.

*Their Goddesses.*

*Dio.* ‘They Worshipp’d the Goddesses *Andate*, i. e. Victory, and *Andraste*.

*Cæsar.*

*Cæsar.* ' Their Ships have their Keel and Mast made *Their Ships*  
' of light Wood; and the other parts of Leather.

*Solinus.* ' Their Sailors never Eat, till their Voyage be  
' finish'd. Their Drink was made of Barley (and 'tis *Their Drink*  
' still us'd at this day) as *Dioscorides* says, who mis-  
' names it *Curmi* for *Kogon*; for so the Britans term  
' what we call *Ale*. *Plutarch* writes, that some of  
' them Lived 120 Years; the Natural Heat of *Their Long-*  
' their Bodies being preserv'd by the Coldness of the *living.*  
' Climate.

I shall say nothing of their ancient Religion, for  
it was not really a Religion, but a dismal and con-  
fused heap of Superstition. For after the Devil had *Their Su-*  
involv'd the Truth of Religion in Mists and Dark- *perstition.*  
ness, *Gildas* tells us, *That the Spectres of Britain were*  
*purely Hellish, and more numerous than those of E-*  
*gypt.*

As the Romans, notwithstanding their Greatness, *Britain but*  
were neither known to *Herodotus*, nor the ancient *lately*  
Greeks; and the Gauls and Iberians were a long time *known to*  
utterly unknown to the old Historians; so I have *the Greeks*  
always thought that it was late before the Name of *and Ro-*  
the Britans was heard of by the Greeks and Romans. *mans.*

'Tis certain, this part of the World was not known  
to *Polybius*, who, in company with the famous *Sci-*  
*pio*, travell'd a great part of *Europe* about 370 Years  
before Christ. He tells us, that what lies North-  
ward, between the *Tanais* and *Narbo*, is unknown  
to this day; and that whatever is said or writ of it  
is all idle and fictitious. The occasion of *Britain's*  
being so lately discover'd, seems to be its separation  
from the Continent, and the ancient Barbarity of  
*Britain*, as well as the other Nations in this part of  
the World, which dispos'd 'em to live at Home, and  
entertain no great Commerce with other Countries.  
The first Latin Author, that I know of, who men-  
tions *Britain*, is *Lucretius*, who is acknowledg'd to  
have liv'd not long before *Cæsar*. So that our Histo-  
rian should begin his History here, and not higher;  
if he seriously considers what the most Learned *Varro*  
hath already advanc'd; namely, That there are three *Three Pe-*  
distinct Periods of Time: The first from Man's Crea- *riods of*  
tion to the Deluge, which, by reason we know no *Time.*

## The Manners of the Britans.

thing of it, is call'd *αἰών*; the second from the Deluge to the first Olympiad, in the Year of the World 3189, which, by reason we have nothing of it but what is false and fabulous, is call'd *μυθικός*; the third from the first Olympiad to our own Times, call'd *ἱστορικόν*, because the Transactions of that Period are related by true Historians. Lest therefore I lay a bad Foundation, and the rest prove accordingly; since it is both requisite in this place, and may give great light to that which is to follow, I will here begin the History of the Romans in Britain; collected not from Fables, which would argue the Author's Vanity in Writing, as well as his Folly in Believing; but from the uncorrupted Monuments of Antiquity.

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## The Romans in Britain.

*The first Expedition of Julius Caesar into Britain.*

**C.** *Julius Caesar* having master'd all *Gaul*, had the Ocean in his view; and accordingly, in the 54th Year before Christ, makes an Expedition into *Britain*; either excited by the hopes of finding British Pearls, or rather by an itch after Glory, as is probable, from his rejecting the offers of the British Ambassador, who, having notice of his design, came to him, and proffer'd to give Hostages, and be subject to the *Roman* Empire. Upon his first entrance into the Island, which is describ'd by himself at large, being weaken'd by a sharp Battle, and shatter'd at Sea with Tempests, he return'd without doing much, as *Europsius* has it in the end of his 4th Book. But the next Year, having augmented his Fleet and Forces, and worsted our *Cassivellaun* in several Engagements, he subdued some part of the Island, and obtain'd Hostages; and having determin'd their yearly Tribute to the Romans, return'd with his Army to *Gaul*. However others are of the Opinion, that he only frighted the Britans by a successful Battle; and *Tacitus*, a grave solid Author, writes, That he did not Conquer *Britain*, but only shew'd it to the Romans. So far is that of *Velleius*

*Paterculus*



*Paterculus* from being true, viz. *Cæsar* pass'd twice thro' Britain. For, many Years after this Expedition of *Cæsar*, This Island was subject to its own Kings, and govern'd by its own Laws. Dis.

*Augustus* seems purposely to have neglected Britain, The state of perhaps, because he thought it safest for the Roman Britain un-Empire to be bounded, by the natural limits of the O-der Augu-cean, the *Ister*, and *Euphrates*. But *Strabo* says he con-  
temn'd Britain; as if its enmity were neither worth  
fearing, nor its benefit worth having; and yet they  
thought no small Damage might be done 'em by  
those other Countries about it. 'Tis certain, that  
after the Death of *Julius*, and the commencement  
of the Civil Wars of the Empire, Britain was for a  
long time not heeded by the Romans, even in Peace-  
able Times. Yet, at last, *Augustus* set out from  
Rome to Invade Britain; but when he arriv'd in Gaul,  
the Britans address'd him for Peace; and some of  
their petty Princes, having gain'd his Favour, by  
their Embassies and good Services, made Oblations  
in the Capitol.

*Tiberius* seems to have sat still pursuant to *Augustus's* Advice; for he produc'd a Book, Writ by *berius*.  
*Augustus's* own Hand, containing the state of the  
Empire, and its Wealth; and concluding with an  
Advice to keep the Empire within bounds. Which,  
says *Tacitus*, pleas'd him so well, that he made no  
attempt upon Britain, nor kept any Garrison  
there.

'Tis evident that *Caius Cæsar* design'd to Invade Under Ca-  
this Island. For, in order to terrifie Britain and Ger-  
many with the noise of some prodigious Work, he  
made a Bridge between the Baia and the Piles of  
*Puteoli*, three Miles and six hundred Paces in Length.  
However he did nothing more towards the Expedi-  
tion, but receive *Adminius*, the Son of *Cunobellin*, a  
King of the Britans, who, being vanquish'd by his  
Father, fled, with a small number of Men, and  
yielded to him. Whereupon he writ boasting Let-  
ters to Rome, as if the whole Island had been sur-  
rendred.

Under  
Claudius;  
and from  
thence to  
the time of  
Domitian.

After that, the Inland parts of *Britain*, being wasted by Civil Wars and Factions, rather than the Power of the Romans, after much Slaughter on both sides, fell, by degrees, under the subjection of that Empire. For when they fought separately, they were all in the end conquer'd; being so resolutely bent upon one another's Destruction, that, till they were subdued, they were not sensible of an universal Danger, by the overthrow of particular States. Nay, such was the influence of Ambition among some of 'em, that it debauch'd 'em into the Enemy's Interest, and engag'd 'em in promoting the Conquest and Ruin of their Country. The chief of these was *Bericus*, who persuaded *Claudius* to Invade *Britain* (which no one had attempted since *Julius Caesar*) it being then embroil'd by Faction and Civil Wars, upon pretence of their protecting some Fugitives. And *Suetonius* says he had part of the Island surrender'd to him, without the hazard of a Battle, or the expence of Blood.

The Conquest of a small part of *Britain*, was esteem'd such a mighty Action, that Anniversary Games, Triumphant Arches, both at *Rome* and *Bullogne* in *France*, and a most splendid Triumph, were, upon that score, decreed, by the Senate, in Honour of *Claudius*; and the Governors of Provinces, and some Persons in Exile, were allow'd to come to *Rome* to see the Triumph. In the mean time *A. Plautius* the *Praetor* carry'd on the War with so much success, that *Claudius* decreed him an Ovation, and went to receive him as he enter'd into the City, giving him the Right Hand, both as he went to the Capitol and as he return'd from it. And now *Vespasian* began to appear in the World, who being made an Officer in the British War, by *Claudius*, fought the Enemy Thirty Times, and subdued two of the most potent Nations, and above Twenty Towns, and conquer'd the *Isle of Wight*. 'Twas in this War likewise, that *Titus* serv'd as Tribune under his Father, being equally famous for a hardy stout Soldier (for he bravely Rescued his Father when Besieg'd) and a very modest Man. What was transacted afterwards in *Britain*, till the latter end of *Domitian's* Reign, *Tacitus*, who

is best able, will inform you; see the 12 and 14 Books of his Annals; and his Life of *Julius Agricola*, an Illustrious Heroe, eterniz'd by the Writings of *Tacitus*, his Son-in-law, who was succeeded in his Province, according to some, by *C. Trebellius*, but, in my opinion, by *Sallustius Lucullus*.

In *Domitian's* Time *Arviragus* flourish'd in this Britain Island, and *Claudia Rufina* a British Lady at Rome. made a The farther part of the Island was left to the Barba- Province. rians, as being Mountainous and Barren; but the hither part was fairly reduc'd to a compleat Province. And thus the Yoke was laid upon the Britans first by Garrisons, then by Tributes and Taxes. They were not permitted to enjoy the Laws of their own Country, but had their Rights determin'd, by Magistrates sent 'em by the Romans with their Rods and Axes. But this was not all; they fomented Discord and Faction among the People, giving great Countenance to such as they could make Fools of to enslave others.

Tho' this Yoke was grievous, yet it prov'd of very good consequence to us; for it not only introduc'd the Blessed Doctrine of our Christian Faith, but likewise dispell'd Barbarism among the Britans, as well as in all other places, where it had a footing. For the Romans, by planting their Colonies here, and reducing the Natives under the form of a Civil Society, did so reform and civilize the Britans, by their Laws and Customs, that their Modes of Dress and Living were not inferior to those of other Provinces. They adorn'd Britain with such stately Buildings, and other Works, that the very remains of 'em do at this day strike us with admiration; and the common People take these Roman Fabricks to be the Works of the Giants, whom, in the North parts, they call *Eatons*, for *Heathens*, if I mistake not.

During *Nerva's* time we have no Account left us of this Island by Authors. Under *Trajan* the Britans seem to have revolted; and that they were subdued again, appears by *Spartian*. In *Adrian's* time, the Britans had certainly freed themselves of the Roman Yoke, if *Adrian* himself had not come hither in Person, who, in the Year of Christ 124, seems to have defeated

The Roman  
Yoke prov'd  
serviceable  
to the Bri-  
tans.

The state of  
Britain un-  
der Nerva,  
down to the  
time of  
Commo-  
dus.



defeated them by the Valor of his Army. This Prince reform'd many things in the Island, and drew a Wall 80 Miles long to separate the Barbarians from the Romans. The War broke out again in the Time of *Antoninus Pius*, and was brought to such a happy conclusion by *Lollius Urbicus* his Legate, by removing the Barbarians, and making another Wall of Earth, that upon it he was Surnam'd *Britannicus*. The Britans falling from one War into another, began to revolt again, in the time of *Antoninus* the Philosopher: To quiet which Commotions, *Calpurnius Agricola* was sent over, who seems to have succeeded very happily. In the Reign of *Commodus* there was nothing but Wars and Seditions throughout *Britain*; for the Barbarians having got over the Wall, wasted the Country, and cut off the Roman General, and his Army. To appease this Commotion, *Ulpian Marcellus* was sent, who succeeded so well in this Expedition, that, upon his great Bravery, he began to be envy'd, and was recall'd: Whereupon, the Army in *Britain* being under a slack Discipline, deny'd submission to *Commodus*. But these broils were, at last, quieted by *Helvinus Pertinax*: And thus *Britain* was deliver'd in Peace by *Commodus*, to *Claudius Albinus*, who was soon after succeeded by *Julius Severus*.

The Christian Religion in Britain.

At this time, the Clouds of Superstition and Ignorance began to disperse, and, by the means of *K. Lucius*, the Light of the Christian Religion began to shine in this Island. That King admiring the Integrity and Holiness of the Christians, sent *Elwanus* and *Meduannus*, Britans, to Pope *Eleutherus*, intreating him, that He and his Subjects might be instructed in the Christian Religion. Upon this, the Pope immediately dispatch'd *Eugatius* and *Donatianus*, two holy Men, with Letters, which are yet extant, and credited by many Persons, Dated in the 2d Consulship of *L. Aurelius Commodus* and *Vespronius*; and by these the King and others were instructed in the Mysteries of the Christian Faith. As for those who call in question this Story of *Lucius*, as if there had been no such King at that time in *Britain*, I would have 'em remember, That by an old Custom the Romans

See the History of Lucius in Scilling. Orig. Brit. p. 67. and Bishop Usher's Antiq. of the British Churches, p. 19. &c.

Romans were wont to have Kings as Tools of Servitude in their Provinces; that at that time the Britans deny'd submission to *Commodus*; that all that part of the Island without the Wall was freely enjoy'd by the Britans, and govern'd by its own Kings; and that some years before, *Antoninus Pius* having ended the War, left the Kingdoms to be Rul'd by their own Kings, and the Provinces to be Govern'd by their own Counts. So that nothing hinders, but that *Lucius* might be a King in that part of the Island, which was never subiect to the Romans. But after all our Ecclesiastical Writers, who have spent both time and pains in this search, endeavour to assure us, that, before this time, even in the very Infancy of the Church, *Britain* receiv'd the Christian Religion.

Upon the Murder of *Commodus*, *Pertinax* was made Emperor, but *Pertinax* being likewise put to Death, after a Reign of 802 Days, *Didius Julianus* (who also quickly had the same Fate) at *Rome*, *Pescennius Niger* in *Syria*, *Clodius Albinus* in *Britain*, and *Septimius Severus* in *Pannonia*, all at the same juncture, set up their Pretensions to the Empire. *Severus* being nearest to *Italy*, got first to *Rome*; and being made Emperor, that he might not leave an Enemy behind him, craftily made *Albinus* Emperor, and politickly sooth'd him up, by stamping his Image upon the Coin, erecting Statues to him, and conferring a Consulship upon him. Afterward, being impatient of a Collegue, he set Assassins upon *Albinus*, but the Assassination not taking effect, he openly declares him an Enemy, and marches against him into *Gaul* with all possible expedition, where, in a Battle, *Albinus* was Slain. Upon this *Severus* having made himself sole Emperor of the World, sent first *Heraclianus*, and then *Virius Lupus*, Pro-prator, to take possession of *Britain*. *Virius*, after suffering many Disasters, finding himself unable to curb the Inroads of the Enemies, sent for *Severus* in Person to assist him. *Severus*, tho' then 60 Years Old, and Gouty, joyfully embrac'd the opportunity, and set out upon the Expedition along with *Bassianus* and *Geta*, his two Sons, and the Legions. Having come off with the Victory

*The state of Britain under Septimius Severus.*

Victory in some slight Skirmishes, he oblig'd the Barbarians to make Peace, upon the terms of quitting a great part of the Country. And, which is the most glorious Action of his Reign, he built a Wall from Sea to Sea, quite cross the Island. The Britans unmindful of the League, began afterwards to revolt. But *Severus* quieted them in a great measure, and then dyed at *York*, not so much out of any Infirmary of Body, as out of Grief and Concern at the Wickedness of his Son *Antoninus*: His last Words were, *I receiv'd the Commonwealth disorder'd in all its Parts, and I leave it in Peace, even among the Britans.*

*Severus's* Son, *Bassianus*, call'd also *Antoninus Caracalla*, continued for some time to prosecute the remains of this War by his Captains: But soon made Peace, and surrender'd to the Britans their Forts and Territories. And yet he assum'd the Title of *Britannicus*; nay, he was so vainly Ambitious, as to call himself *Britannicus Maximus*. The Name of *Britannicus* was likewise us'd by his Brother *Geta*.

*Under Gordianus Junior.* From hence forward, for a long time together, the British History is discontinued in Authors. Thus much only appears from an old Stone, That *Nonnius Philippus*, under *Gordianus Junior*, was *Pro-prætor* here.

*Under the 30 Tyrants.* By *Gallienus's* Luxury, the Roman Empire fell to pieces. For 30 Tyrants had different Pretensions to the Empire in different Places; of whom *Lollianus*, *Victorinus*, *Posthumus*, the *Tetrici*, and *Marius*, all in this Island, then Govern'd it, as I suppose; for their Coins are daily found here in great plenty.

*Under Aurelian.* Under *Aurelian*, *Bonofus* a great Drunkard, and by Birth a Britan, together with *Proculus*, endeavour'd to make himself Emperor; claiming all *Britain*, *Spain*, and that part of *Gaul* call'd *Braccata*; but being at last Defeated by *Probus*, after a very long and sharp Engagement, he hang'd himself; and so 'twas said of him, *There hung a Tankard, and not a Man.*

*Under Probus.* *Probus* met with fresh Troubles in *Britain*. Upon which account he transplanted, and settled there the *Burgundians* and *Vandals*, whom he had before



before reduc'd; who afterwards prov'd very serviceable to the Romans upon every Commotion.

After this *Carus Augustus* gave this Country to his Son *Carinus*, with *Gaul*, *Spain*, and *Illyricum*. Under *Carus*.

Under *Dioclesian* and *Maximian*, *Carausius* a *Mecanapian* by Birth, of mean Extraction, but a Man of Conduct and Resolution, and Eminent for his brave Actions at Sea, took possession of *Britain*, under the Character of Emperor, and transported thither the Navy that defeated *Gaul*; and having built more Ships after the Roman way, was join'd by the Roman Legion, and converted the Revenues of *Britain* and *Batavia* to his own use, and infested all the Sea Coasts about him. *Maximian* march'd against him with a brave Army; but being frighted by the danger of the British Ocean, and the want of Seamen, Halted, made a feign'd Peace with *Carausius*, yielding to him the Government of *Britain*, who Rul'd it with great Authority, and in perfect Peace. When *Dioclesian* and *Maximian* had made *Constantius Chlorus* and *Maximianus Galerius* Fellow-partners of the Empire, *Constantius* rais'd an Army; and while his Fleet was getting ready here and elsewhere for his British Expedition, clear'd *Batavia* of the *Franks* who then possess'd it. In the mean time *Carausius* was treacherously Slain by *Allectus*, his bosom Friend, who thereupon usurp'd the Government. Upon the News whereof, *Constantius* Mann'd out several distinct Fleets; so that *Allectus* knowing neither what course to take, nor where to expect him, was sensible that the Ocean was not so much his Fence and Refuge, as his Prison. Upon which accout, as soon as he saw *Constantius's* Fleet upon the Coast, he deserted the Shore where he had Posted himself; and, being under a Confusion, run on like a Mad-man, to his own Ruin, insomuch that he neither drew up his Men, nor put his Cavalry in any order, but in a tumultuary Skirmish was kill'd; and with much ado was distinguish'd from the other dead Men, having put off his Robes, that he might not be discover'd. By this Victory the Province was recover'd, after it had

*Under Carus.*

*Under Dioclesian, and Maximian.*

*Carausius Emperor.*

*Allectus Emperor.*

had been about seven years govern'd by *Carausius*, and three more by *Allectus*.

Constantius Chlorus Emperor.

Helena  
Mother to  
Constantine the Great.

*Dioclesian* and *Maximian* having Abdicated the Empire, made *Constantius Chlorus* Emperor. This *Chlorus*, being a Soldier in *Britain* under *Aurelian*, Marry'd *Helena* the Daughter of *Coilus* or *Cælius*, a British petty Prince; and by her had *Constantine the Great* in *Britain*; but *Maximian* compell'd him to Divorce this Wife, and Marry his Daughter *Theodora*. This is that *Helena*, who, for the Invention of the Cross, is so much celebrated by Ecclesiastical Writers. And *Constantius* her Husband is no less celebrated for his Piety and Moderation; for, in order to discover the Creed of Courtiers, he gave them free liberty, either to Sacrifice to their Gods and stay with him, or to refuse and be gone. But those that chose to go, rather than to leave the Worship of the true God, he retain'd with him; Cashiering those, who he thought would prove treacherous to him, they having declin'd the Worship of the true God. This excellent Emperor died at *York*, having declar'd his Son *Constantine* his Successor.

A few Days before the Death of *Constantius*, his Son *Constantine* went Post from *Rome* to *York*; and there receiv'd the dying gasp of his Father. Being settled on the Throne, he prosecuted the War that his Father had carry'd on against the *Picts* and *Caledonians*; and falling upon the remoter Britans, and the Inhabitants of the Isles thereabouts, Conquer'd some by Force, and gain'd others to his Alliance by Money; so that some of his most inveterate Enemies became his perfect Intimates. This mighty Emperor, who is otherwise very happy in a just applause, is chargeable with imprudence, in opening to the Barbarians a passage into *Britain*, *Germany*, and *Gaul*. For having built the City of *Constantinople*, in order to suppress the growth of the *Persians*; he drew the Legions from the Frontier Garrisons, partly into the East, and partly to remote Cities; so that presently after his Death, the Barbarians broke into the Roman Provinces. For which reason *Zosimus* gives him the Character of the first and greatest Subverter of that flourishing Empire.

Since

Since *Constantine* alter'd the form of the Roman Government Empire, it will not be improper to observe, how in Britain, *Britain* was Govern'd under him, and in succeeding under the Times. He appointed four *Præfeti prætorio* over the later Emperors. East, *Illyricum*, *Italy* and *Gaul*; and two Masters of the Soldiers, one for the Horse, the other for the Foot; who were call'd *Præfentales*. As for Civil Matters, they were Administred in *Britain* by the *Præfetus prætorio* of *Gaul*; under whom was a Deputy, honoured with the Title of *Spectabilis*. Under him were two Consular Deputies, answerable to the number of the Provinces; and three *Præsides*, who were to determine all Causes, whether Criminal or Civil. As for Military Affairs, they were manag'd by the Master of the Foot in the West, under whom were the Count of the *Britans*, the Count of the *Saxon* shore throughout *Britain*, and the *Dux Britanniarum*, who had, each of 'em, the Title of *Spectabilis*.

The Count of *Britain* seems to have presid'd over the inner parts of the Island, and had the Command of Britain. of Seven Companies of Foot, and Nine Troops of Horse about him. The Count of the *Saxon Shore*, Count of the who was to defend the Coast against the Saxons, had *Saxon shore* Seven Companies of Foot, two Troops of Horse, the Second Legion, and a Cohort under him. The Duke of *Britain*, Duke of who was to defend the Frontiers against Britain. the Barbarians, had the Command of 38 Garrisons, consisting in all of 14000 Foot, and 900 Horse: So that, at that time, according to *Pancirollus's* Computation, *Britain* kept 19200 Foot, 1700 Horse, or thereabouts. There were, besides these Officers, the *Comes Sacrarum Largitionum*, who had the Care of Comes Si- all the Emperor's Gifts and Largeſſes; and under crarum him, in *Britain*, a *Rationalis Summarum Britannia*, Largitio- Receiver-General; *Præpositus Theſaurorum Auguſten- num.* ſium in Britannia; or a Treasurer, and an Over- ſeer of the *Gynegium*, in which the Emperor's and Army's Cloathes were Woven. Also The Keeper of the Comes re- *Privy Purſe* had in *Britain* a private Auditor; not to rum priva- ſpeak of the Overſeer of the Fencing-School, men- tarum Pro- tion'd by an old Inſcription, with others of an infe- curator rior Rank. ludi Gla- diatorii. ■

Upon



Upon the Death of *Constantine*, Britain fell to his Son *Constantine*; who being spur'd on by an Ambition of Sovereignty to Invade the Rights of others, was Slain by his Brother *Constans*. *Constans*, exalted with this Victory, possess'd himself of *Britain*, and the other Provinces, and came hither with his Brother *Constantius*. But this Young Prince being set upon by *Magnentius*, Count of the *Fovii* and *Herculei*, in a Village call'd *Helena*, and there Slain; fulfill'd the Prophecy, That he should end his Life in his Grandmother's Lap, from whom that Town took its Name. This *Magnentius* was Born in Gaul, having a Britan for his Father; and upon the Murder of *Constans*, assum'd the Imperial Robes, and engag'd *Britain* in his Interests; but for three Years together, was so warmly oppos'd by *Constantius*, that at last he laid violent Hands on himself. At this time *Gratian*, Sirnam'd *Funarius*, was General in *Britain*, who was Father of *Valentinian* the Emperor. After the Death of *Magnentius*, *Britain* submitted to *Constantius*; and forthwith *Paul*, a Notary, Born in *Spain*, was sent here, Of whom See the 14th Book of *Ammianus Marcellinus*. Under this Prince, who was a great Favourer of the *Arians*, that Heresie of theirs crept into *Britain*.

*Julian Emperor.*

Upon the Death of *Constantius*, *Julian* the Apostate (who set up for Emperor in competition with *Constantius*) sent *Alipius*, Praefect in *Britain*, to *Jerusalem*, to Rebuild it.

*Valentinian Emperor.*

In the Reign of *Valentinian* the Emperor, when all Nations were at War with one another, *Britain* was continually infested by the *Picts*, *Saxons*, *Scots*, and the *Attacotti*. See the 27th and 28th Books of *Ammianus Marcellinus*.

*Gratian Emperor.*

*Maximus Emperor.*

Then *Gratian* succeeded in the Empire, who also declar'd *Theodosius*, Son of that *Theodosius* before mention'd Emperor; which was took so ill by *Maximus*, the Rival, born in *Spain*, descended of *Constantine the Great*, and then a Commander of the Army in *Britain*, that he set up for Emperor himself. A Man Just and Valiant, and worthy of that Honour, if he had not come to it by Usurpation, and against his Allegiance. The Plea of his Tyranny was to defend the

the Catholick Religion. And he Condemn'd to Death *Priscillian* and some of his Sect, being Convict of Heresie at the Council of *Bordeaux*, and who appeal'd to himself: Notwithstanding that, *Martin*, Bishop of *Tours*, humbly besought the Emperor to abstain from the Blood of those unfortunate Wretches. And these were the first, that, to the ill Example of after Ages, were put to Death by the Civil Power, for Heresie.

*Heretics first put to Death by the Civil Sword.*

*Theodosius* was succeeded in the West by his Son *Honorius*, a Boy of ten Years old; who was committed to the Care and Tuition of *Flavius Stilico*, a very famous Man; who, for some Years, minded the Affairs of the Empire; with a great deal of Application; and secur'd Britain against the *Picts*, *Scots*, and *Saxons*.

*Honorius Emperor. F. Stilico.*

As the Roman Interest began now to decline in the West, and the barbarous Nations to break into the Provinces in the Continent, the British Army, to prevent their being involv'd in Broils, and considering the necessity there was of choosing a brave Emperor for repelling the *Barbarians*; apply'd themselves to think of that Matter. They first obey'd *Marcus*; and after having put him to Death, *Gratian*; and after a dislike of him, own'd subjection to *Constantine*, one of the common Soldiers, upon the Omen of his good Name. This Prince, having carry'd on his Designs with good success, sent Letters to *Honorius*, excusing himself, for being forc'd to this Dignity by the Soldiers; and receiv'd the Imperial Robe of him. But after four Years Reign, he threw off the Imperial Robes, and the burthen that attends 'em; and having took upon him the Order of a *Presbyter*, was carry'd into *Italy*, and beheaded with his Son *Julian*, and his Brother *Sebastian*. From that time Britain return'd to the subjection of *Honorius*; and was happy, for a while, under the gallant and wise Conduct of *Victorinus*, who then govern'd the Province, and put a stop to the Inroads of the *Picts* and *Scots*. But soon after *Victorinus* and his Army being recall'd, the British Cities apply'd themselves to *Honorius* for Aid; in answer to which Address, he sent 'em no Supplies, but Letters to exhort 'em to

*Marcus, Gratian, and Constantine, Emperors.*

*Victorinus Governor in Britain.*

D

take

take care to defend themselves. The Britans animated by these Letters, took up Arms in Defence of their Cities; but being overpower'd by the *Barbarians*, who fell in upon 'em from all Quarters, petition'd *Honorius* again, and obtain'd a Legion; which, upon their arrival, Routed a great body of the Enemy, and drove the rest out of the Province; and cast up an Earthen Wall between the *Frith* of *Edinburgh* and *Clyde*. That Legion being recall'd to defend *Gaul*, the *Barbarians* broke thro' the Frontiers, and, with great Outrages, Rov'd, Plunder'd, and Destroy'd every thing. Then the Britans sent Ambassadors to represent their Grievances, with Garments Rent, and Sand upon their bare Heads (observe the manner) to beg Assistance of the Romans. Upon which *Valentinian* order'd 'em three Companies, under the Conduct of *Gallio* of *Ravenna*, which Routed the *Barbarians*; and, in a great measure, rescu'd the Province from its Distress and Misery.

The Roman Empire in *Britain* now expir'd, 476  
*The Ro-* Years after *Cesar's* first Invasion; when, under the  
*mans desert* Government of *Valentinian III.* the Roman Forces  
*Britain.* were transported, by that *Gallio*, to *France*; and having bury'd their Treasures, and exhausted the Youth of *Britain*, by their frequent Levies, left her defenceless and expos'd to the Outrage of the *Picts* and *Scots*. Upon which occasion *Prosper Aquitanus* has justly said, *The Force of Britain was quite sunk at this time, thro' the Roman Insufficiency.* For, besides those whom *Maximilian* the Usurper, and the last *Constantine* drew off, 'tis manifest that the following Forces were scatter'd throughout the Roman Provinces, and still Recruited from *Britain*.

*Ala Britannica Miliaria.*

*Aldia III. Britonum in Aegypto.*

*Cohors prima Aelia Britonum.*

*Cohors III. Britonum.*

*Cohors VII. Britonum.*

*Cohors XXVI. Britonum in Armenia.*

*Britanniciani sub Magistro Peditum.*

*Inviſti Juniores Britanniciani* } *Inter auxilia Pala:ina.*  
*Excubatores jun. Britannici.* }

*Britones*



*Britones cum Magistro Equitum Galliarum.*

*Inviſti Juniores Britones inter Hispanos.*

*Britones Seniores in Illyrico.*

In treating of the Roman Empire in Britain, I cannot but conſider with my ſelf, how many Colonies of the Romans muſt have been tranſplanted hither in ſo long a time; how many Soldiers were continually ſent from Rome, for Garrifons; how many were diſpatch'd hither to Negotiate either Publick or Private Affairs, who intermarrying with the Britans, ſettled here, and multiplied Families. So that I have oftentimes concluded it much more probable, That the Britans ſhou'd derive their Pedigree from the Trojans by theſe Romans, who, doubtleſs, deſcended from them, than either the *Arverni*, or the *Mamertini*, *Hedui*, and others, who fabu-  
loully claim Kindred with the Trojans. For Rome, that common Mother, as one calls her, challenges all ſuch for her Citizens;

Arverni  
Mamertini

*Quos domuit, nexuq; Pio longinqua revinxit.*

Whom conquer'd She in ſacred Bonds hath tied.

And 'tis reaſonable to believe, that the Britans and Romans, by a mutual engrafting for ſo many years together, have grown up into one Nation.

### The Deſtruction of Britain.

Britain being thus abandon'd by the Roman Garrifons, the whole frame of Affairs fell into Diſorder and Miſery; while the Barbarians Invaded it on one hand, and the Inhabitants ſplit into Faction on the other, each of 'em Uſurping the Government to themſelves.

### *Britans of Armorica.*

**I**N these Miserable Times, says *Gildas*, some remains of the poor Britans being found in the Mountains, were there butchered in great numbers; others, pinch'd with Fame, surrender'd themselves to the Enemy, as their Slaves for ever, upon the condition of not being presently put to Death, which was look'd upon as a mighty Favour. Some retir'd beyond Sea, singing under their spread Sails after a howling manner, instead of a parting Song, to this purpose; *Thou hast given us, O Lord, as Sheep to be devour'd, and scatter'd us among the Heavens.* Yet others remain'd in their Native Country, tho' with great fear, trusting their Lives to vast Mountains, dreadful Precipices, intrench'd Places, woody Forests, and Rocks in the Sea.

*Some of the  
Britans  
settle in A-  
morica.*

Among those who pass'd beyond Sea, doubtless those were a part, who fled for Security in great numbers to *Armorica* in *France*; and were receiv'd very kindly by the *Armoricans*. Which (not to mention a community of Language, that of *Armorica* being almost the same with our British or Welch, nor other Authors who are of the same opinion) is prov'd by an Author that liv'd in the next Age to that time, and was born in *Armorica*; who Writ the Life of *S. Wingualof* the Confessor. *A Race of Britans* (says he) transported themselves over the British Sea, in little Vessels, to this Land; their Native Country being possess'd by a barbarous Nation of the Saxons, Terrible and Warlike, and all alike in their Manners. Then that dear Race shut themselves up within this Corner. Yet our Historians tell us, the Britans were seated on that Coast long before this: Whose Authority, indeed, I cannot gainsay. However, it does not appear, by the Writers of that Age, that the Name of Britans was known in these parts (of *Armorica*) before the Saxons came into *Britain*.

Before the arrival of our Britans, this Country was call'd *Armorica*, i. e., *Situated by the Sea-side*; and

and after that, to the same sense, in our British Tongue *Llydaw*, i. e, *Upon the Shore*; and by our Latin Writers of the middle Age, *Letavia*. And therefore I suppose them to be the *Leti*, which *Zosimus* talks of in *Gaul*, when he takes notice that *Magnentius* the Tyrant, was born there among the *Leti*, having a Britan for his Father. These *Armorici* (during the Reign of *Constantine*, who was chosen for the sake of his Name, when the Barbarians over-run *France*, and turn'd out the Roman Garrisons) made themselves a distinct Commonwealth; but were afterwards reduc'd by *Valentinian the Younger*. The first mention of the Britans in *Armorica*, that I know of, was in the Year 461, about 33 Years after the Saxons were call'd into *Britain*. Nine Years after that, these very Inhabitants of *France* were the Men that hinder'd the *Visigoths* from possessing themselves of all *France*. These Britans were a Cunning sort of People, Warlike, Seditious, and Stubborn, upon the account of their Valor, Numbers, and Allies, as *Sidonius Apollinaris* says of 'em, by way of complaint. From that time, the *Armorici* being gradually subdued, the Name of the Britans became so great in this new Seat, that the whole body of Inhabitants began to fall under it; and the Tract it self was call'd *Britannia Armorica*, and, by the French, *Britannia Cismarina*. For they fell upon their Friends that had entertain'd 'em; as is manifest, among other proofs, from the words of *Regalis*, Bishop of *Vennes*, concerning himself and his Friends; *We are enslav'd to the Britans, and undergo a hard Yoke*. In aftertimes they bravely defended their Lives and Properties against the French; first under the Conduct of petty Kings, and afterwards under Counts and Dukes.



### *The Britans of Wales and Cornwall.*

THE rest of the Britans who were forc'd to seek a Country in their own Native one, underwent such a weight of Calamity, as cannot, to the full height of it, be express'd; being not only harass'd by a cruel War, carry'd on far and near against 'em, by the Saxons, Picts, and Scots; but every where oppress'd by the intolerable Insolence of wicked Tyrants. Upon which account, they retir'd to the Western parts of the Island, namely, *Wales* and *Cornwall*, which are naturally fortified with Hills and *Æstuaries*. The Inhabitants of the former were call'd by the Saxons *Britweales*; and those of the latter *Cornweales*; as those in *France*, *Galweales*. For whatever is Foreign and Exotick, is by them call'd *Walsb*; and, for the same reason, the *Walloon*s in *Holland*, and the *Vallachi* upon the *Danube*, were originally so call'd. The *Britweales* were a Warlike People, and, for many Years, maintain'd their Liberty under the petty Kings; and tho' they were shut out from the English, by a Trench of wonderful make, yet they were every now and then breaking in and wasting their Cities with Fire and Sword, but were repay'd by the Saxons with most grievous Outrages. At last, in the Reign of *Edward I.* (as he writes it of himself) "The Divine Providence, hath now subjected the Kingdom of *Wales*, with the Inhabitants thereof (who held formerly of us) wholly and fully, without any let or hindrance, to our Property and Dominion; having annexed and united the same to the Crown of our Realm, as one Member of the self-same Body. But in the next Age, nothing could induce them to indure this Servitude; and no accommodation could be made between them, till *Henry VII.* descended from the *Welch*, was favourable and easie to them; and *Henry VIII.* admitted them to the same Laws and Liberties with the English. But the *Cornweales* were soon reduc'd under the Dominion of the Saxons, in spight

spight of all opposition they resolutely made to defend their Country; being over-match'd in Number, and their Territories not so well guarded by Nature as to protect them.

The Picts.

WE come now to the other Inhabitants of Britain, and in the first place the Picts; whom Historians place next the Britans for Antiquity. *The Original of the Picts*; *Hector Boerius* derives their Pedigree from the *Agathyrsi*; *Pomponius Letus*, *Aventinus* and others, from the Germans. Some derive them from the *Pictones* in France, and *Bede* from the *Scythians*. I am at a loss, which of these Opinions to follow; however, I'll venture to give my Thoughts. If the Authority of *Venerable Bede* did not outweigh all conjectures, I should be apt to think that the Picts were no Foreigners, but the true Off-spring of the ancient Britans; I mean those Britans who inhabited the North part of the Island before the Roman Invasion; and those who being averse to Flattery, and uneasy under the Roman Yoke, afterwards join'd in with them. For just as those Britans, who could not brook the Saxon Yoke, retreated to the West parts of England, Wales, and Cornwall, full of craggy Hills, so, doubtless, the Britans, in the Roman War, rather than be brought under Slavery, the worst of Evils, shifted to these Northern parts, Frozen by excess of Cold, horrible in their rough and craggy Places, and embogu'd by the washing in of the Sea and the Fens in it; where they were defended not so much by their Weapons, as by the sharpness of the Air and Weather, and grew up with the Natives of the Country, into a Populous Nation. But, at the same time, I am very apt to believe, That some from *Scandia* (which, together with all that Northern Tract, was heretofore call'd *Scythia*) might arrive among these Northern Britans: However, lest any one imagine that I here impose upon my self by a specious Lie, I think I can shew, from the Nature, Name, and

See Bishop Usher's Antiq. Brit. Eccles. c. 15. And Stillling. Orig. Brit. p. 246.

The Man-  
ners of the  
Picts.

and Language of the Picts, that they were, indeed, the very Britans themselves.

Without taking notice, that neither the Picts, according to *Bede*; nor the Britans, according to *Tacitus*, made any Distinction of Sex, in Point of Government: The Custom of painting and daubing themselves with Colours was common to both Nations. We have already observ'd it of the Britans, and *Claudian* says the same of the Picts:

*nec falso nomine Pictos*

*Edomuit*

“O’ercame  
“The Picts that differ nothing from their Name.

Again,

*Ferroque notatas*  
*Perlegit exanimis Picto moriente Figuras.*

“and oft survey’d  
“Pale Ir’n-burnt Figures on the dying Picts.

*Isidore* is no less clear in that Matter: “The Picts Name exactly answers their Bodies; for they squeeze out the Juice of Herbs, and impress it in their Bodies by pricking their Skins with a Needle: So that the spotted Nobility bear these Scars on their painted Limbs, as a Badge of their Honour.

Nor are those Barbarians, who long infested the Romans by their Sallies from the Caledonian Wood, express’d by any other Name in old Authors. And *Tacitus*, who gives a full Account of the War carried on in this outward part of Britain, by his Father in Law *Agricola*, calls the Inhabitants by no other Name than this of *Britanni*, and *è Caledonia Britanni*; whereas those New-comers, the Picts, had been here Ten Years before, according to the Report of Modern Writers; which I mention, because *Tacitus* knew nothing of ’em in his Time. Doubtless, if the Romans, who had a magnificent Notion of every thing unknown, had conquered any Nation different from



from the Britans, and of which they knew nothing before, whether they had been call'd Picts or Scots, they would have had those Titles of Picts and Scots in their Coins and Inscriptions. Besides, that the Caledonians, who, without dispute, were the Britans, were the very same with the Picts, we have another hint, in that of the Panegyrist, *Caledonum aliorumq; Pictorum Sylvas*, &c. as if the Caledonians were no other than the Picts. But as these went, for a long time, by the Name of Britans, from their painted Bodies; so afterwards, about the time of *Maximian* and *Dioclesian* (before which the Word Picts is not to be met with in any Writer) when *Britain* had been so long a Province, that the Inhabitants began to understand the Provincial Latin; it seems they were then call'd Picts, to distinguish them from the Roman Confederates, who were call'd Britans. And what could give occasion to their being call'd Picts, but that they Painted themselves? For if the Britans us'd the Word *Picta* for Ships, the Sails whereof were dyed blue, as *Vegetius* says they did, Why should not they give the Name *Picti* to a People that Painted their Bodies with several Colours, and especially with blue, that being the dye that Woad gives? Besides the Northern Picts are call'd, in the old Saxon Annals, *Brittas Peobtas*, as if one should say, *British Picts*.

I have not drawn many Arguments from the Pictish Language, because hardly one word of it is to be found in any Author. However, it seems to have been the same with the British. For in all that part of the Land which was longest possess'd by the Picts (namely the East part of *Scotland*) many Names of Places seem to imply a British Original; for instance, *Aberden*, *Aberlochnet*, *Aberdore*, *Aberneith*, i. e. The mouth of the Den, of the Lochnet, of the Dore, and of the Neith; from the British Word *Aber*, which signifies the mouth of the River; nay, the Metropolis of the Picts is of a British derivation, namely, *Edinburg*, call'd, by *Ptolomy*, *Castrum Alatum*; for *Aden* signifies a Wing in British.

Nor is it strange that the Picts should have Routed so many of their Countrymen, the Britans; since, at this Day, in *Ireland*, those that are there subject

## The Picts.

Deucaledonii.

to the English, have no such malicious and spiteful Enemies, as their own fellow Natives, the *Wild-Irish*.

*Ammianus* divides the Picts into *Deucaledonii* and *Vecturiones*. Tho' I have formerly imagin'd that the former might have been so call'd, as if, *black Caledonians*; *Del* signifying black in the British; yet it is to be conjectur'd, that they took that Name from their Situation; for *deben Caledonii* implies, *The Caledonians living on the Right Hand*; as the others dwelling on the Left Hand, were call'd *Vecturiones*, perhaps from the Word *Chwutch*, which in British signifies *The Left Hand*.

The Picts  
Converted  
to Christi-  
anity.

Upon the decline of the Empire, when the Romans unwarily rais'd those Troops of Barbarians; some of the Picts, drawn over by *Honorius* to serve in the *Roman Army*, were call'd *Honoriaci*. These, in the Reign of that Tyrant *Constantine*, who was Elected upon the account of his Name, laid open the Passes of the *Pyrenees*, and let the Barbarians into Spain. When, at length, they began to Civilize, those of the South were Converted to Christianity about the Year 430; and those of the North, in the Year 56;. At last the Scots, rushing in upon them from *Ireland*, gave 'em such a Defeat, in the Year 740, that they were either quite extinguish'd, or fell, by degrees, into the Name and Nation of the other.

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## The Scots.

**A**Mong the British Nations, the Scots are justly entitled to the next Place after the Picts. I must here caution the Reader, that whatever I here say, refers only to the old true Scots; whose Posterity are the *Highlanders*, who speak Irish, and possess a long tract of the West part of *Scotland*, and the adjacent Islands. For those more Civiliz'd, who inhabit the East part of the Country, are not really Scots, but of the same German Original with us English. This they cannot but confess, nor we but acknowledge,  
being

being call'd, as well as we, by the foresaid *Highlandmen*, *Sassones*. Besides, they speak the same Language that we do, namely, the Saxon, with some variation in Dialect only.

The beginning and etymology of the Scotch Nation, is so cover'd with obscurity, that even the most sagacious *Buchanan* either did not discover it, or kept it to himself; for he has not answer'd the expectation of the World in this point. Since *Scotland* has nurs'd up those that can trace her Original from the highest Steps of Antiquity; I shall only give some short touches upon these things, which may, in some measure, illustrate the Truth; and offer some others to their Consideration, for I will not determine any thing in this Controversie. First therefore of their Original, and then of the Place, from which they were transplanted into *Ireland*. For 'tis plain, that out of *Ireland*, an Isle Peopled formerly by the Britans, they were transported into *Britain*; and that they were Seated in *Ireland*, when first known to any Writers by that Name.

The Original and Etymology of the Scots.

Ireland the Country of the Scots.

Since the true genuine Scots, disown the Name of Scots, and call themselves *Gaoithel*, *Gael*, and *Alhini*; and since many People are call'd by their Neighbours otherwise than by themselves, by which the first Rise of a Nation is often forc'd; as, for instance, the Irish, who call themselves *Erenach*, are, by the Britans, call'd *Gwidhill*: Since things are thus, I would have the Scots to examine, whether they were so call'd by their Neighbours, *Quasi Scythæ*. For as the *Low Dutch* call both the Scythians and Scots by this one Name, *Scutten*; so it is observ'd, from the British Writers, that our Britans likewise call'd both of 'em *T-Scot*. *Ninnius* also expressly calls the British Inhabitants of *Ireland*, *Scythæ*; and *Gildas* calls the Sea, over which they pass'd out of *Ireland* into *Britain*, *Vallis Scythica*. And King *Alfred*, who 700 Years ago turn'd *Orosius's* History into Saxon, translates Scots by the Word *Scyttan*; and our own Borderers to *Scotland*, do not call them Scots, but *Scyites* and *Scetts*. For as the same People are call'd *Geta*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici*; so, from one and the same Original, come *Scythæ*, *Scythici*, *Scoti*, *Scotici*.  
But



But then I would have them to consider, whether this Name was given them by their Neighbours, upon the account of their Scythian Manners, or be-  
 Diod. Sic. cause they came from *Scythia*. *Diodorus Siculus* and  
 1.6. *Strabo* expressly compare the old People of *Ireland*  
 lib. 4. (which is the true and native Country of the Scots)  
 with the Scythians, for Barbarity. But the Irish Hi-  
 storians themselves relate that they came from *Scy-  
 thia*; and *Ninnius* says expressly, That, in the Fourth  
 Age of the World, the Scythians possess'd themselves  
 of *Ireland*.

From The Scots cannot save their Honour in this point,  
 whence the unless they be transplanted from *Spain* into *Ireland*;  
 Scots were which they and their Historians zealously stickle for,  
 transplant- and, indeed, not without reason. All this is lost  
 ed into Ire- labour if there are no Scythians to be found in *Spain*.  
 land. But, not to mention the Promontory among the  
*Cantabri*, lying next to *Ireland*, which was call'd *Scy-  
 thicum*; *Silius Italicus*, born in *Spain*, clearly shews  
 that there were Scythians there. For that the *Caucani*,  
 a Nation of *Cantabria*, were the Off-spring of the  
*Massageta*, i. e. the *Scythians*, appears by this Verse of  
 his,

*Et quæ Massagetem monstrans feritate Parentem  
 Cornipedis fusâ satiariis, Concane, Venâ.*

Concans that shew themselves of Scythian Strain,  
 And Horses blood drink from the reeking Vein.

I cannot tell who these Scythians were that came  
 into *Spain*, unless they were Germans, who former-  
 ly enter'd into *Spain*, as not only *Pliny*, but *Seneca*,  
 who was himself a Spaniard, do testify. The *Py-  
 renees* (says he) did not stop the Passage of the Germans.  
 And that the Germans were formerly call'd *Scy-  
 thians*, may be gathered not only from *Ephorus* and  
*Strabo*, who call all the Northern Nations, Scythians,  
 but also from *Pliny*, who says, The Name of the *Scy-  
 thians* is every where us'd among the *Sarmatæ* or Ger-  
 Plin. l. 4. mans. Now it cannot be reckon'd dishonourable for  
 c. 12. the Scots to derive their Original from the Scythians,  
 since they are not only a most ancient People, but  
 have Conquer'd many Nations; and have ever been  
 Invincible, and free from a Foreign Yoke. If

If this be not the Original of the Scots, I would have 'em consider, whether they are not descended of those Barbarians, who were expell'd *Gallacia* in *Spain*, by *Constantine* the Great, according to King *Alphonfus's* Chronicle. For it is from those parts they would have themselves to be transplanted into *Ireland*. I doubt not but they'll agree with me, that those Barbarians were Germans. For since the Franks and remoter Germans infested the Spanish Coasts all along our Seas; who would believe that they left *Ireland* (an Island very Fertile and commodiously Situated for Cruising upon *Spain*) for the dry barren Soil of *Biscay*.

If Arguments may be drawn from the Habits; the *Highlanders* of *Scotland* had the same Dress and *Goths and* Apparel with the *Goths*, as appears from *Sidonius*, *Highlanders had* who, in describing a Goth, gives an exact Copy of the same *Habit*. "They shine (*says he*) with  
 "yellow; and cover their Feet as high as their Ankle,  
 "with hairy Leather. Their Knees, Legs, and Calves  
 "are all bare. Their Garment is high, close, and  
 "particolour'd, hardly reaching down to their Hams.  
 "Their Sleeves cover only the upper parts of their Arms.  
 "Their inner Coat is green, and edg'd with red  
 "Fringes. Their Belts hang down from the Shoul-  
 "der. The lappets of their Ears are cover'd with  
 "locks of Hair hanging over them. Their Arms are  
 "hooked Spears, and Hatchets to fling. If this be  
 not the very Habit of the Irish Scots, I appeal to  
 their own judgments. It cannot be disgraceful to  
 the Scots, to own themselves the Progeny of the  
*Goths*: since the most Potent Kings of *Spain* value  
 themselves upon that Extraction; and the Noblest  
 Italian Families either derive their Pedigree from the  
*Goths*, or, at least, pretend to do it. And the Em-  
 peror *Charles V.* was wont to say, in good earnest,  
 That all the Nobility of *Europe* were deriv'd from *Scan-*  
*dia* and the *Goths*.

Authors are not agreed, upon the time when the *Scots* were first broach'd in the World. According *When the*  
 to my Observations, the first mention of the Scotch *Sects were*  
 Nation we meet with in Authors, is in the Reign *first heard*  
 of *of in the*  
*World.*

When the  
Scots came  
first to Bri-  
tain.

of *Aurelian*. For *Porphyry*, who then Writ against the Christians, takes notice of them. *Giraldus* will shew you the time. When *Nellus the Great*, says he, Reign'd in Ireland, the six Sons of *Muredus*, King of Ulster, possess'd the North parts of Britain; so from these a Nation was Propagated; and, by a peculiar Name, call'd Scotland, which inhabits that Corner even to this Day. Now, that this happen'd about the Declension of the Roman Empire, is thus made out. While *Lagerius*, Son to this *Nellus*, Reign'd in Ireland; *Patrick* the Irish Apostle came thither, much about the Year 430, which seems to fall in with the time of *Honorius*. For whereas before they liv'd after a Rambling manner, and had long infested Britain and its Borders; they seem then to have settled in Britain. But they would have it, that they then first return'd from Ireland, whether they had withdrawn themselves, when they were Routed by the Romans and Britans; and apply to that time this passage of *Gildas*, *The Irish Robbers return Home, designing to come back again shortly.*

It is no slight Enquiry, why the Scots, who live in Britain, call the Country they inhabit *Alban* and *Albin*; and the Irish themselves *Allabany*; and whether this *Allabany* may not have some remains of the old Name *Albion*; or whether it may not come from *Albedo*, *Whiteness*, call'd by them *Ban*; so that *Ellaban* in Scotch signifies a *White Island*; or whether it might not come from Ireland, which their Poets call *Banno*, and so *Allabany* should signifie, another, or a second Ireland: For Historians call Ireland, *Scotia Major*, and the Kingdom of the Scots in Britain, *Scotia Minor*.

But when the Scots came into Britain among the Picts, tho' they continually provok'd the Britans with their Ravages, yet the Scotch State came not immediately to a full growth, but continu'd a long time confin'd to that Corner in which they were first arriv'd; till, at last, they at once Routed the Picts, and saw the Kingdom of *Northumberland* utterly destroy'd by Civil Wars, and the Invasion of the Danes. For then all the North part of Britain came



to be call'd *Scotland*, together with that inner Country on this side the *Clyde* and *Edinburg Frith*.

The *Attacotti*, a Warlike Nation, infested *Britain* along with the Scots, according to *Ammianus Marcellinus*; and *H. Loyd*, with what truth I know not, thinks they were part of the Scotch Nation. *St. Jerom* exprelly calls them a British People. These, as we learn from the *Notitia*, were Stipendaries in the decline of the Roman Empire. For they are reckon'd amongst the Palatine aids in *Gaul*, *Attecotti Juniores Gallicani*, and *Attecotti Honoriani Seniores*; and in *Italy*, *Attecotti Honoriani Juniores*.

The English Saxons.

WHEN the Roman Empire declin'd, in the Reign of *Valentinian* the Younger, and *Britain* was not in a Condition to withstand the Incursions of the Picts and Scots; *Vortigern*, whom the Britans had made their General, calls the Saxons out of *Germany* to his Assistance, in order to confirm his own Government, and recover the sinking State. Immediately, the Saxons, under the Conduct of *Hengist* and *Horfa*, arriv'd in *Britain* with their *Cinles*, for so they call'd their Flat-bottom'd Boats or Pinnaces; and purchas'd a great deal of Glory, by two successful Engagements with the Scots and Picts. The Britans trusting all to their Management, they sent for fresh Supplies out of *Germany*; to Man the Frontier Garrisons, and attack the Enemy by Sea. At length these Saxons being taken with the Land's Customs, and Plenty of *Britain*; and building upon the Cowardice of the Natives, under the pretence of ill Pay and short Provisions, they enter into a League with the Picts, and raise a most Bloody War against the Britans who entertain'd them, putting the poor frighted Inhabitants every where to the Sword, wasting their Lands, razing their Cities; and after the doubtful turns of War, dislodge the Britans of their Hereditary Estates, and the best part of the Island. For Auxiliary Troops are daily pour'd

The Saxons  
call'd into  
Britain.

The Bri-  
tans dis-  
lodg'd of  
their anci-  
ent Seat.

pour'd in from *Germany*, which still gave a fresh diversion to the harass'd Britans. Such were the Saxons, the *Jutes*, and the *Angles*, who were distinguish'd by these right Names; tho' in common call'd *Angles* and *Saxons*. I shall treat separately and briefly of each of these, in order to trace the Original of our Nation, as far as is possible.

*Original of the Saxons.* The Original and Etymology of the *Saxons*, has the same misfortune with other Nations, of being obscur'd with fabulous Conjectures, even by Men of Accurate Judgments. One derives them from *Saxo* the Son of *Negnon*; another from their *Stony* Temper; a third from the remains of the *Macedonian* Army; a fourth from certain Knives or short Swords, call'd *Seaxes*; *Crantzins* from the German *Catti*; and the Learned *Caprio* from the *Phrygians*. I leave every Man to take his choice. Only I prefer the conjecture of those Learned Germans, who think the Saxons are descended from the *Saci*, a most powerful People in *Asia*; and were so call'd, *quasi Sacasones*,

*The Saxons so call'd from the Saci in Asia.*

*Stillling. in his Orig. Brit. p. 306. rejects this Opinion, and chooses to derive their Name from the Seaxes or short Swords.*

i. e. the Sons of the *Saci*; and that they were gradually pour'd into *Europe* out of *Scythia* or *Sarmatia Asiatica*, along with the *Getae*, the *Sueci*, and the *Saci*. This Opinion is not without Reason; for besides that *Strabo* affirms that the *Saci* Invaded remote Countries, and call'd a part of *Armenia*, *Sacacena*, after their own Name; *Ptolomy* places the *Sassones*, *Sueci*, *Massagetes* and *Dalii*, in that part of *Scythia*. Nor is it less probable that our Saxons came either from the *Saci* or *Sassones* of *Asia*, than that the Germans are descended from the *Germani* of *Persia*, which they in a manner conclude from the Affinity of these two Languages. For *Scaliger* tells us, That *Fader*, *Muder*, *Brader*, *Tutchter*, *Band*, and the like, are still us'd in the Persian Language. But when the Saxons first began to have any Name in the World, they liv'd in the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, now call'd *Denmark*. Afterwards, passing the River *Albis*, part of them broke in by degrees upon the *Suevian* Territories, which are now the Dukedom of *Saxony*; and part took possession of *Frisia* and *Batavia*, then quitted by the *Franks*. From which time, all the Inhabitants of that Sea Coast of *Germany*,

who liv'd by Piracy, have gone under the Name of Saxons; I mean those who liv'd in *Fuirland*, *Sleswick*, *Holsatia*, *Ditmarse*, the Bishoprick of *Bremen*, the County of *Oldenburg*, *East* and *West Friseland*, and *Holland*.

From this Coast, the Saxons, encourag'd by the many Slaughters of the Romans, made frequent Invasions upon the Roman Provinces; and, for a long time, annoy'd this Island, till the arrival of *Hengist*, who, according to the Annals of *Holland*, set Sail for *Britain* out of *Holland*.

'Tis certain the *Jutes*, so call'd, as many think, from *The Jutes*, the *Gutes*, *Getes*, or *Goths*, inhabited the upper part of *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, which the Danes to this day call *Fuirland*. Possibly they are descended of the *Gutti*, whom *Ptolemy* places in *Scandia*, and whose present Seat is *Gothland*. But here we must not think with *Jornandes*, that this was the Country of those *Goths*, who conquer'd and overrun *Europe*; since the most ancient and best approv'd Writers have told us, that they liv'd beyond the *Ister*, near the *Euxin Sea*, and were formerly call'd *Getes*.

'Tis disputed where the Angles liv'd. *Bede* directs *The Angles* us to seek them between the *Saxons* and the *Jutes*. *The Angles* (says he) came out of the Country call'd *I. c. 15.* *Angulus*, which is said to lie between the Countries of the *Jutes* and *Saxons*. Therefore, since between *Fuirland* and *Holsatia*, the ancient Seat of the Saxons, there is a small Province in the Kingdom of *Denmark*, and under the City of *Flemsberg*, call'd at this day *Angel*, which *Lindebergius* in his Epistles terms *Little England*; I am pretty well assur'd that I have found the ancient Seat of our Forefathers, and that from this very place the Angles came into our Island. And what makes me the more confident in this assertion, is the authority of the ancient Author *Ethelwerd*, *Ethelwerd* who writes thus: *Old Anglia is Situated between flourish'd the Saxons and the Giors, the Capital Town whereof is about the* call'd in *Saxon*, *Sleswick*; but by the *Danes*, *Haithby*. Year 950. In the very same place *Ptolemy* seems to seat the Saxons; so that the Middle Age Poet said not amiss



—— Saxoniam protulit Anglos;  
Hoc patet in Lingua, niveoque Colore ——

“ Their Rise to Saxony the Angles owe ;  
“ Their Language, this, and native Whiteness show.

De Bello  
Gothico,  
l. 4.

I dare not positively say, what the Etymology of their Name is. But whoever finds out the Etymology of *Engelbert*, *Engelhard*, and such like German Names, probably comes near to the Original of the *Angli*. 'Tis plain from *Procopius*, that the *Frisons* came along with them into *Britain*.

These are the several People of *Germany*, who seated themselves in *Britain*. 'Tis plain from *Gildas*, *Bede*, and others, that they were but one Nation, and call'd by one general Name; sometimes Saxons, sometimes Angles; or, to distinguish them from those left behind in *Germany*, *Anglo-Saxons*. But in Latin they are most frequently term'd *Gens Anglorum*; and in their own Language, to the same sense, *Engla-Theod*.

When the  
Saxons  
came into  
Britain.

Authors are not agreed upon the time of their being call'd over to *Britain* by *Vortigern*. But, what removes all scruples upon that point, is this *Chronological* Computation, which satisfies me beyond the rest.

From the Consulship of the two *Gemini*, *Fusius* and *Rubellius*, to that of *Scilico*, 373 Years.

From *Scilico* to *Valentinian*, and the Reign of *Vortigern*, 28 Years.

From the Reign of *Vortigern* to the difference between *Guitolinus* and *Ambrosius*, 12 Years.

*Vortigern* Reign'd in *Britain* when *Theodosius* and *Valentinian* were Consuls; and in the 4th Year of his Reign, the Saxons came over, and were receiv'd by *Vortigern*; when *Felix* and *Taurus* were Consuls.

From the Year in which *Vortigern* receiv'd the Saxons, to *Decius Valerianus*, are 69 Years.

By this Computation, the English-Saxons must have come into *Britain*, in the 21th Year of *Theodosius* the younger, and the 428 Year of Christ; for then

then *Felix* and *Taurus* were Consuls; and all other Circumstances of Person and Time agree to it. Soon after, they became so considerable in Numbers, good Customs, and large Estates, that they were in a most prosperous and powerful Condition, and their Victory in a manner entire and absolute. For all the conquer'd embraced their Laws, Names, and Language, bating a few that shelter'd themselves in the craggy Western parts. For besides *England*, the English Saxons possess'd themselves of the greatest part of *Scotland*; where they use the same Language with ours, only varying a little in Dialect. And this Language, We and They, have kept in a manner uncorrupt, along with the Kingdom, for 1150 Years.

*The Saxon  
Victories.*

The Saxons in general were a Warlike Nation; and, according to *Zosimus*, were look'd upon as the most Valiant of all the Germans, both for a Greatness of Soul, Strength of Body, and a Hardiness of Temper. *The Saxons* (says *Isidorus*) are Stout and Active; and were so call'd from being a hardy resolute sort of Men. They were remarkable for Tallness, symmetry of Parts, and exactness of Features. They us'd to shave their Heads and Skin, except about the Crown of the Head; and wore a Plate round their Heads. Their Garments were loose, and generally of Linen, with broad Trimming of several Colours. They were admirably well skill'd in Marine Affairs; and by their constant Pyracies, were so inur'd to the Sea, that they dreaded the Land. For they infested the Sea Coasts of *Britain* and *France*, as far as *Spain*; insomuch that \* Officers and Soldiers were posted along the Shores of both Kingdoms, to keep them off. They were so resolute, that they would rather murder themselves, than be expos'd to the Contempt of others. So that when *Symmachus* had provided a number of them against the Publick Shows; that very day they were to be brought to the Theatre, they strangled themselves, and so baulk'd the People that piece of Diversion. They were likewise strangely Superstitious; and, besides Southsaying, were directed by the Neighing of Horses. Which, perhaps, was the reason, that the Dukes of *Saxony* bore in

*The Genius  
of the Saxons.*

*Paulus Dia-  
conus de  
Longo-  
bardis.*

*The Counts  
of the Saxon  
shore along  
Britain and  
France.*

*Symma-  
chus l. 2.  
Epist. 46.*

their Arms a *Horſe*, and that our *Hengiſt* and *Horſa* were ſo call'd from a *Horſe*, ſignifying their Warlike Courage, according to that of *Virgil*,

*Bello armantur Equi, bellum hæc armenta minantur.*

They us'd Caſting of Lots very much. In order to foreſee the events of Wars, they us'd to take a *Captive* of the Hoſtile Nation, and oblige him to Fight with one of their own Country, each of 'em with their own Country Weapons; and by the iſſue of that Duel, concluded which ſide would be Conqueror. The God they Worſhip'd, was *Mercury*, whom they call'd *Wooden*; his Sacrifices were Men; and the Day Conſecrated to him, which we therefore at this day call *Wednesday*.

*The Saxons* Having fix'd themſelves in *Britain*, they divided it into Seven Kingdoms, and made it an *Heptarchy*: In which the moſt Powerful King, was, according to *Bede*, ſtil'd King of the Engliſh Nation. So that, even in their *Heptarchy*, there ſeems to have been a ſort of Monarchy. After that, *Auſtin*, commonly call'd, *The Engliſh Apoſtle*, being ſent hither by *Gregory the Great*, Banish'd thoſe Monſters of Heathenish Profaneneſs; and Converted them to Chriſtianity.

*Auſtin, the Engliſh Apoſtle Converts them to Chriſtianity.*

No ſooner was Chriſt Preach'd among them, but they zealouſly promoted the Inter-eſt of Chriſtianity, by a diligent performance of all Chriſtian Duties, and erecting and endowing Churches; ſo that no part of the World could ſhew either more or richer Monafteries. It equall'd any Country in the Chriſtian World, in producing Numbers of Holy Men. Then they apply'd themſelves to the promoting of Learning; and by the help of *Winnifred*, *Willebrod*, and others, convey'd that, together with the Goſpel, into *Germany*; and not only ſo, but Taught 'em Military Diſcipline. Nay, which is more, if we may credit *Eginhardus*, thoſe Saxons who now inhabit the Dukedom of *Saxony* are deſcended from them.

*The Engliſh Learning.*

Under this *Heptarchy*, the Saxons were long in a flouriſhing Condition; till, at laſt, all the other Kingdoms, ſhatter'd with Civil Wars, were ſubdued by



by that of the West-Saxons. For *Egbert* King of the West-Saxons, after he had Conquer'd four of these Kingdoms, and had a fair prospect of the other two; to unite them in Name, as he had already done in Government, and to keep up the Memory of his own Nation, publish'd an Edict, ordering the whole *Heptarchy* to be call'd *Engle-land*, i. e. *The Land of the Angles*. Hence came the Latin Name *Anglia*, being taken from the Angles, who were the most Numerous and Valiant of the three Nations that came over. And from these they have been call'd, for a long time, by the general Name *Angles*; and in their own Language *Engla-theod*, *Englcynne*, *Englisemon*; tho', at the same time, every distinct Kingdom had a particular Name of its own. The Name of *Britain* was then diffus'd among the Inhabitants, and only to be met with in Books. Insomuch that *Boniface* Bishop of *Mentz*, an Englishman Born, calls his Native Country, *Transmarine Saxony*. But King *Eadred*, about the Year 948, stil'd himself, *King of Great Britain*; and about the Year 970, *Eadgar* us'd the Title of *Monarch of all Albion*, in some Charters.

When this Kingdom was call'd *England*; the state of the Angles being now arriv'd at its full Maturity, posted on to its Ruin, pursuant to the Circle of all Mortal Beings. For the Danes, having infested our Coasts for several years together, began, at last, to waste the Country in a most deplorable manner.

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The Danes.

THE Danes themselves are at a loss to know their own Original. I was always of the Opinion, that they were descended of the *Danciones*, plac'd by *Ptolemy* in *Scandia*; and from thence flock'd into the *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, until the Learned Antiquary, *Jonas Jacobus Vennsinus*, made a plain discovery of some Reliques of the Danish Name in the *Sinus Codanus* and *Codanonia*: Which Names the Northern

People grossly pronounc'd *Cdan* and *Cdanonum*; but *Mela*, to reduce them to the genius of the Latin, made them *Codanum* and *Codanoniam*; just as after Ages mollified *Cdanum* into *Dansk*, and *Knutus* into *Canutus*. No mention is made of them before the time of *Justinian* the Emperor, about the Year 570. For about that time, they made Inroads into *France*, and the Latin Writers of the History of *England* call'd them *Wiccingi*, from their *Pyracies*; for, as *Alfred* tells us, *Wiccinga* in Saxon signifies a Pirate.

The Danish  
Plunders.

About the time of King *Egbert*, in the 800th Year of Christ, they first disturb'd our Coasts; afterwards making havock of every thing, and Plundering over all *England*; they destroy'd Cities, burnt Churches, wasted Lands, and, with a most barbarous Cruelty, overturn'd every thing. Having Murder'd the Kings of the *Mercians* and *East-Angles*, they took possession of their Kingdoms, with a great part of that of *Northumberland*. To put a stop to these Outrages, a heavy Tax was impos'd upon the miserable Inhabitants, call'd *Dangelt*; the nature whereof is fully discover'd by this passage taken out of our Old Laws. The Pirates gave first occasion to the paying *Danigelt*. For to suppress their Insolence, it was Enacted, that *Danigeld*, i. e. 12 Pence for every Hide of Land in the whole Nation, should yearly be paid. All Churches were exempted from this *Danigeld*; because they put more confidence in the Prayers of the Church than in the defence of Arms.

Dangelt.

But when they came to dispute the Cause with *Alfred*, King of the West-Saxons, he not only drove them out of his own Territories, by force of Arms; but likewise slew the Deputy-Governor of *Mercia*, and, in a manner, clear'd all *Mercia* of them. And his Son *Edward* the Elder, recover'd the Country of the *East-Angles* from the Danes; as *Athelstan* his Bastard Son, to Crown their Victories, after a great Slaughter of them, subdued *Northumberland*; and put the Danes into such a fright, that part of them quitted the Kingdom, and the rest surrender'd themselves. But in the Reign of *Ethelred*, a Man of a cowardly Spirit, the Danes, building upon his weakness, renew'd the War, and behav'd themselves so insolently,

insolently, that the English enter'd into a Conspiracy; and, in one Night, slew all the Danes throughout the Nation; imagining that so much Blood would quench the flaming Fury of that People. But *Sueno*, King of the Danes, incens'd by the Massacre, Invaded *England* with a numerous Army; and having put *Ethelred* to flight, Conquer'd the whole Nation, and left it to his Son *Canutus*; who, after a dubious War with *Ethelred*, was then return'd, and his Son *Edmund*, was succeeded by his two Sons, *Harald* the spurious one, and *Hardicnut* or *Canutus the Bold*. After the Death of these, the Danish Yoke was shaken off, and the Government return'd to the English. For *Edward*, the Son of *Ethelred* by a second Wife, recover'd the Royal Dignity. *England* then began to revive; but presently, as the Poet says, *Mores rebus cessere secundis. The loads of Fortune sunk them into Vice.* The Clergy were Idle, Drowsy and Ignorant; the Laity was Dissolute, and Luxurious; all Discipline was laid aside; the State, like a distemper'd Body, was consum'd with all sorts of Vice; but Pride, the Forerunner of Destruction, had of all others, made the greatest progress. And, as *Gervasius Dorobernensis* observes of these Times; *They ran so headlong upon Wickedness, that it was look'd upon as a Crime to be ignorant of Crimes.* All these things plainly foretold their Ruin.

In the Year 1012.

The Normans.

They were so call'd from the Northern parts from whence they came; for *Nordmanni* signifies Northernmen; in which sense they are likewise call'd \* *Nordlendi*, i. e. Northern People. In the time of Charles the Great, they committed Pyracies upon *Friseland*, *Holland*, *England*, *Ireland*, *France*, and other places, in such a Barbarous manner; that when that Prince saw their Vessels in the *Mediterranean*, he Cry'd out with a deep Sigh, and Tears in his Eyes, *How I am troubled that they should venture upon this Coast, even while I am living. I foresee what a plague they'll*

Their Original and Name.

\* Leod in Saxon signifies a People or Nation.



they'll prove to my Successors. And in the Publick Prayers and Litanies of the Church, it was afterwards inserted; *From the Fury of the Normans, Good Lord deliver us.* They brought the French to such Extremities, that *Carolus Calvus* was forc'd to give the Earldom of *Chartres* to *Hasting* Commander of the Norman Pyrates, as a Price for a Truce; and *Carolus Crassus* gave *Godfred* the Norman part of *Neustria* with his Daughter. At last, by force of Arms, they settled near the Mouth of the *Seine*, in those parts, which formerly, by a Corruption, had been call'd *Neustria*, as being a part of *Westrasia*; which comprehends all between the *Loire* and *Seine* to the Seaward. They afterwards call'd it *Normannia*, i. e. *The Country of the Northernmen*; so soon as *Carolus Simplex* had made a grant of it in Fee to their Prince *Rollo* upon his Baptism, and given him his Daughter in Marriage. An old Manuscript belonging to the Monastery of *Angiers*, informs us, that this *Rollo* being urg'd by his Friends to Kiss the King's Foot, by way of Gratitude, for so great a Favour, made answer, in the English Tongue, *Ne see by God*, i. e. *No by God*; from whence the Normans are to this day term'd *Bigodi*. And, perhaps, 'tis for the same reason that the French call Hypocrites and Superstitious Persons, *Bigods*.

This *Rollo* had a Son call'd *William*, but Sirnam'd *Longa Spata*, from a long Sword he used to wear. *William's* Son was *Richard I.* of that Name, who was succeeded by a Son and Grandchild, both *Ricards*. But *Richard III.* dying without Issue, his Brother *Robert* came to the Dukedom; who had a Son by his Concubine, namely, *William*, and commonly call'd, the Conqueror and Bastard. While this *William* was Duke of *Normandy*, *Edward the Holy*, Sirnam'd *Confessor*; King of *England*, and the last of the Saxon Line, was call'd to the other World, to the great Grief of his Subjects. He was the Son of *Emma*, a Cousin of *William's* (as being Daughter to *Richard I. Duke of Normandy*;) and while he liv'd in Exile in *Normandy*, had made *William* a Promise of making him his Successor. But *Harold* the Son of *Godwin*, Steward of the Household, got possession of the

Neustria.

Rollo Duke of Normandy.

Bigods.

William the Conqueror Duke of Normandy, and King of England, Edward the Confessor King of England.

the Crown ; upon which his Brother *Tostig*, on one hand, and the Normans on the other, endeavour'd, by all means, to Dethrone him. After he had Slain his Brother *Tostig*, and *Harald* King of *Norway*, whom *Tostig* had drawn in to his Assistance ; and that with small loss in a set Battle near *Stamford-bridge* in *Torkshire* : In less than nine days, *William*, Sirnam'd the *Bastard*, Duke of *Normandy*, building upon the Promises of *Edward* lately Deceas'd, as also upon his Adoption and Relation to *Edward*, rais'd a powerful Army, and Landed in *England* in *Sussex*. *Harold* immediately advanc'd towards him, tho' his Army was fatigu'd and weaken'd by the late Fight. They came to an Engagement not far from *Hastings* ; where *Harold* rushing forward in the heat of Battle, bravely lost his Life ; and many of the English were Slain. *William* being *Victor* march'd straight thro' *Wallingford* to *London*, where he was receiv'd and inaugurated, *The Kingdom*, as himself expresses it, being, by *Divine Providence*, design'd for him, and granted by the Favour of his Lord and Cousin, the Glorious King *Edward*. Tho', if the History of *S. Stephen* of *Caen* may be credited, these were his dying Words : " I name no Heir to the Crown of *England* ; but commend it wholly to the Eternal Creator, whose I am, and in whose hands are all things. For it was not an Hereditary Right that put me in possession of this Honour ; but by a desperate Engagement and much Bloodshed I wrested it from the perjur'd King *Harold* ; and having Slain, or put to Flight all his Abettors, made myself Master of it.

*William*, as a token of his Conquest, laid aside the greatest part of the English Laws, brought in Norman Customs, and ordered that all Causes should be pleaded in French. The English were dispossest of their Hereditary Estates, and the Lands and Farms divided among his Soldiers ; reserving to himself the direct Property, and obliging them to do Homage to him and his Successors ; that is, That they should hold them in Fee, the King alone being the chief Lord, and they Fiduciaries or Feoffees in Trust, tho' in actual Possession. He made a Seal ; on the

one

William one side whereof was Engraven, *Hoc Normannorum the Conqueror his Seal. Guilielmum nosce Patronum.* By this the Norman owns Great William, Duke. On the other side, *Hoc Anglis Signo Regem fatearis eundem.* By this too England owns the same their King. William of Malmesbury tells us, that, after the Power of the Laity was quite destroy'd, he made a positive Declaration, That no Monk or Clergyman of the English Nation should pretend to any Place of Dignity: In which point he departed far from the Measures of King *Canutus*, who gave the Conquer'd their full Honours. By which means it was, that after his [*Knutes*] Death, the Natives found so little difficulty in expelling the Foreigners, and retrieving their ancient Rights.

*The English thrown out of their Honours.*

Having settled these things, his principal Care was, to avoid the storm of the Danish War, which he saw hanging over him; and to maintain Peace, tho' he bought it. And, indeed, it is very probable there was a Peace concluded; for from that time *England* was never afraid of the Danes: And he made it his whole Business to maintain his Government, and settle the Kingdom with wholsom Laws. For *Ingulphus* who liv'd at that time, informs us, That he oblig'd all the Inhabitants of *England* to do Homage and swear Fealty to him; That he survey'd the whole Nation; so that there was not a Hide of Land in all *England*, but he knew the value of it, and its Owner; not a Lake, or any other place whatsoever, but it was Registred in the King's Rolls. This Roll was call'd, The Roll of *Winchester*, and by the English *Domesday*, as being an universal and exact Account of every Tenement in the whole Nation.

*Domesday Book, call'd*

by *Gervasius Tilburienfis, Liber Judiciarius.* Vid. *Spel. Gloss. v. Domesdei.*

As to what *Polydore Virgil* says, namely, That *Jury of 12.* William the Conqueror brought in the Jury of Twelve, there is nothing more false: For 'tis plain from *Ethelred's* Laws, that it was in use many years before that. Nor can I see any reason, why he should call it a *Terrible Jury*: For the Twelve Men, who were Freeholders and legally qualify'd, are pick'd out of the Neighbourhood; and bound, by Oath, to give in their real Opinion as to Matter of Fact: They hear Council



Council and Evidence on both sides ; and when they have got the Depositions of both Parties, are confin'd, and deny'd Meat, Drink, and Fire, till they can agree upon they Verdict, unless want of these may endanger some of their Lives ; and as soon as their Verdict is return'd, the Judge gives Sentence, according to Law. And this Method was look'd upon, by our Wise Forefathers, to be the best for discovering Truth, hindring Bribes, and cutting off all Partiality.

How Brave the Normans were, I refer you to other *The War-Writers*. I shall only observe, that, being seated in *like Country* the midst of Warlike Nations, submission was never their Refuge, but still their Arms were their shelter ; and that they Founded the Noble Kingdoms of *England and Sicily*. For *Tancred*, Nephew to *Richard II.* Duke of *Normandy*, and his Successors, did many Glorious Exploits in *Italy* ; drove the *Saracens* out of *Sicily*, and set up there a Kingdom of their own. So that a Sicilian Historian ingenuously confesses, that the Sicilians enjoying their native Soil, their Freedom, and Christianity, is entirely owing to the Normans. Their Bravery also in the War of the Holy Land, got them great Honour.

Thom. Faz-  
zel. l. 6. de-  
cad. poster

These are the People that have inhabited *Britain* ; of whom there remains to this day, The *Britans*, the *Saxons* or *Angles*, with a mixture of *Normans* ; and towards the North, the *Scots*.

### The Division of Britain.

MAny Learned Men are of opinion, that *Ptolemy's* Division of *Britain* is the ancientest ; which is, *Great and Little Britain*. But, with all due submission, *Ptolemy* seems there to mean our Island, by *l. 2. c. 6.* *Great Britain*, and *Ireland* by *Little Britain*. Indeed, some modern Writers have call'd the hither and southern Part of this Island, *Great* ; and the further northern Part, *Little*. But the Romans neglecting the further part, as being unfertile and useless to them, fix'd their Bounds nor far from *Edinburg* ; and

Appianus.

## The Division of Britain.

Upper and Lower Britain. 1.25. and divided the hither part, into the upper, being the hither part of England, together with Wales; and the lower, being the further and northern part lying within their limits; as may be gather'd from Dio. As I take, this Division was made by Severus the Emperor; who, according to Herodianus, having settled the Affairs of Britain, divided the Government of the whole Province between two Lieutenants.

Britain divided into three parts. Afterwards the Romans divided the Province into three Parts, viz. *Maxima Caesariensis*, *Britannia prima*, and *Britannia secunda*; which, by chance, I found out by the ancient Bishops and their Diocesses. For Pope Lucius in Gratian intimates, that the Archbishops were seated in the same very Towns, where there had been Roman Governors. Now Britain having had three Archbishops, as I take, the Province now call'd Canterbury, whither the See of London was translated, made up the *Britannia Prima*; Wales, which was subject to the Bishop of Caerleon, made the *Secunda*; and the Province of York, which then reach'd to the limits, was the *Maxima Caesariensis*.

Britain divided into five parts. In the succeeding Age, they divided it into Five Parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, being all that Southern Tract that lies within the British Sea on one side, and the Thames, with the Severn Sea, on the other; *Britannia Secunda*, which is our present Wales; *Flavia Caesariensis*, which reach'd from the Thames to the Humber; *Maxima Caesariensis*, reaching from the Humber to Tine or Severus's Wall; and *Valentia* extending to the Wall near Edinburg, call'd by the Scots Gramesdike, which was the remotest limit of the Roman Empire. *Maxima Caesariensis* and *Valentia* were Rul'd by Persons of Consular Dignity; and the other three by *Praesides*.

The Pentarchy of the Romans becomes the Heptarchy of the Saxons.

At last, the Barbarians breaking in on every hand, the Northern part was split into the two Kingdoms of the Scots and Picts; and the Pentarchy of the Romans in the Southern part, became the Heptarchy of the Saxons. For the whole Roman Province, bating Wales, which the remains of the Britans possess'd, was by them divided into Seven Kingdoms; Kent, South-Sex, East-Anglia, West-Sex, Northumberland, East-Sex, and Mercia. Kent

## The Division of Britain.

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*Kent* contain'd the County of *Kent*.

*South-Sex*, or the Kingdom of the *South Saxons*, contain'd the Counties of *Sussex* and *Surrey*.

*East-Anglia*, or the Kingdom of the *East-Angles*, contain'd the Counties of *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridge*, with the Isle of *Ely*.

*West-Sex*, or the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, contain'd the Counties of *Cornwal*, *Devonshire*, *Dorsetshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Wiltshire*, *Hamshire*, and *Berkshire*.

The Kingdom of *Northumberland* contain'd the Counties of *Lancashire*, *Yorkshire*, *Durham*, *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Northumberland*, and *Scotland*, to the Frith of *Edinburg*.

*East-Sex*, or the Kingdom the *East-Saxons*, contain'd the Counties of *Essex*, *Middlesex*, and part of *Hertfordshire*.

The Kingdom of *Mercia*, contain'd the Counties of *Glocester*, *Hereford*, *Worcester*, *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Huntington*, *Bedford*, *Buckingham*, *Oxford*, *Stafford*, *Darby*, *Shropshire*, *Nottingham*, *Chester*, and the other part of *Hertfordshire*.

In the time of the *Heptarchy*, *England* was not yet divided into Counties; but only into small Partitions with their number of *Hides*. Now, according to some, a *Hide* includes as much Land as one Plough can Till in a year; but others say it is as much as four *Virgats*. Afterwards, when *K. Alfred* had the whole Government in his Hands, as our Forefathers the Germans (according to *Tacitus*) administered Justice, in the several Lordships and Villages, taking a hundred of the common People as assistants in the Administration; so he first divided *England* into Counties. Then he divided the Counties into *Centuries* or *Hundreds*, and *Tithings*: ordering that every Man in the Kingdom should be rank'd under some one or other Hundred or Tithing. He likewise divided the Governor's Office, into that of *Judges*, now call'd *Justices* and *Sheriffs*, which still retain the same Name. By the Care and Industry of those, the whole Kingdom, in a short time, enjoy'd so great Peace, that if a Traveller had drop'd a Sum of Money, never so large, in the Evening,

either

Vid. Spel.  
Gloss. in  
V. Hida.

Ingulphus.



either in the Fields or the publick Highways, next Morning, or a Month after, he should find it whole and untouch'd.

Shyres. These Counties (in Latin properly *Conventus* or *Pagi*) we call by the peculiar Name of *Shyres*, from the Saxon Word *Scyre*, which signifies to branch and divide. By the first division, there were only 32; for in the Year 1016, in the Reign of *Ethelred*, *Malmesbury* tells us, that there were no more: And in those days the Counties were divided according to the variety of their Laws. For the Laws of Eng-

England  
divided ac-  
cording to  
the variety  
of its Laws.

land were threefold; those of the West-Saxons, call'd *West-Saxon-lage*; those of the Danes, call'd *Denelage*; and those of the Mercians, call'd *Mercen-lage*. Under the West-Saxon Law were comprehended Nine Counties; under the Danish, Fifteen; and the other Eight under the Mercians. The *Polychronicon* tells us, That when this Kingdom was survey'd by *William I.* it reckon'd 39 Counties; but the Publick Records make 'em only 34; for, as some will have it, *Northumberland*, *Westmoreland*, and *Cumberland*, at that time obey'd the Scots; and *Durham* and *Lancashire* were either exempted from Taxes, or included under *Yorkshire*. But these being afterwards added to the Number, make it up 39. Besides which there are 13 more in *Wales*, 6 (or as others 8) of which were, in the time of *Edward I.* and the rest *Henry VIII.* settled by Act of Parliament.

39 Counties  
in England  
13 in Wales

Liente-  
nants of  
Counties.

In troublesome Times, each of these Counties has a Deputy under the King, who is call'd *Lieutenant*, and who is to take care that the State suffer no Damage. Their first Institution seems to be fetch'd from King *Alfred*, who settled in every County, *Custodes Regni*, or, *Keepers of the Peace*. And these were afterwards restor'd by *Henry III.* under the Title of *Capitanei*.

Sheriffs.

Every Year, some one of the Inhabitants, of the lesser Nobility, is set over the County, and stiled *Viccomes*, i. e. *A Deputy of the Earl*; and in our Language *Sheriff*, i. e. *One set over the County*; and may very well be term'd the *Quaestor* of the County or Province. For 'tis his Business to get up the publick Revenues of the County, to gather into the *Exche-*

quer

quer all Fines, even by Deftaining; and to wait upon the Judges, and Execute their Orders; to impannel Twelve Men, who are to judge of Matter of Fact, and give in their Verdict to the Judges (who with us are only Judges of Law, not of Fact,) to see the Condemn'd Persons Executed, and to give Judgment in petty Causes. Every County has alfo its *Justices of the Peace*, who take Cognifance of Murders, Felonies, Trespaffes, and many other Misdemeanors. Besides, the King fends every Year into each County two of the *Justices of England* to try Prisoners, and to make a *Goal-Delivery*, as the Lawyers term it. 12 Men.  
Justices of the Peace.  
Judges of Assize.

As for their Ecclesiastical Government, *England* has now two Provinces, and two Archbishops, namely, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Primate of all *England*, and the Archbishop of *York*: Under these are 25 Bishops; 22 under *Canterbury*, and the rest under *York*. Amongst these the *Archbishop of Canterbury* is first, next the *Archbishop of York*, then the *Bishop of London*, after him the *Bishop of Durham*, then the *Bishop of Winchester*; and the rest take place according to the Seniority of their Consecration. But if any of the other Bishops happens to be *Secretary* to the King, he is entitled to the Fifth place. Besides these, there are in *England* 26 Deanaries, of which 13 were made in the Churches, by *Henry VIII.* upon the expulsion of the Monks: There are 60 Archdeaconries, and 544 Dignities and Prebends. There are also 9284 Parish Churches under the Bishops; of which 3845 are Appropriated, as appears from the List presented lately to King *James*, which I have here subjoin'd. Now, the *Appropriate* Churches are such as, by the Authority of the Pope, and the Consent of the King and Bishop of the Diocess, were, upon certain Condition, settled upon those Monasteries, Bishopricks, Colleges, and Hospitals, whose Revenues are but small. By such a Settlement they are in form of Law said to be *United, Annexed, and Incorporated* for ever. But, upon the subversion of the Monasteries, to the great Damage of the Church, these were converted into Lay-Fees. The number of Parishes, and Appropriate Churches in England.

## The Division of Britain.

	Diocesses.	Fa- risha Churches.	Churches Ap- propriate.
The Dio- cesses of England.	Canterbury	257	140
	London	623	189
	Winchester	362	131
	Coventry and Lichfield	557	250
	Salisbury	248	109
	Bath and Wells	388	160
	Lincoln	1255	577
	Peterborough	293	91
	Exeter	604	230
	Glocester	267	125
	Hereford	313	166
	Norwich	1121	385
	Ely	141	75
	Rochester	98	36
	Chichester	250	112
	Oxford	195	88
	Worcester	241	76
	Bristol	236	64
	S. Davids	308	120
	Bangor	107	36
	Landaff	177	98
	S. Asaph	121	19
Peculiars in the Pro- vince of Canterbury.	57	14	
The whole Number in the Province of Can- terbury.		8219	3303

Diocesses.



	Dioceſſes.	Parish Churches.	Churches Appropriate.
In the Province of <i>York</i> .	<i>York</i>	581	336
	<i>Durham</i>	135	87
	<i>Cheſter</i>	256	101
	<i>Carlisle</i>	93	18
		<hr/>	<hr/>
The whole Number in <i>York</i>		1065	542
		<hr/>	<hr/>
The whole Number in both Provinces.		} 9284	3845

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* there were alſo 645 Religious Houſes, viz. Monafteries, or Abbeys, *Monafteries* and Priories; whereof 40 were ſuppreſs'd by a Grant from Pope *Clement VII.* obtain'd by Cardinal *Wolſey.* Soon after that, in the 36th of *Henry VIII.* a Torrent (as it were) overflowing its Banks, broke in upon the Eccleſiaſtical State of *England,* and, at once, overturn'd the greateſt part of the Religious, and their Curious Fabricks. For what the Pope granted to the Cardinal, the King took to himſelf, by Conſent of *Parliament.* Whereupon, in the Year 1536, all Religious Houſes, with their Revenues, which had 200 *l.* Yearly, or under that Sum, being in number 376, were granted to the King. And the next Year, under a ſpecious pretence of rooting out Superſtition, the reſt, together with the Colleges, Chauntries, and Hoſpitals, were left to the King's diſpoſal. At which time there were valued or taxed 605 Religious Houſes, remaining; 96 Colleges, beſides thoſe in the Universities; 110 Hoſpitals; and 2374 Chauntries and Free Chappels.

## The Degrees of England.

AS to the Division of our State, it consists of a King or Monarch, the Nobles, Citizens, Free-men, which we call *Yeomen*, and *Tradesmen*.

*The King.*

The King was call'd by our Ancestors, *Coning* and *Cyning*, a Name implying both Power and Wisdom, by us contracted into King. He has in these Kingdoms a Supreme Power and Absolute Government. He neither holds of the Empire by Vassalage, nor receives Investiture from any, nor owns any Superior but God. He has many Royal Prerogatives, call'd, by the Learned Lawyers, *The Holy of Holies*, and *Individuals*. Some of these the King enjoys by Written Law, others by Custom, Establish'd by an universal tacit Consent; and surely he deserves them; Since by his Watchfulness every Man's House, by his Labour every Man's Ease, by his Industry every one's Pleasure, and by his Toil every one's Recreation, is secur'd to him.

*Seneca.*

*The Prince.*

Next the King is his Eldest Son, whom our Saxon Forefathers call'd in their Tongue *Ætheling*, i. e. Noble; and in Latin *Clyto*, from the Greek *κλυτός*, Famous. After the Norman Conquest, he had no standing Honorary Title, that I know of, but barely, *The King's Son*; till Edward I. Summon'd his Son Edward to Parliament, under the Title of *Prince of Wales*, and Earl of *Chester*. But Edward III. created Edward his Son, *Duke of Cornwall*, and soon after, by a solemn Investiture, honour'd him with the Title of *Prince of Wales*. From that time, the King's Eldest Son is reckon'd to be born *Duke of Cornwall*: And as the Heirs apparent of the Roman Empire were call'd *Cæsars*, *Princes of the Youth*, *Noble Cæsars*, and *Most Noble Cæsars*; those of the Grecian, *Despota*, *Lords*; those of France, *Dauphins*; and those of Spain, *Infantes*; so those of England, have been ever since stil'd *Princes of Wales*. And this Title continu'd till the time of Henry VIII. when *Wales* was entirely united to the Kingdom of *England*. But since the Kingdoms of *Britain* were united under the Government of

## The Degrees of England.

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of King James, his Eldest Son was call'd *Prince of Great Britain*.

Our *Nobles* are divided into *Greater* and *Lesser*. The former we call *Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*. And these either enjoy such Titles by Birthright, or by a grant from the King, as a Reward of their Merits.

A *Duke* is the next Title of Honour to the *Prince*. A Duke.  
At first it was a Name of Office, not of Honour. It first began to be a Title of Honour, in the time of *Otho* the Great, about the Year 970. For he, in order to bind Valiant and Prudent Persons more effectually to himself, honour'd them with what he call'd *Royalties*. It was much later before it began to be a honorary Title in *Gaul*. But in *England*, in the time of the Normans, the Norman Kings themselves being *Dukes*, no-body was honour'd with that Title for a long time; till *Edward III.* created his Son *Edward* Duke of *Cornwal*, by a *Wreath on his Head, a Ring on his Finger, and a Silver Verge*. The same King in Parliament created his two Sons, *Leonel*, Duke of *Clarence*, and *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*; By putting on The form of creating Dukes.  
a *Sword, setting upon their Heads a furr'd Cap, with a Circle of Gold set with Pearls, and by the delivery of a Charter*. After that, there were several Hereditary *Dukes* created in this Kingdom, with these or such like Expressions in the Charter; *The Name, Title, State, Stile, Place, Seat, Pre-eminence, Honour, Authority, and Dignity, of a Duke, we give and grant, and do really invest you with them, by the putting on a Sword, setting a Cap with a golden Circle upon your Head, and the delivery of a golden Verge.*

A *Marquis* imports *One set to guard the Limits*. It is the next Title of Honour to a *Duke*. We had this A Marquis.  
Title but late, for none bore it before *Richard II.*'s time. For he created his Darling *Robert Vere* Earl of *Oxford*, *Marquis of Dublin*; and that was merely *Titular*. For those who formerly secur'd the Frontiers, were call'd *Lord Marchers*, and not *Marquisses*, as we now stile them. They are created by the King, By *girding on a Sword, putting on a Cap of Honour and Dignity, and delivering a Charter.*



*Earls.* The *Earls* hold the third place. They seem to come from our German Ancestors. For, as *Tacitus* tells us, their Princes had always *Comites* [*Earls*] attending them, to furnish them with Counsel, and gain them Authority. But others think we have them from the Romans. For after the height of the Empire, the Emperors us'd to have a sort of Domestick Senat about them, which was call'd *Cesaris Comitatus*; and their Counsellors were call'd *Comites*. 'Tis plain, that, before *Constantine* the Great, the Name of *Comes* was not us'd to denote Dignity. For he, having New-modell'd the Roman Empire, was the first Institutor of the Title of *Comes*, as being barely Honorary, without Duty; and he annex'd to it certain Privileges, as that of accompanying the Prince in his Palace, and private Retirements. At length, such as had this Title, had other Honours conferr'd upon them; and, by way of reverse, those who had formerly been Officers of Trust and Authority, had this Title conferr'd upon them. From that time, the Title of *Comes* imported Dignity; and being at first Temporary, was afterwards for term of Life. And when the Roman Empire was split into several Kingdoms, this Title was retain'd; and our Saxons call them, in their own Language, *Ealdermen*, and in Latin, *Comites* and *Consules*. The Danes, in their Language, call them, *Eorlas*, i. e. *Honoured*; which, by a softer pronounciation, is by us turn'd into *Earls*. For a long time they were simply so call'd, till, at last, an addition was made of the Places Name over which they had Jurisdiction. But in the time of *William* the Conqueror, the *Earls* began to be *Feudal*, *Hereditary*, and *Patrimonial*. In former times they were created without any Ceremony. And, as far as I have observ'd, King *John* was the first that us'd the girding on a Sword. The next Age after that, there was an addition of putting on a Cap, with a golden Circle (which is now chang'd into a Coronet with Rays) and a Robe of State. At this day, these three, the Sword, the Coronet, and the Robe, are carried by several *Earls*, before him who is to be created *Earl*; then being in a Surcoat, between two *Earls* in Robes of State, he is introduc'd

The Privi-  
lege of a  
*Comes*.

The Cere-  
mony in  
creating an  
*Earl*.

introduc'd to the King Seated on His Throne; where he kneels, and while these Words of the Instrument of Creation are Read, [*The same N— We Advance, Create, and Constitute an Earl, &c.*] the King puts on him the Longrobe, hangs a Sword at his Neck, puts a Cap with a Coronet on his Head, and delivers into his Hand the Instrument of his Creation, so soon as it is Read. The modern Custom of making a Man a *Baron*, before he is an *Earl*, is a new upstart thing, and is only us'd since the time of *Henry VIII.* Amongst the *Earls*, the *Counts Palatine* were much the more Honourable. For, as the Title of *Palatine* was common to all who had any Office in the King's Palace; so that of *Count Palatine* was only conferr'd upon such as had before been *Palatini*, with the addition of a Royal Authority to judge in their own Territory.

Next the *Earls* are the *Viscounts*, in Latin *Viccomites*. This is an ancient Title of Office; but a late Title of Dignity; being first heard of in the Time of *Henry VI.*

Amongst the greater Nobility, the *Barons* have the next place. I willingly embrace the Opinion of *Isidorus*, and an ancient Grammarian, who make *Barons*, *Mercenary Soldiers*. I am not at all satisfy'd with the Etymologies of the Name given in by some. That of the German *Bar*, i. e. *Freedom*, pleases me best. I cannot find when this Title came first into this Island. The Britans disown it. It is not mention'd in the Saxon Laws: And among the Danes, the *Free Lords*, such as our *Barons*, were and still are call'd *Thanes*. To the best of my Observation, the first mention of *Barons* here, is in a Fragment of the Laws of *Canutus* King of England and Denmark. For the Copies vary, yet it is plain, that *Barons* are there meant, from the Laws of *William* the Conqueror, from these Words: *Let the Exercitials be so moderate, as to be tolerable. A King's Viron or Baron, who is next to an Earl, shall provide four Horses, two saddled, and two unsaddled; two Swords, four Javelins, and as many Shields, one Steel Cap, and fifty Mancæ, (perhaps for Mancusæ, i. e. Thirty Pence) of Gold.* But even then the Title was so very Honourable;

Barons of  
the King-  
d.m.

for in those times there were some *Earls*, who had their *Barons* under them; and I remember to have Read, that there were ten *Barons* under one *Earl*, and as many *Captains* under a *Baron*. Nay, even Citizens of better Rank were call'd *Barons*, particularly the Citizens of *Warwick* and *London*, and the Inhabitants of the *Cinque Ports*. But a few Years after, as *Senators* of *Rome* were chosen by their Estates; so those were accounted *Barons* with us, who held their Lands by entire Baronies. The great number of *Barons* argues that they were *Lords*, who might give Judgment within their own Jurisdiction; such as those whom the Germans call *Free-Heirs*. And at that time the Title was, indeed, very Honourable. But it came to its greatest Honour, since K. *Henry III.* Summon'd only some of the best, out of such a Multitude, to Sit in *Parliament*. From that time those were only look upon as *Barons of the Kingdom*, whom the King Summon'd to *Parliament*; till *Richard II.* created *John de Beauchamp of Holt*, *Baron of Kiderminster*. From which time, the Kings have often conferr'd the Honour, by a *Diploma*; and that by Summons to *Parliament* is still in use. Those that are thus created, are call'd *Barons of Parliament*, *Barons of the Kingdom*, and *Honorary Barons*, to distinguish them from those who are *Barons* according to the ancient Constitution. These Parliamentary Barons are, by Birth, Peers, Noblemen, great States, and Counsellors of the Nation; and have their peculiar Immunities and Privileges, as, in Criminal Causes, to be Try'd only by their Peers, not to be oblig'd to make Oath, it being sufficient for them to say a thing *Upon their Honour*; and several other.

Bishops,  
Barons.

Besides those, the two Archbishops, and all the Bishops of *England* are also *Barons of the Kingdom*, or, *Parliamentary Barons*; and in the last Age there were several Barons that belong'd to Monasteries. For King *William I.* put the Bishopricks and Abbeys, that held Baronies in *Frank Almoigne*, and so were free from secular Services; these, I say, he put under Military Service, enrolling every Bishoprick and Abbey, according to the number of Soldiers he and his Successors might demand in Times of War.

Formerly



Formerly the *Vavasors* or *Valvasors* took place next <sup>*Vavasors.*</sup> the Barons. Lawyers derive them from *Valve*. Whilst the French Govern'd *Italy*, they call'd those *Valvasors* who govern'd the common People, or part of them, under a Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Captain. This Title was very little us'd among us; or, if it was us'd, it is long since come into disuse.

The *Lesser Noblemen* are the *Knights*, *Esquires*, and <sup>*Lesser Nobility.*</sup> those we commonly call *Gentlemen*.

*Knights*, call'd by our English Lawyers, in Latin, <sup>*Knights.*</sup> *Milites*, have almost in all Nations had their Name from *Horses*. Thus they've been call'd *Cavelliers* by the Italians; *Cavelleros* by the Spaniards; *Reiter* and *Ridders* by the Germans; *Chevaliers* by the French; and *Marchog* by the Welch; all with respect to Riding. The English call them only *Knights*, a Word that in the ancient English and German Language signifies promiscuouly a *Servant*, or a *Young Man*; but I cannot apprehend why we call them in Latin *Milites*. If I know any thing of this Matter, the first who were call'd so among us, were they who held Beneficiary Lands, or in Fee, for their Service in Wars. For those *Fees* were call'd *Military*; and they that in other places are term'd *Feudatories*, were with us stil'd *Milites*, or *Soldiers*; as, *The Soldiers of the King, of the Archbishop of Canterbury, &c.* Because these Persons had bestow'd Lands upon them, upon this condition, That they should Fight for them, and pay them Fealty and Homage; whereas, other Mercenary Soldiers were call'd *Solidarii* and *Servientes*. <sup>*Solidarii.*</sup> However, these *Milites* or *Equites* (which you please) are fivefold with us. The most Honourable are those of the Order of *S. George's Garter*; the next the *Banerets*; the third, the *Baronets*; the fourth, <sup>*Five sorts*</sup> *Knights of the Bath*; and the fifth, those whom we <sup>*of Knights*</sup> call simply *Knights*, and in Latin *Equites Aurati* <sup>*in England*</sup> and *Milites*, without any addition. I shall speak of the *Knights of the Order of S. George*, when I come to *Windfor*: Of the rest I shall here subjoin a brief Account.

## The Degrees of England.

**Banerets.**

*Banerets* are so call'd from a *Banner*. For, by reason of their Military Bravery, they were allow'd a Square *Banner*, as well as the *Barons*; whence some call them *Equites Vexillarij*; and the Germans *Banerherrn*. I cannot trace their Antiquity beyond the Time of *Edward III.* when *England* was at its height for Martial Discipline, so that I take this Honorary Title to have been first Instituted as a Reward of Warlike Valor. In after Ages, whoever was to be dignify'd with this Honour, either before or after Battle, was brought before the King, carrying an Oblong *Ensign*, in which his Arms were Painted, and going between two Senior Knights, with Trumpeters and Heralds before him; and the King wishing him Success, commanded the end of the Penon to be cut off, that instead of an Oblong, the Banner might be made a Square.

**Baronets.**

*Baronets* are Hereditary, an Honour first Instituted by King *James I.* *Anno* 1611, and given by Patent. Each Knight is obliged to pay into the Exchequer, as much as will for three Years, at 8 *d. per diem*, pay thirty Foot Soldiers, to Serve in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*; which Sum amounts to 1095 *l.*

**Knights of the Bath.**

I have observ'd nothing more ancient of the *Knights of the Bath*, than that *Henry IV.* King of *England*, on the Day of his Coronation, conferr'd Knighthood upon 46 Esquires, who had Watch'd all Night before and Bath'd themselves; and that he gave to every one of them a Green Coat reaching down to the Ankle, strait Sleev'd, and Furred with *Miniver*, and having on the left Shoulder two white Silk Twists hanging loose, with Tassels at them. At present, those who are singled out for this Honour, put on a Gray Hermit Habit, the day before the Creation; together with a Hood, a Linnen Coif, and a pair of Boots; and in that dress go devoutly to Divine Service, to begin their Warfare there, as being principally design'd for the Honour and Service of God. They Sup together that Night, each being attended by two Esquires and a Page. After Supper, they withdraw to their Bed-chamber, where there is prepar'd for each of them a little Bed with red Curtains, and the Arms of their Families upon them; with a Bathing

**The Manner of Created them.**

Bathing Vessel close by, covered with a Linnen Cloth, where, after Prayers, they Wash themselves, to put them in mind, that they ought to keep their Bodies and Minds undefiled for ever after. Next Morning early, they are awaken'd with Musick, and Dress themselves in the same Habit. Then the High Constable, the Earl-Marshal, and others, go to them, and call them out in order, and give them an Oath to Fear God, Defend his Church, Honour the King, Maintain his Prerogative, and Protect Widows, Virgins, and Orphans, and all Others, as far as they are able, from Injury and Oppression. Then they are conducted to Morning Prayer, with the King's Musick, and the Heralds before them; and from thence to their Chamber again, where they put off their Hermits Habit, and Dress themselves in a Mantle of red Taffata, bright and shining with that Martial Colour, a white Hat adorn'd with a Plume of white Feathers over their Linnen Coif, with a pair of white Gloves hanging at the pendant cordon of their Mantle. Then they take Horse; their Horses being equipp'd with black Saddles and Furniture of the same colour speck'd with white, and a Cross on their Head. Each of them has his Page on Horseback, carrying a Sword with a gilded Hilt, at which there hang golden Spurs; and the Esquires Ride on both sides of them. In this State, with Trumpets sounding before them, they march to Court, where they are conducted by the two Eldest Knights into the King's Presence; then the Page delivers the Sword and Belt to the Lord Chamberlain; and he, with great Reverence, gives it to the King, who puts it on overthwart the Knight, and orders the Senior Knights to put on the Spurs. Then they Dine all together, sitting all on the same side of the Table, each of 'em under an Escutcheon of his own Arms. At Evening Prayer they repair again to Chappel, and offer up their Swords at the Altar, and then lay down Money and redeem them. At their return, the King's head Cook stands with his Knife in his Hand, exhorting them to shew themselves Faithful and Worthy Knights; or he'll cut off their Spurs with Disgrace and Infamy.

Now



Knights.

Tacitus lib  
de mor.  
Germ.Whence  
call'd Equi-  
tes Aurati.

Now for the Knights simply so call'd. Tho' they are last in Order, they are first in Honour and Antiquity. For, as the Romans gave a Gown to all that arriv'd at the years of Manhood; so our German Ancestors presented their Youth with *Arms*, as soon as they were able to manage them. These Military young Men being call'd in their own Language *Knechts*, gave occasion, as I think, to the Name and Institution. This was the first and most plain Method of creating Knights. Thus *Malmesbury* assures us, that our *K. Alfred* conferr'd Knighthood upon his Nephew *Athelstan*, a very hopeful Youth, giving him a Scarlet Mantle, a Belt set with Jewels, and a Saxon Sword with a Gold Scabbard. Afterwards, when Religion was in vogue, nothing was done well or successfully, without Religious Men had a hand in it: And accordingly, before the Norman Conquest, our Ancestors us'd to receive the Sword from them. The custom of having a Sword girt on them, doubtless, is deriv'd from the Roman Military Discipline: For, as they thought it not lawful to Fight the Enemy, before they had taken their Military Oath with their Swords drawn; so our Ancestors imagin'd they could not lawfully go to War, till they were Consecrated to that Service by this Ceremony. And in that manner we find *K. William Rufus* made a Soldier by Archbishop *Lanfranck*. After that, the Kings us'd to send their Sons to be Knighted by Neighbouring Princes. This our *Henry II.* was sent to *David K. of Scots*; and *Malcolm K. of Scotland* was sent to our *Henry II.* to receive *Military Arms*, or *Virilia*, as they then call'd them. Then gilt Spurs were added as a further Ornament; and hence they are at this day call'd *Milites*, or *Equites Aurati*. This Circumstance and Creation gave them also the privilege of a Seal, which they could not use before. In the next Age *Knights* were made according to their Estates; as we may safely conclude, from this, That whoever had a great Knight's Fee, *i. e.* 680, or, as some will have it, 800 Acres of Land, claim'd *Knighthood* as their due. Nay, in the Time of *Henry III.* whoever had 15 Pound a year in Land, was, in a manner, compell'd to receive the Dignity; so that the

Title

Title was rather a Burthen than an Honour. And in that Age, not only the *King*, but even *Earls* made *Knights*. But since that, no one has receiv'd Knight-hood, but either from the *King*, or the *Prince of Wales*, authoriz'd by his Father, or the *King's* Lieutenant or General in an Army, upon the account of brave Actions done or expected, or else in Honour of Civil Service. At present, he that is Knighted kneels down, and then the *Prince* strikes him lightly upon the Shoulder with a naked Sword, saying in French, *Sois Chevalier au nom de Dieu*, i. e. *Be thou a Knight, in the Name of God*; and then he adds, *Avancez Chevalier*, i. e. *Rise up Knight*. The further particulars relating to this Order, I leave to other Writers. It is enough for me that I have hinted at the Original.

Next these Knights were the *Armigeri*, Esquires; *Esquires*. call'd also *Scutiferi*, *Homines ad Arma*, and among the Goths *Schilpor*, from bearing the Shield; as heretofore *Scutarii* among the Romans; who had that Name either from their Coats of Arms, which they bore as Badges of their Nobility; or because they really carry'd the Arms of Princes and Great Men. For every Knight was serv'd by two of these formerly, (whence, perhaps, the Dutch call'd them *Schildknappen*.) They carried his Helmet and Buckler, and were still with him; for they held Lands of the Knight their Lord in *Escuage*, as he did of the King by *Knights Service*. *Esquires* at this day are of five sorts; for those I mention'd but now are at present out of use. The chief are they, who are chosen to attend the *King's* Person: Next are the Eldest Sons of Knights, and their Eldest Sons likewise successively. In the third place are the Eldest Sons of the Youngest Sons of *Barons*, and others of greater Quality; and when such Heir Male fails, the Title dies likewise. The fourth in order, are those to whom the King himself, together with a Title, gives Arms, or makes *Esquires*; adorning them with a Collar of SS. of a white silver Colour, and a pair of silver Spurs. Whence, at this day, in the West parts of the Kingdom, they are call'd *Whitespurs*, to distinguish them from the *Knights*, who us'd Golden Spurs: Of these  
the

## The Degrees of England.

the Eldest Sons only can bear the Title. In the fifth place are those who have any great Office in the Government, or Serve the King in any Honourable Station. This Name of *Esquires* was formerly only a Title of Office; and began to be a Title of Dignity in the Time of *Richard II.*

**Gentlemen.** *Gentlemen* are either the common sort of Nobility, Descended of good Families; or those who have distinguish'd themselves by their Virtue and Fortune.

**Citizens.** *Citizens* or *Burgesses* are such as are in Publick Offices in any City, or Elected to Sit in Parliament.

**Yeomen;** The *common People* or *Yeomen*, are call'd by some in Saxon, *Ingeni*, and in Law terms, *Homines Legales*, i. e. *Gemen*, i. e. *Freeholders*; and are those who have forty Shillings a Year.

**Common People.** *Tradesmen* are such as Labour for Wages, and sit to their Work; as *Mechanicks*, *Artisans*, *Carpenters*, *Smiths*, &c. and were call'd by the Romans, *Capite Censi*, and *Proletarii*.

## The Law Courts of England.

**TheParliament.**

There are three sorts of Tribunals in England; some *Spiritual*; others *Temporal*; and one mixt or compos'd of both, which is the greatest, and by far the most Honourable, call'd, *The Parliament*, a French Word of no great Antiquity. Our Saxon Ancestors call'd it *Witenage-mott*, i. e. *An Assembly of Wise Men*; and *Geraednis*, i. e. *a Council*; and *Micil Synod*, i. e. *a great Meeting*. The Latin Writers of that and the next Age call it, *Commune Concilium*, *Curia altissima*, *Generale Placitum*, *Curia magna*, *Magna um Conventus*, *Prasentia Regis*, *Pralatorum Procerumque collectorum*, *Commune totius Regni*, *Concilium*, &c. And as *Livy* calls the General Council of *Aetolia*, *Panetolium*; so this of ours may be term'd very properly *Pananglium*. For it consists of the King, the Clergy, the Barons, and those Knights and Burgesses that are Elected; or, to speak in the Law terms, *The King, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons*,



*Commons*, who there represent the Body of the Nation. It is not held at set Times, but call'd at the King's Pleasure, upon Occurrences of Difficulty and Importance; and is dissolv'd again when he alone pleases. It has the Supreme Inviolable Power of making, confirming, repealing and explaining Laws, reversing Attainders, determining difficult Causes between private Persons; and, in a word, in all things which concern the State in general, or any particular Subject.

Next to this, immediately after the Norman Conquest, and some time before, was the King's Court; which was held in the King's Pallace, and follow'd him wherever he went. For in the King's Palace, there was a particular place for the Chancellor and Clerks, who issu'd out Writs, and manag'd the Great Seal; and likewise for Judges, who determin'd not only Pleas of the Crown, but private Causes. There was also an Exchequer for the Treasurer and his Receivers, who took care of the King's Revenues. Each of these were counted Members of the King's Family. and had their Meat and Cloaths of him; whence *Johannes Sarisburiensis* calls them *Cyriales*. But above these there was one, call'd *Justitia Anglia*, *prima Justitia*, and *Justitiarius Anglia*, and *Justitiarius Anglia Capitalis*, i. e. *The Lord-Chief-Justice*; who was constituted by a Patent, with a Yearly Sallary of 1000 Merks.

*The King's Courts.*

This premis'd, I shall touch upon the present state of those Courts, and others that sprung from them. *The King's-Bench*, so call'd, because the King himself us'd to preside in that Court, takes Cognisance of all Pleas of the Crown, and the well-being of the Publick; and corrects the Errors of the *Common-Pleas*. The Judges, besides the King himself, when he is pleas'd to be present, are, *The Lord-Chief-Justice of England*, and three others, or more, as the King pleases.

*The King's Bench.*

*The Common-Pleas* is so call'd, because it Tries private Pleas by our *Common Law*. The Judges here are *The Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, and three others, or more, to assist him. Officers belonging to this

*The Common-Pleas.*

## The Law Courts of England.

this Court, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Prothonotaries*, and many others of inferior Rank.

*The Exchequer.*

The *Exchequer* deriv'd that Name, from a Table at which they sate. It tryes all Causes relating to the King's Revenue. The Judges of this Court, are, *The Lord Treasurer*, *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*, *The chief Baron*, and three or more *Barons*. The Officers are, *The King's Remembrancer*, *The Treasurers Remembrancer*, *The Clerk of the Pipe*, and several others. In the other part of the *Exchequer*, call'd, *The Receiving-Office*, there are two *Chamberlains*, a *Vice-Treasurer*, *Clerk of the Tallies*, &c. The Officers likewise of the Tenth and First Fruits belong to this Court. For when the Pope's Authority was disown'd, and an Act made that all Tithes and First Fruits should be paid to the King, these Offices were Instituted.

*Justices Itinerant.*

Besides these Courts, *K. Henry II.* sent some of these Judges, and others, every Year, to each County of the Kingdom; who were call'd, *Justices Itinerant*, and *Justices in Eyre*. These determin'd both Pleas of the Crown, and common Causes, in the Counties to which they were sent. This Institution was sunk in *Edward III.*'s Time, but was reviv'd, in some measure, by an Act of Parliament soon after. For the Counties being divided into so many *Circuits*, two of the King's Justices are to go those *Circuits* twice every Year for the Tryal of Prisoners, and *Gaol-Delivery*. Hence in Law-Latin they are call'd *Justitiiarii Gaole Deliberande*. They are likewise to take Cognisance of all Assizes of *Novel Dissesin*, and some others; from which they are call'd *Justices of the Assize*; and also to try all Issues between Party and Party, in any of the King's three Courts, by Recognitors of the same Peerage, as the custom is: Hence they are call'd *Justices of Nisi prius*, from the Writs directed to the Sheriff for these Tryals, which have the Words *Nisi prius* in them.

*The Star-Chamber.*

The *Star-Chamber*, or rather the Court of the King's Council, took Cognisance of all Matters Criminal, Perjury, Cheats, Impostures, &c. This was the first Court both in Dignity and Antiquity. It had the Name *Star-Chamber*, ever since this Court was held

held in the *Star-Chamber* in *Westminster*. The Authority and Jurisdiction of this Court was enlarg'd and confirm'd by an *Act of Parliament*, procur'd by that wise Prince *Henry VII.* upon which some have falsly ascrib'd the Institution of it to him. The Judges of this Court, were, *The Lord Chancellor of England*, *The Lord Treasurer of England*, *The Lord President of the King's Council*, *The Lord-Keeper of the Privy-Seal*, and all those of the Council, whether Persons Spiritual or Temporal; also such of the Barons of the Realm, as the King appointed, with the two *Chief Justices*, or two other Judges in their absence. The Officers were, *The Clerk of the Council*, *Clerk of the Writs*, &c. Causes were not tried here *per Pares*, according to the Common Law, but after the Method of the Civil Law. This Court is now taken away.

The Court of Wards and Liveries, so call'd from *The Court of Wards* *Minors*, whose Causes are here tried, was Instituted by *Henry VIII.* for before that Time, all Business of this nature was tried in the *Chancery* and *Exchequer*. For, by an old Custom, when any one Dies, holding Lands of the King *in capite*, by *Knights-Service*, both the Heir and the whole Estate, are in Ward to the King, till he comes to be 21 Years of Age, and then he may Sue out his Livery. The Judges of this Court is the *Master-General*; under whom are some Officers. This Court is likewise taken away.

Of late, two other Courts were Instituted, *viz.* *The Courts* One for Correcting the Errors of the *Exchequer*, and another for Correcting the Errors of the *King's-Bench*. *for Correcting Errors.* The Judges of the first, are, *The Chancellor and Treasurer of England*, taking such of the Judges to their assistance, as they think fit: Those of the latter, are, *The Judges of the Commonpleas*, and the *Barons of the Exchequer*.

The Court of Admiralty takes Cognisance of Maritime Affairs; and is administr'd by the *Admiral of England*, his *Lieutenant*, a Judge, two Clerks, a *Serjeant* of the Court, and the *Vice-Admiral*. *The Court of Admiralty.*

The *Chancery* takes its Name from the Chancellor, *The Chancery* a Title of no great Honour among the old Roman Emperors, as may be learnt from *Vopiscus*. At present,



Epist. 6. l. 1.

sent, it is a Name of the greatest Dignity; and the *Chancellors* are advanc'd to the highest Honours in the State. *Cassiodorus* derives the Word it self a *Cancellis*, because they tried Causes in a private Apartment enclos'd within *Vails*, call'd in Latin *Cancelli*. But it being the Chancellor's Business to dash out with cross Lines *Lattice-like*, such Writs or Judgments as are against Law, which is not improperly call'd *Cancelling*; some think the Word *Chancellor* to be deduc'd from it. In process of time much Honour and Authority was added to the Office of *Chancellor* by Act of Parliament; especially since so much Niceness and Subtlety has crept in among the Lawyers, that a Court of Equity was found absolutely necessary; which was committed to the *Chancellor*, that he might judge according to the Measures of Right and Equity, and moderate the Rigor of exact Justice, which is often downright Injustice and Oppression. The *Lord Chancellor of England* presides in this Court, whose Authority and Dignity is too well known to be here insisted upon. His Assistants are 12 *Masters of the Chancery*, of whom the chief is the *Keeper of the Rolls* belonging to that Court, from thence call'd *Custos Rotulorum*. There are many Officers belonging to this Court: Some of 'em concern'd in the Great Seal; and some only in the Bills there exhibited.

*The Court of Requests.* There's another Court, that sprung from the King's *Privy Council*, which is call'd *The Court of Requests*, from the Petitions deliver'd there. Here private Causes, first laid before the King, or His *Privy Council*, are Tried; and sometimes others. It is manag'd by the *Masters of the Requests*, and a *Clerk*, or *Register*, with two or three *Attorneys*.

Spiritual Courts.

The principal *Spiritual Courts*, are the *Synod*, which are call'd, *The Convocation of the Clergy*; and never Sits but in time of Parliament: And the *Provincial Synods* in both Provinces.

The Court of Archers.

Next are the Courts of the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, viz. *The Court of Arches*, where the *Dean of the Arches* is Judge, who takes his Name from the famous Arched Steeple of *St. Mary's Church* in *London*, and receives all Appeals made within the Province of *Canterbury*. The

## The Law Courts of England.

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The *Court of Audience*, which receives all Complaints, Causes, and Appeals, in this Province. *Court of Audience*

The *Court of Prerogative*, in which the *Commissioner* judges of Inheritances, whether descended without Will, or Devis'd. The *Court of Peculiars*, and other things of less Note, I purposely omit. *Court of Prerogative*

I am now ready (by God's Assistance) to set out on my Journey through the Counties of England; in which (according to the old way of Prefacing) I wish Success and Fortune may attend me. In treating of each County, I will shew, with as much plainness and brevity as I can, the occasion of the Name, the limits of the County, the nature of the Soil, the Rivers, the Places of greatest Antiquity, and those most Noted at present; and, lastly, what Dukes, Earls, &c. they have had since the Norman Conquest. I begin at the remotest Point, viz. *Cornwall*; and from thence proceed in order thro' the other Counties.

To the Right Honourable Hugh Boscawen, Esq; and John Boscawen, Esq; This County, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

### Cornwall.

*Cornwall*, call'd also, by late Writers, in Latin *Comwallia*, stretches to the West the farthest of all Britain, and is inhabited by the remains of those Britons whom *Strabo* calls *West Britanni*; by whom in the British Language it is call'd *Kernow*, because it lies by degrees, like a Horn, and runs out almost every where into Promontories, like to many

G

*Danmonia*

In the Time of the Saxon Wars, when many of the Britons had shelter'd themselves in this County, the Saxon Conqueror, who call'd Foreigners, and every thing that was strange, *Wessex*, nam'd the In-

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### Danmonii.

**T**hat Tract, which seems, as it were, the first part of all Britain, and runs out a great length Westward, contracting it self the farther it reaches, Bounded on the North by the Severn-Sea, on the South by the British-Ocean, and on the West by St. George's Channel, was formerly Inhabited by those Britans, which Solinus calls Dunmonii, Ptolemy Danmonii. Which Name is either deriv'd from the many Mines of Tin in those Parts, which the Britans call Moina, or from their Dwelling under Mountains: For thro' this whole Country they Live Low and in Valleys, a way of dwelling call'd by the Britans Dan-munith. The Country is divided into two Parts, Cornwall, and Devonshire; of which in their order.

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To the Right Honourable *Hugh Boscowen*, Esq;  
and *John Speccot*, Esq; This County,  
for which they are Chosen Knights,  
is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Cornwall.

**C**ornwall, call'd also, by late Writers, in Latin *Cornubia*, stretches to the West the farthest of all Britain, and is Inhabited by the remains of those whom *Marianus Scotus* calls *Western Britans*; by whom in the British Language it is call'd *Kernaw*, because it lessens, by degrees, like a *Horn*, and runs out almost every where into Promontories, like so many *Horns*.

*Its Name.* In the Time of the Saxon Wars, when many of the Britans had shelter'd themselves in this Country, the Saxon Conqueror, who call'd Foreigners, and every thing that was Strange, *Wealsh*, nam'd the Inhabitants



North

# THE CORNWALL

Morwistone

Silly I<sup>s</sup>

7 Sames

Lands end

Wolf

IRISH SEA

DEVON SHIRE

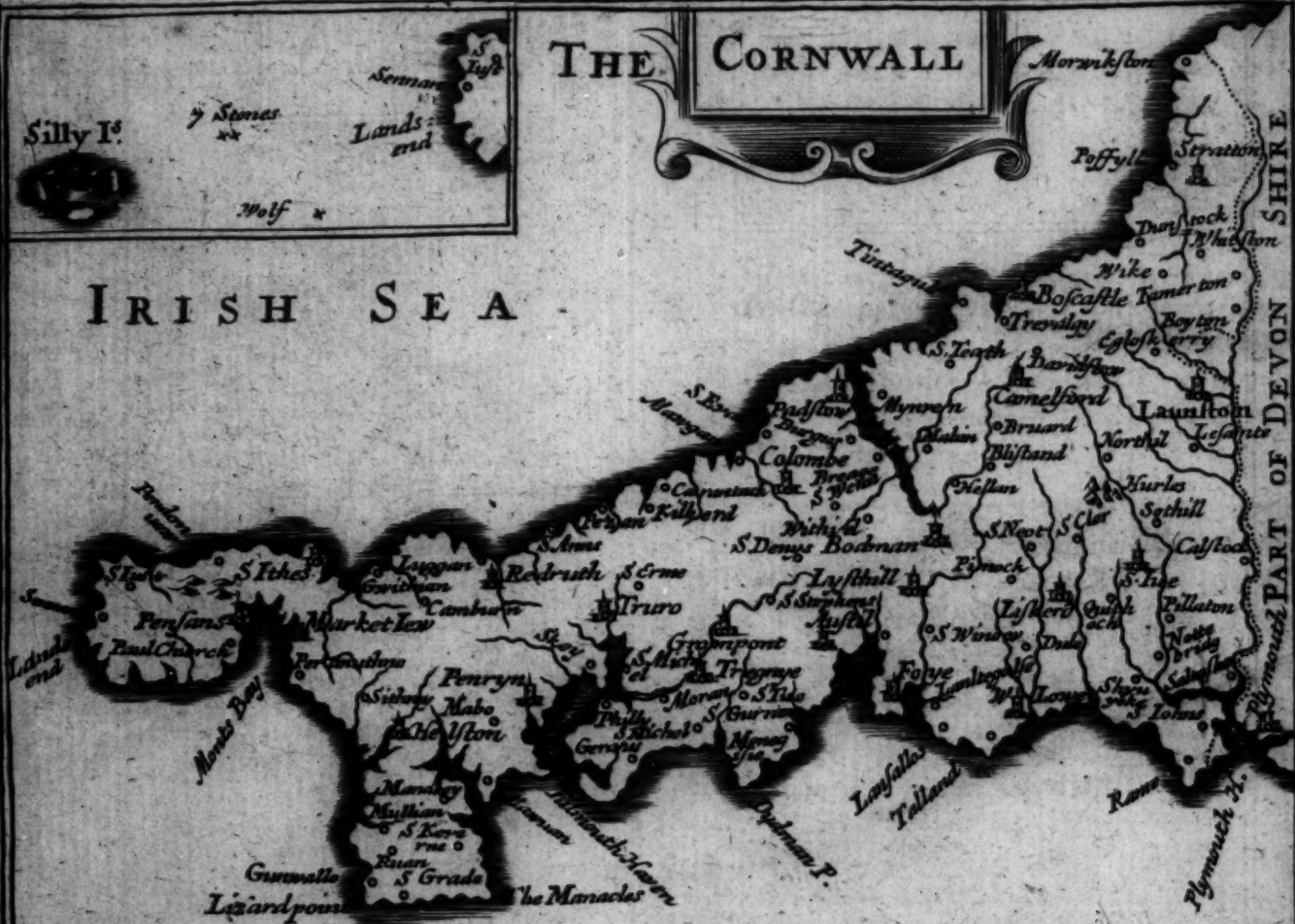
403

THE CHANNEL

English Miles  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

South

West



habitants of this Place *Cornwealsh*, and *West-wealsh*; and from hence came the Latin Name *Cornwallia*. Some who would flatter the *Gallic* Nation, would have this Country call'd *Cornwallia*, from the Gauls, as if conquer'd by them; but if they were as Knowing at home, as they are Medling abroad, they would find, that *Their Bretagne* on the Sea-coast is so call'd from *Ours*, and a Place therein *Cornovaille*, where they use the *Cornish-Tongue*, was so nam'd from some of *Our* Nation transplanted thither.

Cornovaille in Bretagne.

This County is for the most part Mountainous: In the Valleys 'tis of its self Fertile enough, but they incredibly enrich it with a sort of *Sea Weed*, and a Fat kind of *Sea Sand*. The Sea-coast is beautify'd with many fair Towns; the Inland Parts abound with rich Mines; for Tin is digg'd up here in great plenty, of which they make Household Vessels, not inferior to Silver in brightness. This Tin is made of little black Stones, either dug up, or gather'd amongst the Sands; the Inhabitants call them *Shoad*. Of their Stanneries, or Metal Works, there are two sorts; one called *Lode-works*, the other *Stream-works*: The latter is in the lower places, when they trace the Veins of Tin by Ditches, and so carry off the Water; the former is in higher places, when they sink Holes, call'd *Shafts*, to a great depth in Mountains, and Work by Undermining: Both ways they shew wonderful Art and Ingenuity, as well in dreining the Water, and reducing it to one Channel, as in supporting and propping up their Pits: To pass by their Methods of Breaking, Washing, Melting, and Refining their Metals.

Oreweed.

Tin.

Shoad.

After the coming in of the Normans, the Earls of *Cornwall* had vast Revenues from these Mines, especially *Richard*, Brother to *Henry III.* and no wonder, when at that Time all *Europe* was furnish'd with Tin from hence; for the Incursions of the *Moors* had shut up the Spanish Mines, and those in *Misnia* and *Bohemia* were not discover'd till the Year 1240; at which Time, as a Writer of that Age has it, *The Metal call'd Tin was found out in Germany, by a certain Cornishman, Banish'd his Country, to the great loss of Richard Earl of Cornwall.* Afterwards a

Charter was granted to them by *Edmund*, Earl *Richard's* Brother, with several Privileges. He fram'd also the Stannary Laws, laying a certain Tax on the Tin, to be paid to the *Earls of Cornwall*: And *Edward III.* afterwards confirm'd and enlarg'd these Liberties, Privileges, and Laws; dividing the whole Society of Tanners into four parts, call'd from the Places, *Foy-more*, *Black-more*, *Fremarnaile*, and *Pennith*, and constituting over all, one Warden or general Overseer, who is call'd *Lord Warden of the Stannaries*. And lest the Dukes of *Cornwall* should be defrauded of the Tribute, which is 40 Shillings for every 1000 Pound of Tin, It is order'd that all the Tin

*The Polity of the Tanners.*  
*The Tax on Tin.*

\* The four Towns are, *Liskeard*, *Lestwithiel*, *Truro*, *Helfton*; and since *Mr. Cambden's* time there is a fifth added, viz. *Pensans*.

*Cornish Diamonds.*

*Sea-holm.*

*Pilchards.*

*Wrestling.*

shall be carried to one of the \* four Towns appointed for that purpose, where twice a Year it shall be Weigh'd, Coin'd, and the Impost paid. Nor is Tin only found here, but Gold, Silver, and Diamonds naturally cut into Angles, and polish'd; many of them as big as a Walnut, and inferior only to the Eastern in blackness and hardness. *Sea-holm* is found in great plenty upon the Coasts, and the Soil is so Fertile, that it not only supplies their own Necessities, but *Spain* also is furnish'd yearly from hence with great quantities of Corn; they drive also a gainful Trade of those little Fishes they call *Pilchards*, which they Export in great Numbers to *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*.

Nor is *Cornwall* more happy in the Soil than the Inhabitants, who, as they are extremely Courteous, and have always been so; so they are Stout, Lusty, and Tall, having Bodies well proportion'd, and Limbs well set, and are so famous for Wrestling, that they deservedly carry the Praise from all others for their excellent Skill, and a peculiar Strength of Body.

Now let us describe the Promontories, Towns, and Rivers, mention'd by the Ancients, for that is our chief Design; and beginning at the farthest Promontory, first take a view of the Southern, then of the Northern Coasts; and lastly, of the River *Tamar* which divides the County from *Devonshire*.

The



The utmost Promontory, which lies in the *Irish Ocean*, is call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Bolerium*; by *Diodorus*, *Bolerium*, *Belarium*; the same *Ptolemy* calls it also *Antivestæum*, *Belarium*, and the British Bards *Penrhinguaed*, that is, *The Promontory of Blood*. But the British Historians call it *Penwith*, that is, *The Promontory to the Left*; and the Saxons *Penwith-Steort*; for *Steort* with them signifies *Steort*, *Land stretch'd out into the Sea*. But the Inhabitants call it in their Tongue, *Pen-von-las*, that is, *The end of the Land*; in the same sense the English call it *The Lands-End*, it being the farthest part of the Island to the West.

In the utmost Rocks of this Promontory, when they are bare, at low Water there appear Veins of white Lead and Brass, and the Inhabitants say, that there was here formerly a Watch-house with Lights, for the Benefit of Ships: Here is now a little Village call'd *St. Burien's*, Dedicated to *Buriena*, a certain Religious Irish-woman. In a neighbouring Place, which they call *Biscaw wonne*, are 19 Stones in a Circle, each about the distance of 12 Feet from the other, and in the middle one larger than all the rest; this we may probably conjecture to have been some Roman Trophy, or of *Athelstan* the Saxon, when he had Conquer'd these Parts.

From hence to the South, the Shore wheeling about forms a Bay in the shape of a Moon; this they call *Mounts-Bay*; on this lies *Mouſe-hole* in the British *Port-Inis*, that is, *The Port of the Island*, and *Pensans*, that is, *The Head of the Sands*, or, as another will have it, *The Head of the Saint*, *St. John Baptist's Head* in a Charger being the Town Arms: It is a small Market-Town. In this Parish is *St. Maddreus's Well*, famous to this day for its many Cures: And not far off was that famous Stone *Main-Amber*, a Rock plac'd on some others with so exact a Counterpoise, that you might stir it with a Finger, yet a great number of Men could not be able to move it out of its place; (it was thrown down in *Oliver's Time*, by one *Shrubfall*, then Governor of *Pendennis*, being, by a great deal of labour, undermin'd.) On this Bay stands *Merkju*, that is, *The Market of Jupiter*, be-

St. Michael's Mount.

cause a Market is here kept on *Thursday* (*Jupiter's Day*). Here is *St. Michael's Mount*, call'd, by the Inhabitants, *Careg-Comse*, that is, *The Hollow Rock*; and in Saxon *Michel-Stow*, that is, *Michaels-place*: It is a Rock pretty high and craggy, and when the Tide is in, encompass'd with Water, but being out, is join'd to the Main Land. As they were digging for Tin, of late days, at the bottom of this Mount, were found Spear-heads, Axes, and Swords of Brasses, wrapp'd in Linnen; such as were formerly in *Hercinia* in *Germany*, and lately in *Wales*. In the Rocks underneath, and along this Shore, breeds the *Pyrhocorax*, a Crow with a red Bill, and red Feet: This Bird, the Inhabitants say, is an Incendiary and Thief; for it often sets Houses on Fire privately, steals pieces of Money, and hides them.

Pyrhocorax.

Godolphin Hill.

Family of the Godolphins.

In this place the County is narrowest; a little beyond the Mountain is a Bay pretty large, call'd (as I took notice before) *Mounts Bay*, from the Mountain: 'Tis a safe Harbour for Ships from the South and South-East Winds, and is 6 or 7 Fathom deep at low Water. More to the East stands *Godolcan*, a Hill famous for many Mines of Tin (now call'd *Godolphin*) but much more famous for its Lords of that Name, whose Virtues are no less Eminent, than their Family is Antient, their Name in Cornish coming from a *white Eagle*; and this Family still bears for its Arms, Gules, *An Eagle displaid with two Heads between three Fleurs de Lis*, Argent. The Right Honourable *Sydney Godolphin*, Esq; was by K. *Charles II.* 36 An. R. 8 Sept. 1684, Created by Letters Patents, *Baron Godolphin of Rialton*, a living Example of Advancement for Worth and Merit.

Heilston.

Forward to the South there stretches out a *Peninsula*, at the entrance whereof you find *Heilston*, call'd by the Natives, from its Salt-water, *Hellas*, a Town famous for the Privilege of the Coinage of Tin. Something lower is a Lake two Miles long, made by the conflux of many Water; 'tis call'd *Loopoole*, separated from the Sea by a little Ridge, which when the Waves violently break through, it makes so great a noise, that it's heard all over the Neighbourhood: The *Peninsula* it self, which is pretty large, and well stock'd

stock'd with little Villages, is call'd *Meneg*, undoubtedly the *Menna* which *Jornandes* describes in his *Ge-  
 nics*: This is call'd, by Seamen, the *Lizard*; by *Pro-  
 lemy*, *The Promontory of the Danmonii*, and *Ocrinum*; and is reckon'd one of the Mountains of the Western Ocean. The Shore winding about from *Meneg*, forms a Bay full of Creeks, receiving the little River *Vale*, upon which once flourish'd an Old Town, call'd *Voluba*, mention'd by *Prolemy*, but is now either demolish'd, or has lost its Name, which yet does in a manner remain in *Volmouth*, or *Falmouth*. This Haven is every way as Noble as the *Brundisium* of *Italy*; very capacious, and safe from Winds, and guarded on all sides with high Creeks; at the entrance there is a very high uneven Rock, call'd by the Inhabitants *Crage*; each side is fortify'd by a Castle built by *K. Henry VIII.* call'd *St. Maudis* and *Pendinas*; but the Haven is call'd by *Prolemy* *Cenionis Ostium*, without dispute, from the British *Geneu*, which signifies a *Mouth* or *Entrance*. There are several Towns lie on the inner parts of this Haven; *Peryn*, a famous Market-Town; *Arwenack*, the Seat of the ancient and celebrated Family of the *Kille-grews*, *Truro* in the Cornish *Trurn*, so nam'd from three Streets of Note, for having a Mayor, and the Privileges it enjoys in the Business of the Stannaries; and *Grampond*, the farthest from the Haven, near which is *Roseland*, so nam'd, as some think, from *Rosetum*, a Garden of Roses; or, as others will have it, from *Ericetum* a Heath, for *Ros* signifies *that* in the British Tongue; but a modern Author derives it from *Rose*, or *Rofs*, in Cornish, a *Valley*. Hence the Sea runs into a Bay, which they call *Treardraith* Bay, that is, *The Bay of a Town on the Sand*. Scarce two Miles distance, where the River *Fawey* runs into the Sea, is *Fowey Town*, in British, *Foath*; it lies stretch'd along the Creek, and was formerly very famous for Sea Fights. Opposite to this, on the other side, stands *Hall*, noted for its pleasant Walks on the side of a Hill, once the Seat of the Ancient Family of the *Mohuns*, who are descended from the *Mohuns*, Earls of *Somerset*, and the *Courtneys*, Earls of *Devonshire*, but now of the *Keckwiches*, *Boconnock* being

*Meneg.*  
*Menna.*  
*The Lizard.*  
*Ocrinum.*

*Voluba.*  
*Falmouth.*

*St. Mau-*  
*dit.*  
*Pendinas.*  
*Cenionis*  
*Ostium.*

*Vid. Camb.*  
*Brit. last*  
*Ed. p. 22.*



Uzella.

being the Seat of the Lord *Mohun*. Farther within the Land, on the same River, stands the *Uzella* of *Ptolemy*, which has not quite lost its Name, being now called *Lestuthiell*. 'Tis now a little Town not much Inhabited, because the River *Fawey*, which formerly us'd to flow to the very Town, and was able to bring up Vessels of Burthen, is now so choak'd with Sands that come from the Mines, that 'tis too shallow for the smallest Barges; and, indeed, all the Ports in this County are in danger of being stopp'd up by these Sands: However, 'tis the County Town, where the Sheriff, every Month, keeps his Court, and the Warden of the Stanneries has his Prison; it has also *The Privilege of Coinage*: But there are two Towns that Eclipse this *Uzella*, *Leskard* seated on a high Hill to the East, famous for an ancient Castle and a Market, and *Bodman* scarce two Miles off to the North. This Town stands between two Hills in an unhealthy Air; 'tis a great Market-Town, very Populous, and well Built, and has the *Privilege of Coining*. Not far from *Bodman* stands *Lanhidrock*, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Radnor*, whose Great-grandfather was made Baron of *Truro*, January 26. 1624, 22 Jac. I. His Father Viscount and Earl, 23 Jul. 1679, 31 Car. II. Near *Leskard* stands a Church formerly nam'd *St. Guerin*, which in British signifies *St. Physician*, where (as *Affer* writes) *K. Alfred*, while he was Praying, recover'd of a fit of Sickness; but when *Neote*, a Man of Eminent Sanctity and Learning, was Buried in that Church, he so Eclips'd the Glory of the other Saint, that it strait began to be call'd *Neotestow*, that is, *Neote's-place*, now *St. Neotes*. Near this place is a strange Pool, call'd *Dosmery-Pool*, which is upon the top of a great Moor, and ebbs and flows (as 'tis said) every 24 hours, tho' at a considerable distance from the Sea, or any other River.

St. Neotes

Wringcheese

Not far from hence is a heap of pretty large Rocks, under which is a great Stone, so very like a Cheese, that it seems to be press'd like one, whence the place is call'd *Wringcheese*. A great number of Stones likewise, in a manner square, are to be seen on the adjoining Plain, of which 7 or 8 are at an equal distance

stance from one another; the Neighbours call them *Hurlers*, out of a pious Belief that they were Men transform'd into Stones, for playing at Ball on the Lord's-Day. *Hurlers.*

The River *Loo* opens it self a passage into the Sea upon this Coast, and at its Mouth gives its Name to two little Towns join'd together by a Stone-bridge; that on the West-side being Newer, flourishes most, but that on the East is very much decay'd; however it still enjoys the Privilege of a Mayor and Burgesses. From hence is nothing worth notice, till we come to *Liver*, a little River stor'd with Oysters, which runs by *St. Germans*, a small Village, once a Bishop's *St. German* See, where is a Religious House consecrated to *St. Germans*. *German*, who suppress'd the Pelagian Heresie, then spreading again in *Britain*. A few Miles distant, on the same River, stands *Trematon*, the Name of a *Trematon* Castle, whose Walls are almost in Ruins, which, when the *Liver* has pass'd by it, it empties it self into the *Tamar* (which bounds this County) near *Saltaish* *Saltaish* (a Town much frequented by Merchants, and endow'd with many Privileges) where *Mont-Edgcomb*, the Seat of the antient Family of the *Edgcombs*, has a pleasant prospect of the Haven under it. Near to this is *Antony*, famous for its Neatness, but much more for its Lord, *Carew*.

The Northern shore, from the *Lands-End* passing by a long Tract of sandy Banks, comes to a Town call'd *St. Jives*, from *Jia* an Irish Woman of great Sanctity, who lived here: From hence the Land *St. Jives* grows broader; and the Northern Shore winding North-East, comes to *Padstow*, meeting with nothing memorable in its way, but a Chapel, Built on the Sand, and Dedicated to *St Piranus*. Farther from the shore stands *St. Columbs*, a small Market-Town, consecrated to the Memory of *Columba*, a holy Martyr, and not of *Columbanus* a Scotchman; near which, at a little less distance from the Sea, we meet with *Lanheron*, the seat of the *Arondels*, not long since, for their mighty Riches, nam'd *The great Arondels*, an Ancient certainly and Noble Family, advanced by *Ch. II.* 23 *Mar. 1664*, to the Barony of *Trerise*. *St. Columbs.*

Castle, Da-  
nis.

Padstow.

Tindagel,  
Arthur's  
Birth place.

Stow.  
Grenvills.

L. unston.

Not far from hence is a double Rampire on the top of a Hill, and a Causeway leading to it, call'd *Castellan Danis*, that is, *The Camps of the Danes*, because the Danes had their Camps here, and in other places hereabouts. Hard by this is the River *Alan*, running gently into the upper Sea. It has at the Mouth a little Market-Town, call'd *Padstow*, (contracted from *Petrockstow*, from *Petrocus*, a British Saint that liv'd here; tho' *Leland* calls it *Adelstow*, i. e. *Athelstans place*, K. *Athelstan* having given it many Privileges,) it is commodiously Seated for Trading into *Ireland*, being distant but 24 Hours easie Sail. At the head of this River *Alan*, stands *Camelford*, otherwise call'd *Gaffelford*, a little Village; otherwise called *Canablan*, as *Leland* thinks, who tells us that *Arthur*, our English Heroe, was Slain here, which, if it be true, the same shore was the place both of his Birth and Death; for on the Neighbouring shore stands *Tindagium*, the Birth place of that great *Arthur*, call'd at this day *Tindagel*, now only a heap of stately Ruins, formerly a magnificent Castle. Upon the same Coast, which is unfruitful and bare of Woods, stands *Boteraux Castle*, expos'd to the Sea, and corruptly call'd *Boscastle*.

From hence Northward the Land stretches it self so far into the Sea, that the Country between the two Seas is 23 Miles broad; at the greatest breadth of it stands *Stow* on the Sea-coast, the ancient Seat of the *Grenvills* or *Granvills*, very famous for the Antiquity and Nobility of their Family: The present Head of this House was created, by K. Ch. II. 1661, Earl of *Bath* and *Carboile*, Viscount *Granville* of *Landsdawn*, Baron *Granville* of *Biddiford* and *Kilkhampton*, and Lord of *Thorigny* and *Granville*. Near *Stow* is *Stratton*, a Market-Town noted for its Gardens and Garlick; and next to it is *Lancells*, formerly a Seat of the *Chammonds*, an ancient Family now Extinct.

The River *Tamar* rising not far from the Northern shore, takes its course Southward by *Tamara*; a Town mention'd by *Ptolemy*, now *Tamerton*; and farther from the River stands *Lanstephadon*, that is, *The Church of Stephen*, commonly call'd *Launston*, a pretty little Town,



Town, which, as it were, from two Boroughs, *Dunnet* and *Newport*, is grown into one: 'Tis noted at this time for being the County Goal, and having the Assizes kept here. *Tamar* passing from hence has the view of the high Mountain, which *Marianus* calls *Henges down*, that is, *The Mountain of Hengist*; 'tis now call'd *Hengston Hill*. Lower down, near *Salt-esse* (a little Town seated on the side of a Hill, and having a Mayor and several Privileges) *Tamar* joins the River *Liver*; and being thus swell'd larger, runs into the Ocean, making a Haven call'd, in the Life of *Indractus*, *Tamerworth*, after it has divided this County from *Devonshire*.

As to the Earls. Our Writers tell us, that *Candorus*, by some *Cadocus*, was the last Earl of British Cornwall. Extraction: Of the Norman, the first was *Robert Moriton*, Brother to *William* the Conqueror, by his Mother *Arlotte*, to whom succeeded his Son *William*, who was degraded by *Henry II.* and *Reginald* Bastard Son of *Henry I.* was advanced to the Earldom; who dying without lawful Issue Male, *Henry II.* reserv'd it for his Son *John*, then 9 Years Old; to whom it was confirm'd afterwards by *Richard I.* with the gift of other Counties. But *John* coming afterwards to be King, the Honour was given to his 2d Son *Richard* by his Brother *Henry III.* This *Richard* was a Potent Prince in his Time, and being Chosen King of the *Romans*, by the Electors of *Germany*, was Crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, in the Year 1257: Whence the common Verse (as if he bought this Honour,)

*Nummus ait pro me, Nubit Cornubia Roma.*

“ *Cornwall* to *Rome* Almighty Money join'd.

But when the Civil Wars broke out in *Germany* he return'd to *England*, where he died and was buried at the famous Monastery of *Hales*, which himself had Founded. His 2d Son *Edmund* succeeded him, who dying without Issue, his large Inheritance return'd to the King, as being found next a-Kin and Heir at Law, as the Lawyers phrase it. When therefore *Cornwall* fell to the Crown, *Edward II.* who had large Possessions

Possessions given him by his Father in these parts; conferr'd the Title of *Earl of Cornwall* on *Peirce Gaveston*, a *Gascoign*, who had been the great Debaucher of him in his Youth; but he being Beheaded for his Crimes, he was succeeded by *John of Eltham*, youngest Son of *Edward II.* who dying without Issue, *Edw. III.* Erected *Cornwall* into a Dukedom, and created *Edward* his Son Duke in the Year 1336, By a Wreath on his Head, a Ring on his Finger, and a Silver Verge; and ever since, The Eldest Son of the King of England is Born Duke of Cornwall, and hath his Royalties and Prerogatives in Actions, the Stannaries, Wrecks, Customs, &c. for which and the like Matters he hath certain Officers appointed him.

Dukes of  
Cornwall.

There are in this County 161 Parishes; and hence are sent to the Parliament 44 Members, viz. from

<i>The County.</i>	<i>Eastlow.</i>
<i>Dunbivid als Lanceson.</i>	<i>Penryn.</i>
<i>Leskerd.</i>	<i>Tregony.</i>
<i>Lestithiel.</i>	<i>Bossiney.</i>
<i>Truro.</i>	<i>St. Ives.</i>
<i>Bodmyn.</i>	<i>Fowey.</i>
<i>Helston.</i>	<i>St. Germans.</i>
<i>Saltafb.</i>	<i>Mitchel.</i>
<i>Camelford.</i>	<i>Newport.</i>
<i>Westlow.</i>	<i>St. Mawes.</i>
<i>Grampound.</i>	<i>Callington, from each two,</i>

*The Valuation of Ecclesiastical Preferments  
in this County of Cornwall, according to  
the King's Books.*

*Deanary of Keryer.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>R</b> ectory of Mawgran	35	10	0ob.
Vicarage of Manacca	4	16	0ob.
v. of Antony	4	15	11ob.
v. of Kieran	18	11	4ob.
r. of Grada	11	1	5ob.
r. of Ruon minor	4	4	5
r. of Ruon major	10	10	0ob.
r. of Landwinock	11	16	8ob.
v. of Melian	9	4	4
v. of Constantine	19	3	10ob.
v. of Wendon and Helston	26	19	3
v. of Beoke, Germow, Corantine, Win- nanton	33	0	0
v. of Wenepe	16	18	9ob.
v. of Stedians	14	0	8
r. of Mawnan	14	16	1
v. of Sithney	19	11	4
v. of Gluvias, Budike	21	6	9
v. of Milour Lavape.	16	15	0

*Deanary of Penwith.*

r. Of Borion	48	12	0
r. of Ewny juxta Redruyth	19	11	0ob.
By the Bishops Book	20	0	0
r. of Illogan	22	7	5
r. of Cambourn	39	16	9
v. of Crowan	11	0	9ob.
v. of Winmar	12	0	0
v. of Ewny juxta Lenaunt and St. Iies	22	11	10ob.
r. of S. Johns	12	12	6
v. of Illary	11	0	6ob.
r. of Pyran Ilthno	17	11	3ob.
r. of Felack and Gothian	45	0	8
r. of Ludran	30	11	0ob.
r. of Gulvale			



## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Gulvale als Lavelly	6	11	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Senar	5	5	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of St. Just	11	11	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Powle	13	11	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Erghe	14	1	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Sancrete	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Modran	50	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Cheder	6	11	1
<i>v.</i> of Poghil	6	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Northill	26	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Leurnach	17	18	6
<i>v.</i> of Limkinhome.	13	0	0

## Deanary of Powdree.

<i>v.</i> Of Lanlivery	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Luxulian	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Fowy	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Anstell and Blassey	21	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Lestwithiel	2	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Trewardreth	9	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Fely	15	6	<i>oob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Gerens	15	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Ruon als Lariorn	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Caribais St. Steph. Den.	27	10	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Caribais St. Steph. Den.	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Probus, Ergurth, and Merther	13	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Crede	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Clarky als St. Urian	19	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Lamoren	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Michael Penkevell	9	14	<i>oob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Clemens	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Feok	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Allan	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Ladock	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Erne	22	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Roche	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Juste	37	0	10
<i>r.</i> of Tryern	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Goram	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Janus and Keby	10	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Menagezy	6	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Mervan	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Kenwin			

# Ecclesiastical Preferments.

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	l.	s.	d.
v. of Kenwin and Lee	16	0	0
r. of Ewa.	21	0	0

## Deanary of Bidre.

v. St. Pyran on the Sands and Agnes	24	0	0
r. of Maugan	26	13	4
r. of Erven	18	6	8
v. of Eyal	16	13	4
v. of Efy	9	0	0
v. of Colan	6	14	4
r. of Penrock minor als Nasenton	26	6	8
v. of Cubert	18	6	8
v. of Merin	15	6	8
v. of Padstow	11	3	4
r. of Breoke	41	10	8
r. of Whithill	10	0	0
v. of Wennam	16	6	8
v. of Newlin	16	13	4
r. of Lenivet	24	10	0
v. of Ennoder	26	13	4
r. of Columb major.	53	6	8

## Deanary of Trigg the Lesser.

v. Of Bodmin	13	16	8
r. of Blisland	13	10	0
v. of Mynfraie	13	10	0
r. of Endelian	10	0	0
v. of Fetha	12	0	0
v. of Bmerde	8	0	0
v. of Egloislaile	16	10	0
r. of Mabin	36	10	0
r. of Minster	22	17	10
r. of Mighstov	10	13	8
r. of Trevalga	7	6	0
r. of Farabury	4	12	8
r. of Lefnowith	8	0	0
r. of Leuteglasse and Adven	34	11	2
r. of Oterham	6	14	0
v. of Tintagell	8	11	2
r. of Helland	9	13	4
r. of Tudy			

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Tudy	31	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St. Knet.	19	10	0

*Deanary of Trigg the Greater.*

<i>r.</i> Of Whitford	14	11	00b.
<i>v.</i> of Poghill	12	00b.	
<i>v.</i> of Cleder	6	11	100b.
<i>v.</i> of St. Evis	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Treneglos and Warbustow	9	19	6
<i>v.</i> of Alternon	18	4	100b.
<i>r.</i> of Wike St. Maries	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Jacobstow	19	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Poundstock	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Launcells	10	10	80b.
<i>r.</i> of Kilkhampton	26	3	100b.
<i>v.</i> of South-Pider Winne	9	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Dewstow	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of North-Pider Winne	9	10	80b.
<i>v.</i> of Straton	10	11	60b.
<i>v.</i> of Morwinstow	13	10	80b.
<i>r.</i> of Marham Church.	15	11	00b.

*Deanary of the East.*

<i>v.</i> Of Lawhitton	19	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Lansante	32	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Lankinhorn	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Lawrenneck	7	18	20b.
<i>r.</i> of Galstock	26	4	40b.
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Clinland	40	0	0
<i>r.</i> of South-Hill	38	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Menhunote	21	15	40b.
<i>r.</i> of Bottlemming	16	15	6
<i>r.</i> of Landulfe	20	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Pilaton	16	15	6
<i>v.</i> of Laurack	18	12	4
<i>v.</i> of Antony	12	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Dominick	23	11	00b.
<i>v.</i> of Quethick	15	11	00b.
<i>r.</i> of Sheviock	26	14	6
<i>r.</i> of Rame	12	7	4
<i>v.</i> of Meker			



# *Ecclsiastical Preferments.*

97

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Meker	23	11	6
<i>v.</i> of St. Stephens juxta Athe	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Ive	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St. John	12	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Melian	11	12	6
<i>r.</i> of North Hill.	36	6	8

## *Deanary of the West.*

<i>v.</i> Of Morvall	6	14	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Laneathow	32	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Kaine	5	18	6
<i>r.</i> of St. Martin juxta Loo	36	2	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Lansalwis	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Duloo	22	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Duloo	8	0	11ob.
<i>v.</i> of St. Wepe	5	0	6
<i>v.</i> of Plevint	17	18	6
<i>r.</i> of Pinnock	17	13	6
<i>v.</i> of St. Winnow	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Leskerd	18	13	10
<i>v.</i> of Nyot	9	11	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of St. Clere	19	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Brodock	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Cardenham	24	17	8ob.
<i>v.</i> of Lanteglos juxta Fowy	14	7	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Bomernock	9	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Warlegan.	5	17	6

H

To

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To *William Courtney, Esq;* and *Samuel Roll, Esq;*  
 this Shire for which they are Chosen Knights  
 is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Devonshire.

*The Name.* **T**HE hither Country of the *Danmonii* is call'd *Devonshire*, by the Cornish Britans *Dennan*, by the Welch *Duffneynt*, i. e. *Deep Vallies* (because they live every where here low in the Vallies) by the English Saxons *Devenschire* (or rather *Defnasgyre*) from whence comes the Latin Name *Devonia*. This County, as it shoots out on both sides with greater bredth than *Cornwall*, so has it every where more convenient Harbours; nor is it less Rich in Tin Mines, especially in the Western parts; having much finer Meadows, and more Woods, and being very full of Towns and Houses: But the Soil is poor in some places, which however makes a good return to the Husbandman, provided he have skill in Husbandry, a mind to Labour, and Money to lay out. Nor, indeed, does scarce any Land in *England* require more Charge in its Tillage, it being in most places almost quite Barren, unless *Arich Sand* it be manur'd with a certain *Sea-Sand*, which makes it very Fruitful, and, as it were, *Impregnates* the Glebe.

In describing this County, I shall begin with the West-side, which is bounded by the *Tamar*; then pass along the South, which lies upon the *Ocean*. From hence I shall go by the Eastern bounds, which touch upon the Counties of *Dorset* and *Somerset*; and so to the North Coast, which is bounded by the *Severn-Sea*.

*Lidston.* The *Tamar* (which divides these Counties) first on this side, receives the small River *Lid*, on which stands *Lidston*, a little Market-Town, and *Lidford*, now a small Village, but formerly a Town of Note, which

North

DEVON SHIRE

PART OF

THE IRISH

SOMERSET

SHIRE

SEA.

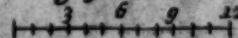
PART OF

CORNWALL

THE CHA

South

English Miles



West

East

ANNEL





which sent Burgesſies to Parliament; but for its Poverty was ſince diſcharg'd of that Privilege. This little River *Lid*, being pent within Rocks at the Bridge, has made it ſelf ſo deep a fall, by a continual working, that the Water is not to be ſeen, but only the murmur heard, to the great aſtoniſhment of thoſe that paſs over.

Lower down, the *Tamar* receives the little River *Teave*, on which flouriſhes *Teaviſtoke*, commonly call'd *Taviſtoke*, famous for an Abbey which *Ordulph* the Son of *Ordgar* Earl of *Devonſhire* founded about the Year 961. This *Ordulph* (*Malmesbury* tells us) was of ſo Gigantick Bigneſs, and ſo great Strength, that he could break the Bars of Gates, and go ſtriding over a River ten Foot broad. This Abbey hardly continued 33 Years from its Foundation, till it was laid in Aſhes by the Danes. However, it flouriſh'd again, and here were Lectures of our old Mother Tongue, the Saxon Language, continu'd down to the laſt Age; leſt (which hath almoſt now happen'd) the knowledge of it ſhou'd be quite loſt. This place hath been lately honour'd, by giving the Title of Marqueſs to the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Bedford*, ſince created *Duke of Bedford*, Grandfather of the preſent *Duke*. Taviſtoke  
Ordulph.  
  
Saxon Lectures.

From hence the *Tamar* draws near its Mouth, where the River *Plim* runs along with it into the Sea, and and gives Name to the Town *Plimouth* ſeated on it, formerly call'd *Suton*. In the laſt Age, from a ſmall Fiſher-place it grew up to a large Town, and is not inferior to a City in number of Inhabitants. The Commodiouſneſs of the Haven has occaſion'd this Riſe, which admits the greateſt Ships without ſtriking ſail, yielding them ſafe Harbour both in the *Tamar* and *Plim*, and is ſufficiently fortify'd againſt an Enemy; having a Royal Cittadel lately built by *K. Charles II.* and, for the convenience of Building and Repairing Ships of War, two Docks made in 1693. The Town is divided into four Wards, and govern'd by a *Mayor*, granted by *Henry VI.* Here was born *Sir Francis Drake*, who was certainly the beſt Sea Captain of his Age. Here alſo flouriſh'd, in the Reign of *William Ruſus*, *Ealphège*, a Learned Plimouth.

and a Married Priest; for before the Year 1102, the Clergy were not deny'd Marriage here in England: But at that time *Anselm* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, first introduc'd this Violence to Scripture and Humane Nature, as *Henry* of *Huntingdon* says, *Prohibiting the Clergy of England to have Wives, who before that time were not Prohibited.* This Place was honour'd by giving the Title of Earl to *Charles Fitz-Charles*, Natural Son to *K. Charles II.* in 1675; and in 1682 the like Title to *Henry Windsor-Hickman* Baron of *Windsor*.

Earls of  
Plimonth.

Plimpton.  
Campar-  
nulpes  
commonly  
call'd  
Champer-  
nouns.

Farther inward, not far from the River *Plim* stands *Plimpton*, a pretty Populous Market-Town, where still remain the Reliques and deform'd Ruins of a Castle. More to the East stands *Modbury*, a little Town belonging to the famous and ancient Family of the *Camparnulpes*.

Totnes.

From the *Plim's* Mouth, the Country runs forward with a large and broad Front to *Stert* (or *Steort*) a Promontory, as the Name denotes in Saxon: But as soon as the shore winds back again, the River *Dert* rises, which runs along by dirty and mountainous Places, call'd thence *Dertmore*, by *Dertinton*, as far as *Totnes*, an ancient little Town, formerly of great Note, and lately, viz. in the Reign of *Cha. I.* 1625, honour'd by giving the Title of Earl to *George*, Lord *Carew* of *Clopton*.

Bery-Po-  
mery.

Hard by *Totnes* stands *Bery-Pomery*, call'd so from the *Pomeries*, one of the Noblest Families in these parts.

Dert.  
mouth.

Stoke-  
Fleming.

The River *Dert* having pass'd *Totnes* Bridge, sees nothing on each side of it but fruitful Grounds, till it draws at last slowly to its Mouth, where, upon a long Hill, stands *Dertmouth*, which, for the convenience of the Haven, is much resorted to by Merchants and Shipping, lately ennobled (1682, 34 *Car. II.*) by being the Barony of *George Legge*, succeeded by his Son *William*. Nor must I forget *Stoke-Fleming*, which is hard by, taking its Name from a Nobleman of *Flanders*, formerly Lord hereof. It went by a Daughter of the *Mohuns* to the *Carews*.

The shore going Northward from hence, the Sea *Torbay*. presses in after it, and by that inlet forms a Bay about 12 Miles in circuit, call'd *Torbay*, a safe place for Ships against the South-West Wind. This Place is memorable for the Landing of the Pr. of *Orange* (now *K. William III.*) Nov. 5 1688; and since for being the Barony of *Arthur Herbert*, Earl of *Torrington*: Hard by stands *Cockington*, the Seat of the Noble Family of the *Cary's*, and a little higher *Hacomb*, formerly the Habitation of *Jordan Fitzstephens* Knight, from whom in time it fell to the *Carews*, a Family in these Parts very Famous and Numerous, divided into Three Branches, *de Hacomb*, *Anthony*, and *Bery*. *Cockington, Hacomb.*

Hence we came to *Teignemouth*, a small Village at the Mouth of the River *Teigne*, where the Danes first Landed, and killing the Governor of the Place, took it for a presage of future Victory, which afterwards they pursu'd with the greatest Cruelty thro' the whole Island. More inward, near the rise of the *Teigne*, stands *Chegford*, and next *Chidley*, which gives Name to the large Family of the *Chidleighs*, and near to the Mouth *Bishops Teignton*, so call'd, because it belong'd to the Bishop of *Exeter*. *Teigne-mouth.*

Six Miles from hence the River *Isca*, by the Britans call'd *Isca*, by the Saxons *Ex*, flows from a large Mouth into the Ocean. The Head of the River lies in *Exmore*, a filthy barren Ground near the Severn Sea, where are still some Monuments of Antiquity to be seen. The River *Isca*, running from hence by *Twisforton*, now *Tiverton*, a Place made Rich and Famous by the Wollen Manufacture, runs by pretty Rich Grounds, and is enlarg'd by too little Rivers, *Creden*, upon which *Crediantum*, now contractedly *Kirton*, famous only for a small Market; and *Columb*, which washes the little Town *Columbton*, and near *Portmore*, the Seat of the Antient Family of the *Bampfilds*, runs into the *Isca*. *The River Isc. Tiverton. Kirton. Columbton.*

And now the *Isca* growing bigger, but divided into Streams, very convenient for Mills, pass to the City *Isca*, to which it leaves its Name. This City is called by the Saxons *Exan-ceaster*, and *Eaxan-ceaster*, but at this day *Exc:ster*, or *Exeter*, in Latin *Exonia*, in British, *Caer-Isk*, that is, a City upon the River *Isca*; for *Pen-Caer*. *Isca Danmoniorum. Exeter. Call'd also Monkton Caer-Uth Pen-Caer.*



*Caer* signifies in British, a City; hence *Jerusalem* is call'd *Caer-Salem*, Paris, *Caer-Paris*, Rome *Caer-Ruf-fain*. This City, as *Malmesbury* says, by reason of its stateliness, the Wealth of its Citizens, and the great resort of Strangers, so abounds with all kind of Merchandize, that nothing is wanting that can be reckon'd useful, or necessary. It is situated on the East side of the *Isle*, surrounded with a Ditch, and strong Walls, with Towers at convenient distances; it is a Mile and half in Circuit, with Suburbs stretching out in several places along way; It has 15 Parish Churches (13 of which were expos'd to Sale in the time of the late Usurpation by the Common Cryer) and a Castle called *Rugemount*, formerly Famous, but hath nothing now to commend it, but its Antiquity, and Situation. It commands the City underneath, and the Country round about, and has a very fine prospect to the Sea. In the East part of the City, stands the Cathedral, built by

\* So Heylyn, and the Latin Edit. of Camb. Brit. but the late Eng. Edit. 1695 makes Edw. III. Founder of the See.

*Josephus*  
*Iscaanus.*

*Cornel Ne-*  
*pos.*

*Dukes of*  
*Exeter.*

King *Aethelstan*, which \* *Edward* the Con-fessor Honour'd with the Dignity of being an Episcopal See, Translating the Bishop-rick of *Cornwall* and *Kirton* hither, and made *Leofric* the Britan first Bishop of it. *William* Bruer IX. after him brought in a Dean and 24 Prebendaries; in which Age flourish'd *Josephus Iscaanus*, who took his Birth and Name from this place; a very ingenious Poet, whose pieces were so highly esteem'd, that they were reckon'd equal with the An-tients, for his Poem of the Trojan War has been more than once Publish'd in Germany, under the Name of *Cornelius Nepos*.

The Government of this City is administr'd by 24, of whom one Yearly is chosen, who with 4 Bailiffs has the management of all publick Affairs.

This City has had its Dukes: For *Richard II.* crea-ted *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntington* (his Brother by his Mother's side) first Duke of *Exeter*. *Henry IV.* depriv'd him afterwards of this Honour. Some Years after, *Henry V.* gave this Honour to *Tho. Beauford*, Earl of *Dorset*, descended from the House of *Lanca-ster*; He Dying without Issue, *John Holland*, Son of *John* beforementioned, was restor'd to all his Fa-thers

thers Honours, by the bounty of *Henry VI.* and left the same to his Son *Henry*, who, whilst the *Lancastrians* flourish'd, liv'd in great Honour, but after, when the House of *York* obtain'd the Crown, his Example will teach us how unsafe it is to trust to Fortune; for he was reduc'd to such Misery, that he begg'd his Bread Ragged and bare Footed in the Low Countries. Long after this, *Exeter* had its Marquis, namely, *Henry Courtney* descended from *Katharine*, Daughter of *Edward IV.* advanced to that Honour by *Henry VIII.* and afterwards for Treason Beheaded. \* *Queen Mary* restor'd *Edward Courtney*, his Son to his Fathers Honours, who died without Issue. Three Years after, *K. James I.* conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Exeter*, on *Tho. Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, who was succeeded by his Son and Heir *William*, who dying without Issue Male, left the Honour to *David Cecil* (Son of Sir *Richard Cecil*, Second Son to *Tho. Earl of Exeter*) *David* was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, and he by his Son of the same Name.

Marquis of  
Exeter.  
Earls of  
Exeter.

\* *Dr. Heylyn in his  
Help to Engl. History. p.  
325. Edit. 1680. See  
after in the Earls of  
Devonshire.*

From hence, to the very Mouth, there is nothing Remarkable besides *Exminster*, and *Pouderham-Castle*; for a long time the Seat of the *Courtneys*, Knights descended from the Earls of *Devonshire*, and related to the best Families. Upon the very Mouth stands *Exanmouth*, a little Fisher-place.

Exminster.  
Pouder-  
ham Castle.  
Exan-  
mouth.  
Ottery.  
Honyton.

More Eastward *Ottery* (that is, a River of Otters, or Water-Dogs) runs into the Sea; it passes by *Honyton*, a Town of Note, and gives Name to several Places, of which the most remarkable above *Honyton*, is *Mohuns-Ottery*; and below *Henyton*, near *Holcomb*, *St. Maries-Ottery*, so nam'd from the College of *St. Maries*, founded by *John de Grandison*, a Burgundian, Bishop of *Exeter*.

From the Mouth of *Ottery*, the Shore goes on with many windings to the Eastward, by *Budley*, *Sidmouth*, and *Seaton*, formerly fine Havens, but now so chbakk'd up with Sand driven into the Mouth of them by the Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea, that they are almost quite ruin'd. Now that this *Seaton* is the *Moridunum* of *Antonine*, I shou'd conjecture both from its

Moridun-  
um.

Situation and Signification; for *Moridunum* is the same in *British*, that *Seaton* is in *English*, namely, a  
 Wiscomb. Town upon a Hill by the Sea side. Near this stands Wiscomb.

Under these the River *Ax* empties it self with a small Channel, after it has wash'd *Axanminster*, a Town standing on the very edge of this Country. From hence the Eastern Bounds run crookedly by Villages of little note to the Severn Sea, which we will now follow.

The first Shore from *Cornwall*, which stretches it self a long way on the Severn Sea, is call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Herculis Promontorium*, *Hercules's Promontory*; and still retains something of the Name, being at this day call'd *Herry point*; and hath in it *Herton* and *Hertland*, formerly famous for the Reliques of *Nectan*, a Holy Man. The Name of this Promontory has given Credit to a very formal Story, That *Hercules* came into *Britain* and kill'd I know not what Giants. Tho' I shou'd believe there was a *Hercules*, yet it can't enter into my Thought that he was ever here; therefore I am perswaded, that the Name of *Hercules* was given to this Place by some *Greeks* out of Vanity, or some *Britans* on a Religious Account.

As the Shore goes back from this Promontory, two Rivers, the *Towridge* and *Taw* fall by one Mouth into the Sea. The *Towridge* running towards the East, and receiving the *Ock*, which has given Name to *Ockhampton*, a little Market Town, passes towards the North by *Torrington*, to which it gives Name in old Records, call'd, *Chepan Torrington*, an Ancient Borough, and which formerly sent Burgeses to Parliament. It was incorporated by Queen *Mary*, and hath given the Title of Earl, to *George Duke of Albermale*, 1660; and after him to *Christopher* his only Son, and since to *Arthur Herbert* 1689, the present Earl thereof. Thence the *Towridge* passes

to *Bediford*, famous for resort of People, and a fine Arched Stone Bridge; then it joyns the *Taw*, which rising in the very heart of the County, flows by *Chimligh*, a little Market Town, not far from *Cherelhampton*, a Village: from thence taking its Course by *Tawton*, and *Tawstoke*, which is over against it; *Beristaple*, it hastens on to *Beristaple*. This is reckon'd an Ancient



cient Town, and for Neatness and Populoufness excell all others on this Coast: It is situated between Hills, in the form of a Semi-circle, upon the River, which appears, as it were, its Diameter. On the South there is a stately Bridge, Erected by one *Stamford* a Citizen of *London*; on the North are seen the remains of a Castle. *Henry I.* granted to it many Privileges, and *K. John* more, but *Q. Mary* gave it a Mayor, two Aldermen, and a Council of 24: The Inhabitants are generally Merchants. Nor must I forget to take notice of two very Learned Men, and famous Divines, bred in this School, *John Jewell* Bishop of *Salisbury*, and *Tho. Harding* Professor in *Lo-vain*.

From hence the *Taw* flowing by *Raleigh*, now in the possession of the ancient Family of *Chichester*, and afterwards enlarg'd by *Towridge*, runs into the *Severn* Sea. There is nothing farther to be seen on this Northern shore, besides *Ilfarcomb*, which is a pretty safe Harbour for Ships, and *Combmartin* joining to it, under which some old Lead Mines have been lately open'd, not without some Veins of silver, now wrought on with great Expectation. Now *Comb* which is commonly added to the Names of Places in these parts, signifies a low Situation, or *Vale*, and seems to be deriv'd from the British Word *Kum*, which has the same signification. More to the South-East, and next to *Somersetshire*, stands *Bampton*.

In the beginning of the Norman Government, *William I.* created one *Baldwin* Hereditary Viscount of *Devonshire*, and Baron of *Okehampton*, to whom succeeded *Richard* his Son, who dying without Issue Male, *Henry I.* made *Richard de Redveris* Earl of shire. *Devonshire*. He had Issue, *Baldwin* who was Banish'd, but *Richard* his Son recover'd his Father's Honours, and left behind him two Sons, *Baldwin* and *Richard*, successively Earls of *Devonshire*. These dying without Issue, the Honour fell to their Uncle *William*, Sirnam'd *de Vernon*. He had a *Baldwin*, who had a Son of the same Name; who had two Children, *Baldwin* the last Earl of this Family dying without Issue, and *Isabel* married to *William de Fortibus* Earl of

of *Anmarle*; by whom she had a Son and a Daughter, but both dyed Issueless. Then *Edward III.* created *Hugh Courtney* (descended (as they write) from the Royal Line of *France*, and related to the former Earls) Earl of *Devonshire* by Letters Patents only. He was succeeded by his Son *Hugh*; after him came *Edward* his Grandchild by his Son *Edward*, and he dying left it to his Son *Hugh*, and he to his Son *Thomas*, who had three Sons, *Thomas*, *Henry*, and *John*; *Thomas* was Beheaded at *York*, and *Henry*, his Brother, who succeeded him, was also Beheaded seven Years after at *Salisbury*: And altho' *K. Edward IV.* created *Humphry Stafford* Earl of *Devonshire*, yet *John Courtney*, the youngest Brother, wou'd never part with this Title. From henceforward this Family lay, in a manner, Extinct for some time, till it flourish'd again under *Henry VII.* who call'd *Edward Courtney* the next Heir Male to the Honours of his Ancestors. He had a Son *William*, who marrying *Katharine* the Daughter of *Edward IV.* had by her *Henry* Earl of *Devonshire*, and Marquis of *Exeter*, Beheaded by King *Henry VIII.* His Son *Edward* being restor'd again to all by Queen *Mary*, dyed in his Youth at *Padua* in *Italy*. Forty six Years after his Death, *K. James I.* created *Cha. Blount* Lord *Montjoy*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, Earl of *Devonshire*. After his Death, the same King, in the 16th Year of his Reign, created *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, Earl of *Devonshire*, whose Son and Grandson, both *Williams*, successively enjoy'd that Dignity. And his Great-grandson of the same Name succeeded them, now created Marquis of *Hartington*, and Duke of *Devonshire*.

Vid. Exeter.

1618.

Dukes of Devonshire.

12 May

1694 SW.

and M.

In this County are 394 Parishes; and it sends 26 Members to Parliament, from the Places following.

The County.

Exeter.

Totnes.

Plimouth.

Okehampton.

Barnstaple.

Plympton.

Honiton.

Tavistock.

Asheburton.

Clifton, Dartmouth, Hardnes.

Borlston.

Tiverton, from each two.

The

*The Valuation of Ecclesiastical Preferments  
in this County of Devonshire, according to  
the King's Books.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>T</b> HE Bishoprick of <i>Exeter</i>	1566	14	00b.
The Deanary of <i>Exeter</i>	158	0	0
Precentor of the Cathedral of <i>Exeter</i>	99	13	4
Chancellor of the same	59	0	0
Treasurer of the same	32	17	3
Archdeacon of <i>Exeter</i>	60	15	8
Archdeacon of <i>Cornwall</i>	50	6	30b.
Archdeacon of <i>Totnes</i>	36	19	30b.
Archdeacon of <i>Barnstable</i>	48	19	8
Subdean of the Church aforesaid	22	10	0
In the Cathedral Church of <i>Exeter</i> there are 24 Prebends, each of which hath	34	0	0
Prebendary of <i>Creswell</i> Yearly.	2	13	4
Deanary of <i>Honiton</i> .			
Rectory of <i>Honiton</i>	40	4	2
r. of <i>Gittisham</i>	21	8	10
r. of <i>Foreway</i>	15	6	8
r. of <i>Northley</i>	10	9	7
r. of <i>Wideworthie</i>	11	16	00b.
v. of <i>Seton</i>	17	0	60b.
v. of <i>Axmouth</i>	23	19	2
r. of <i>St. Pancras</i>	2	10	10
r. of <i>Uplinne</i>	20	8	11
r. of <i>Combpine</i>	8	11	7
r. of <i>Musbury</i>	19	11	70b.
r. of <i>Southley</i>	11	8	8
v. of <i>Coliton</i> with the Chap. of <i>Shute</i>	40	10	10
r. of <i>Cotleigh</i>	9	0	0
r. of <i>Offewill</i>	14	3	60b.
v. of <i>Thornecomb</i>	15	18	8
r. of <i>Axminster</i> , in which are two Recto- ries or Parsonages.	333	3	4
In			



## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

l. s. d.

In the Bishop's Register the R. of Axminster is divided in two parts, one call'd *Grandale* at 20, and the other *Warhill* at 20.

## Deanary of Dunkswell.

r. Of Hemyock	32	0	70b.
r. of Churchstanton	26	5	5
r. of Clehidon	28	5	0
v. of Lopitt	13	6	100b.
r. of Combrawleigh	20	0	0
v. of Yartecomb	28	0	0
v. of Aulescombe	12	10	10
v. of Upawtrie.	15	5	70b.

## Deanary of Ailesbear.

v. Of Otterey	20	0	0
v. of Brodecliffe	26	0	0
v. of Sidmouth	18	15	5
v. of Harpford with Fenottry	18	11	3
v. of Rockbear	9	0	0
v. of Pinhoo	14	13	4
r. of Closte St. George	17	16	8
r. of Poltemore	15	15	30b.
r. of Haxam	8	6	8
r. of Wimpell	30	0	0
v. of Coliton Raleigh	16	4	9
r. of Clifte St. Michel als Souton	11	16	3
v. of Salcombe	14	12	8
r. of Faringdon	8	8	0
v. of Sidbury	28	0	0
v. of Branscombe	18	15	10
v. of Budleigh with the Chapt. of Wide- comb Raleigh	30	0	0
r. of Cutton	8	12	4
v. of Otterton	22	0	0
r. of Bickton	12	13	0
v. of Ailesbear	16	2	4
v. of Hittleham	15	12	6
r. of Clifte.	5	1	8

Deanary

*Deanary of Plimtree.* *l. s. d.*

r. Of Bradmuch	53	0	0
v. of Colompton	47	3	10
r. of Boterleigh	10	8	8
r. of Kentisbear	27	18	10
r. of Taliton	32	2	90bs
v. of Bokerell	10	0	20bs
r. of Feniton	16	18	5
v. of Payhembury	18	4	0
r. of Clifte Hidon	20	0	5
r. Clifte Lavarance	9	4	40bs
r. of Brodhembery	16	17	0
r. of Plimtree	21	18	0
r. of Silverton	51	8	4
r. Rewe	22	4	0
r. Blakeborow	4	0	0
Preb. of Cutton	8	12	6
r. of St. Mary	15	14	8
r. of St. Peter	14	10	2
r. of St. Martin	8	14	6
r. of St. Stephen	7	16	11
r. of All Souls	6	4	0
r. of St. Pauls	8	2	6
r. of St. Pancras	4	13	4
r. of St.	5	18	4
r. of St. Mary	10	0	0
r. of St. Olave	7	13	4
v. of Hevitree, with the Chapter of St. Salm, and St. David to the same annexed	34	3	2
r. of All Souls on the Wall	5	4	8
r. of the Blessed Mary on the steps	8	6	8
r. of St. George	9	13	8
r. of the Holy Trinity	11	16	4
r. of St. Leonard	4	19	3
r. of St. Edmond on the Well.	10	16	8

*Deanary*

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

<i>Deanary of Kenne.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of St. Tho. the Martyr	11	2	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Alphington	34	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Shillingford	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Exminster	33	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Kenne	46	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Mainhed	10	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Ashcombe	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Powderham	27	3	6ob.
<i>v.</i> of Kenton	34	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Douchidioc	14	16	11
<i>r.</i> of Stockentinhed	36	15	10
<i>r.</i> of Astogwell	19	3	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Tressam	9	4	8
<i>r.</i> of Haccombe	25	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Commentinhed	32	3	7
<i>v.</i> of Bp. Tinton with the Chapter of	25	8	10
West Tintmouth	25	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Chudleigh	21	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Dawlish with Chap. of East Ting-	25	5	0
mouth	7	2	11
<i>r.</i> of Westoffel.			

*Deanary of Dunsford.*

<i>r.</i> Of Whitestone	19	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Doddiscombeleigh	16	6	3
<i>r.</i> of Ayshton	11	9	3
<i>v.</i> of Crystow	8	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Bridford	13	14	11
<i>r.</i> of Tenitendrew	40	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Dunsford	19	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Shagford	39	0	6
<i>r.</i> of Throuleigh	19	6	10
<i>r.</i> of Gidleigh	14	19	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of South Tawton	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Spraiton	10	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Hittisleigh	6	1	11
<i>r.</i> of Bp. Cheriton	22	13	5
<i>r.</i> of Tetbourn	18	6	2
<i>v.</i> of Holcombeburnell.	8	9	2

*Deanary*



*Deanary of Cadbury.*

	1.	3.	4.
v. Of Crediton or the Office of Dean	29	5	4
of the same			
v. of Newton St.	16	15	5
r. of Shobbroke	36	0	0
r. of Down St. Mary	12	13	4
r. of Upton Helion	10	6	8
r. of English Stockley	7	0	0
r. of Poghill	8	17	7
r. of Cheriton Fitz Pain	37	6	8
r. of Stokeley Pomerey	15	6	8
r. of Cadleigh	13	0	0
v. of Cadbury	9	4	4
v. of Thornerton	18	12	8
v. of Benford Speke	10	0	0
r. of Upton Pine	23	6	6
r. of Bishops Morchard	36	0	0
v. of Colbroke.	20	0	0

*Deanary of Tiverton.*

r. Of Bickley	18	4	5
r. of Huntham	10	12	9
r. of Waihfeld	19	7	5ob.
v. of Bampton	20	0	0
v. of Morebath	7	8	9
r. of Clehanger	14	7	2ob.
v. of Holcomb Regis	10	10	2
v. of Hanworthy	7	6	8
v. of Buckescomb	11	15	10
r. of Halberton	31	0	0
r. of Welland	7	10	5
r. of Uploman	21	0	10
r. of Samford Peverell	23	8	11
r. of Uffemline	54	0	3
v. of Uffemline	18	0	0
r. of Ealwoodley	12	0	0
r. of Lockesbear	6	14	2
v. of Colompstock	16	0	0
r. of Templeton	8	15	0

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Part of Pit in the Church of Tiverton	36	0	0
Part of Clare in the same	27	0	0
Part of Tidcom in the said Church	27	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Tiverton.	36	0	0

*Hartland Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Monkleigh	12	14	6
<i>r.</i> of Biddiford	27	7	6
<i>r.</i> of Littelham	14	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Alwington	17	4	5
<i>r.</i> of Alverdiscote	13	3	10
<i>r.</i> of Veyre Gifford	13	5	0
<i>r.</i> of Clavelleigh	19	11	5
<i>v.</i> of Northam	10	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Lancrees	5	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Abbatsham	16	4	6
<i>r.</i> of Purkeham	20	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Buckland Bruer	25	17	<i>70b.</i>

*Deanary of Shirwell.*

<i>r.</i> Of Paratomb	13	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Alrington	13	18	1
<i>r.</i> of Combermartin	36	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Martinhow	8	10	10
<i>r.</i> of East Down	18	3	9
<i>r.</i> of Bermarber	34	15	9
<i>r.</i> of Trentishoo	8	8	3
<i>v.</i> of Braunton	16	3	5
<i>r.</i> of East Buckland	9	1	6
<i>r.</i> of Kenlesbury	12	10	7
<i>v.</i> of West Down	9	0	7
<i>r.</i> of Shirwell	30	3	10
<i>v.</i> of Ashford	8	13	7
<i>r.</i> of Charells	9	9	8
<i>r.</i> of West Buckland	13	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Brendon	9	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Bratton	29	15	5
<i>r.</i> of Heainton	22	7	9
<i>r.</i> of Bittaden	5	2	<i>70b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Stoake Rivers	14	14	7
<i>v.</i> of Morte-haw			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Morte-haw	9	19	3
<i>r.</i> of Merwood	24	7	9
<i>r.</i> of Goodleigh	13	19	3
<i>r.</i> of Heybray	14	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Chollacomb	11	9	1
<i>r.</i> of Georgeham	40	17	10
<i>r.</i> of Ilfercomb	50	4	3
<i>r.</i> of Lofcore.	9	14	4ob.

## *Deanary of Southmolten.*

<i>r.</i> Of Southmolten	67	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Mewelha	7	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Eastanfly	10	19	10
<i>v.</i> of Westanfly	10	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Kings Nymet	28	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Okeford	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Woolfardisworth	9	19	3
<i>v.</i> of North moulton	16	16	1
<i>r.</i> of Nymet St. George	9	18	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Childelton	4	18	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Cruys Marehard	21	11	3
<i>r.</i> of Warkeleigh	14	4	7
<i>v.</i> of Bishop Nymet	20	7	2
<i>r.</i> of Podington	6	7	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Waisheford	6	2	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Knowlton and Molland	26	10	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Stodeleigh	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Withrigg	23	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Tuelbrugg	10	6	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Creycomb	4	0	7
<i>r.</i> of Saterleigh	4	0	7
<i>r.</i> of Efrase	18	19	6
<i>r.</i> of West-worlington	8	15	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of East-worlington	7	15	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Romandesleigh	10	14	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Rakinford.	14	17	3

## *Deanary of Chulmleigh.*

<i>r.</i> Of Selemonachor	17	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Brodnymet	2	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Ny-	I		



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Nymettracy	19	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Lapford	15	1	9
<i>v.</i> of Borington	13	11	2
<i>r.</i> of Wemworthie	11	13	1
<i>r.</i> of Claneburgh	5	16	11
<i>r.</i> of Nymetroleland	6	1	2
<i>v.</i> of Colrugg	7	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Challeigh	25	14	1
<i>r.</i> of Chumleigh	20	18	1
<i>r.</i> of Baveleigh	10	17	7
<i>r.</i> of Northlawton	32	4	6
<i>r.</i> of Eggesford.	7	13	7

*Deanary of Toriton.*

<i>r.</i> Of Doulton	20	16	5
<i>r.</i> of Ashregrice	23	19	11
<i>v.</i> of Shelbear	11	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Buckland Fille	11	15	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Meth	9	7	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Newton St. Peter	8	5	6
<i>r.</i> of Marlin	20	15	1
<i>r.</i> of Roburgh	10	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Badford	11	15	5
<i>r.</i> of Great Torington with St. Giles	64	17	10
<i>r.</i> of Stow St. Peter	17	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Huish	7	19	10
<i>r.</i> of Winkeleigh	21	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Edisleigh	17	1	2
<i>r.</i> of Langtree	29	9	2
<i>r.</i> of Little Toriton	14	18	10
<i>r.</i> of Ashford.	8	13	1

*Deanary of Barnstaple.*

<i>r.</i> Of Newton Tracy	5	8	1
<i>v.</i> of Westleigh	8	2	1
<i>r.</i> of Bukington	29	7	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Adrington	26	2	1
<i>r.</i> of Filleigh	12	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Hunshaw	11	6	11
<i>v.</i> of Bishop Tawton	21	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Horewood	7	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Tave-			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Tavestock	69	12	0
<i>v.</i> of Yerniscomb	7	11	11
<i>v.</i> of Fromington	20	0	3
<i>r.</i> of Justow	12	16	30b.
<i>v.</i> of Barnstaple	15	8	9
<i>v.</i> of Chedilhampton.	34	7	7

## *Deanary of Ipelpen.*

<i>v.</i> Of Pameton with the Chap. of Mareldon	52	1	0
<i>v.</i> of Brixham	52	14	60b.
<i>v.</i> of Brodehempston	25	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Flemming	31	6	00b.
<i>r.</i> of Torbrian	20	14	7
<i>r.</i> of Denbury	12	7	3
<i>r.</i> of Abbatis carswill	11	1	1
<i>v.</i> of Ipelpen with the Chapel of Woodland	26	2	00b.
<i>v.</i> of Stoke Gabriel	16	11	80b.
<i>v.</i> of St. Mary Church, with the Chap. of Kings Carswill and Coffinswell	31	11	0
<i>v.</i> of Bury Pomeroy	18	19	50b.
<i>r.</i> of Little Hempston als Arrum Dell	19	15	1
<i>v.</i> of Staverton.	32	14	8

## *Moreton Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Morton	49	19	30b.
<i>r.</i> of Withicomb	25	13	70b.
<i>v.</i> of Kingsteim with the Chap. of Hiwick	28	13	8
<i>v.</i> of Bovitracy	26	2	00b.
<i>v.</i> of Ilstington	17	9	50b.
<i>r.</i> of Lustleigh	16	7	20b.
<i>r.</i> of Ideforth	17	13	9
<i>r.</i> of Northbovy	22	10	3
<i>v.</i> of Ashberton with the Chap. of Buckland and Buckingham	38	8	90b.
<i>r.</i> of Monaton	13	12	7
<i>r.</i> of Teyngraft	4	19	4
<i>v.</i> of Hennock	16	0	0

I 2

Totton

## Totton Deanary.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> Of Dertington	36	4	3
<i>v.</i> of Blackaveton	15	8	8ob.
<i>v.</i> of Totneys	12	8	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Dupford	29	2	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Rattree	14	9	11ob.
<i>v.</i> of Hurberton with the Chap. of Hal-	} 49	2	0ob.
will			
<i>v.</i> of Brent	29	14	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Buckfastleigh	19	0	10ob.
<i>v.</i> of Hool	8	5	2
<i>v.</i> of Dene Prior	21	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Tunstave with the Chap. of St. Sal-	} 12	15	4ob.
vator			
<i>r.</i> of Asheprimton	29	1	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Dilisham	34	14	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Meuge.	13	5	0

## Deanary of Woodleigh.

<i>r.</i> Of Ridmore	19	10	6
<i>r.</i> of Pottelmouth	29	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Pole	22	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Aveton Gifford	38	1	7
<i>r.</i> of Rigbury	28	7	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Thurleston	25	9	11
<i>r.</i> of Marleigh	9	8	1
<i>v.</i> of Churstow	16	16	11
<i>v.</i> of Avelington with the Chap. of Mal-	} 62	16	10
burgh Milton and Huish			
<i>r.</i> of Charlton	31	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Woodleigh	21	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Clapton Collium	57	8	2ob.
<i>v.</i> of Loddiswell	26	0	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of East-Allington	32	2	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Stokingham with the Chap. of	} 48	7	7
Chirford and Chulston			
<i>r.</i> of Dodbroke.	8	11	2

## Deanary of Plimpton.

<i>v.</i> Of Plimmouth with the Chap.	} 25	10	9
of SS. Budos and Pancras			
<i>r.</i> of Corn-			



# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Cornwood	33	4	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Modbury	19	10	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Ermington	33	11	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Ermington	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Uggeburgh	20	11	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Herford	11	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Newton Ferrys	45	12	1
<i>v.</i> of Yalmeton with the Chap. of Revel- stock	35	19	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Hewish	29	18	11
<i>v.</i> of Holberton	24	1	6 <i>ob.</i>

## *Deanary of Tamerton.*

<i>v.</i> Of Tamerton	12	7	8
<i>v.</i> of East-Backland	8	4	5
<i>v.</i> of	19	8	8 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Mewy	13	4	10 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Bere Ferris	24	1	0
<i>v.</i> of Whitechurch	16	5	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Walkhampton	9	14	7
<i>r.</i> of Peters Tavy	17	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Tavy	14	5	7
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Damerel	18	18	9
<i>v.</i> of Bichleigh.	11	4	9

## *Deanary of Tavistock.*

<i>v.</i> Of Tavistock.	10	17	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Milton	19	13	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Kelley	9	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Coriton	8	13	7
<i>r.</i> of Sidenham	10	6	6
<i>r.</i> of Lewtrenchard	9	13	7
<i>r.</i> of Lifton	13	2	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Stowford	11	12	3
<i>r.</i> of Lidford	15	13	7
<i>r.</i> of Bridstow	32	17	11
<i>v.</i> of Maristow with the Chap. of Thur- felton	12	16	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Dunterton	8	6	11
<i>v.</i> of Lamerton	13	2	0 <i>ob.</i>

I 3

*r.* of Bro-

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Brodewood Wigger	8	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Bradstone	6	7	2
<i>r.</i> of Virginstow.	5	6	8

*Deanary of Hallifworthy.*

<i>r.</i> Of Hallifworthy	32	3	<i>oob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Aishwater	26	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Milton Damerell	26	13	5
<i>r.</i> of Pyworthy	27	8	2
<i>v.</i> of Bradworthy with the Chap. of } Wike St. Pancras	25	5	<i>4ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of West-putford	9	10	11
<i>r.</i> of Thornbury	11	3	10
<i>r.</i> of Hollowcomb	4	6	3
<i>r.</i> of Sutcomb	17	10	6
<i>r.</i> of Halwill	12	3	<i>8ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Bradford	13	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Black Torrington	22	8	<i>8ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Teteote	13	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Bridgrevell	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Loffingcote.	6	0	0

*Deanary of Okehampton.*

<i>r.</i> Of Bratton	21	5	<i>oob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Beaworthy	6	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Northlew	27	8	<i>8ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Highhampton	8	19	<i>4ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Mouckokehampton	6	14	5
<i>v.</i> of Hatherleigh	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Brodewod Kelley	19	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Sampford Courney with the } Chap. of Brightley	47	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Baston	9	0	1
<i>r.</i> of Aylhebury	5	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Stow and Jacob	11	4	3
<i>r.</i> of Inwardleigh	16	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Honychurch	6	7	8
<i>r.</i> of Ekisborn	27	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Okehampton.	20	9	0

*Durotriges.*

A. Part of Wiltshire  
 B. Up-Winborn hund.  
 C. Redlane hundred  
 D. Newton hund.  
 E. Craneborn hund.  
 F. Brownel hund.  
 G. Sherborn hund.  
 H. Yetminster hund.  
 I. Buckland hund.  
 K. Whitway hund.  
 L. Pimper hund.  
 M. Badbury hund.  
 N. Cogdean hund.  
 O. Kewston hund.  
 P. George hund.  
 Q. Bere hund.  
 R. Puddletown hund.  
 S. Totcomb hund.  
 T. Tollerford hund.

U. Redhove hund.  
 W. Bemister hund.  
 X. Whitechurch hund.  
 Y. Goderthorn hund.  
 Z. Eggarston hund.  
 A. Culliford hund.  
 B. Wiafrith hund.  
 C. Rushmore hund.  
 D. Hasler hund.  
 E. Purbek hund.  
 F. Part of Devonsh.  
 G. Part of Kants.  
 H. Part of Somerset.  
 I. Uggcomb hund.

Part of  
 Somerset  
 =shire

Part of Wiltshire



A Mapp of DORSETSHIRE

By John Seller Hydróg. reg.  
at the west end of y<sup>e</sup> Exchange  
London

Portland C

Miles West from y<sup>e</sup> Narichon of London

Miles South from y<sup>e</sup> Parallel of London



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### *Durotriges.*

**N**Ext to the *Danmonii* Eastward, *Ptolemy* has plac'd the *Durotriges*, call'd by the *Britans* *Dwr-Gwyr*, by the *Saxons* *Dorsettan*, and we at this day call the Country *Dorsetshire*. The Name of *Durotriges*, which is ancient and purely *British*, seems probably to be deriv'd from *Dour* or *Dwr*, which in the *British* signifies *Water*, and *Trig*, which signifies an *Inhabitant*; as if we shou'd say *Dwellers* by the *Water*, or *Sea-side*: The *Saxon* Word *Dor-settan* is partly *British*, partly *English*, and has the same signification as *Durotriges*; for *Settan* amongst our *Ancestors*, as well as other *Germans*, did signify to inhabit, or dwell upon. Thus we find the *Mountainers* in their *Language* call'd *Dun-settan*, and the *Dwellers* in *Woods* *Holt-settan*. Nor did the *Britans* lose the sense of the ancient Name, when they call'd these *Durotriges* *Dwr Gwyr*, that is, *Dwellers* on the *Sea-coast*: For their Country a long way, namely, about 50 Miles together, lies along the *British* Ocean, stretch'd out from *East* to *West*, with a very crooked shore, full of windings and turnings.

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To *Thomas Strangeways*, Esq; and *Thomas Freke*, Esq; This Shire for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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### *Dorsetshire.*

**T**His County is bounded on the North by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the West by *Devonshire*, on the East by *Hampshire*, and on the South (which way it stretches farthest) it is all *Sea-coast*.

*Soil.* The Soil is very Fruitful, and in the Northern parts there are Woods and Forests, whence, with several green Hills, that Feed many Flocks of Sheep, with pleasant Pastures and fruitful Vales, it comes down to the Sea-shore, which I shall now describe.

*Lyme.* At the very entrance of this County, from *Devonshire*, stands *Lyme*, so call'd from a River of that Name gliding by it. 'Tis seated on a steep Hill; and whereas not long \* since it was but a petty Town, frequented only by Fishermen, 'tis now a handsome Borough, has 16 Capital Burgeses, a Mayor, and Recorder, and many considerable Merchants living in it: The Peer there for the nature and largeness of it, has scarce its like in *England*. This place is memorable for being the Landing place of the Unfortunate D. of *Monmouth* (June the 11th 1685) whose Attempt prov'd fatal to himself and followers.

*Carmouth.* Hard by, the River *Car* empties it self, where stands *Carmouth* (usually call'd *Charmouth*) a little Village. Next is *Burtport*, seated between two small Rivers which meet here. The Soil here produces the best Hemp. But it cannot maintain the Name of a Port, tho' at the Mouth of a River which flows by it, Nature seems to have projected a Convenient Place for a Haven, but the Inhabitants, with Art and Industry, cou'd never make this a Commodious Port, the Tides perpetually barring it with Sand.

*Portland.* From hence the shore, with much winding, runs out into the Sea, where a Bank of Gravel, call'd *Chefil*, thrown up by a narrow Sea, continues for nine Miles together; by this Bank, *Portland*, formerly an Island, is now joyn'd to the Continent. This *Portland* formerly belong'd to the Church of *Winchester*, having been given to it by *Edward* the Confessor, in Expiation of his wrongfully accusing his Mother *Emma* of Incontinence with *Aldwin* Bishop of that See; but being afterwards, in *Edw. I.*'s Time exchange'd for other Lands, it fell at last to the Crown, where it now continues. This Island, in the Year 1632, gave the Title of Earl to *Richard*, Lord *Weston* of *Neyland*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, who was succeeded by his Son *Jeremy* 1634, and he by

*His Earls.*

8 Car. I.

by his Son *Charles* 1662. *Thomas* his Uncle succeeded him, the last Earl of this Family. It now gives the like Title to *William Bentinck*, created Earl of *Portland* 1689. 'Tis about 7 Miles in compass, and pretty Frutitful in Corn, having good Pasture for Sheep, but so little Wood, that they use dry'd Cowdung for Fewel. The Inhabitants often find *Isidis* *Plocamos*, that is, *Isis Hair*, among the Sea Weeds; 'tis, according to *Pliny*, a sort of Marine shrub, not unlike Coral. It has one Church only built on the East part of it, and a few Houses together: on the North stands a Castle built by *Henry VIII.* which commands the mouth of the Port call'd *Weymouth*, which is a little Town at the entrance of the small River *Wey*, opposite to which, on the other side of the Bank, is *Melcomb Regis*, divided only by the Haven. They are lately united by Act of Parliament, and joyn'd together by a Bridge, and much enlarg'd in Buildings. *Weymouth* has lately (*viz.* 1682, 34 *Car. II.*) given the Title of Viscount to Sir *Tho. Thyme* Baron of *Warminster*.

From hence the shore runs strait along by the Island *Purbeck*, for the most part full of Heath and Wood, stock'd with Fallow Deer and Stags, and abounding in Marble and many sorts of good Stone, of which much advantage is made, by carrying it to *London*. This *Purbeck* is call'd an Island, tho' it be only a Peninsula; in it is *Pool*, a little Town, so situated, that the Water surrounds it every where but Northward, where it is joyn'd to the Continent. This has been a well frequented Market-Town, but is now much gone to decay. In the middle of this Island stood formerly *Corffe Castle*, a Place of Strength and Fame, now Ruin'd, but the Town sends Members to Parliament.

To the East of this Peninsula the Sea spreads it self to a great breadth, into the West-Angle of which *Frome*, a Noble River in these parts, discharges it self. It rises near the Western Bounds of this County, from whence it flows Eastward by *Frompton*, to which it gives its Name, and is joyn'd by a little Rivulet from the North that runs by *Cerne-Abbey*. Beneath this *Frome* makes a kind of an Island, and first



Dorchester.  
Darnium.  
Dunium.

first visits that antient Town, which *Antonine* calls *Durnovaria*, that is, a passage over a River: This is the principal Town of the County, pretty large, with wide Streets, and finely seated on a rising Ground, opening the South and West into sweet Fields and spacious Downs. It has many marks of Antiquity, from the Barrows, Roman Ways, and Coins often discover'd here. It is a Corporation consisting of a Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and Burgessees, and gave the Title of Marquis (1645, 20 Car. I.) to *Henry Pierrepont* Earl of *Kingston*: And he dying without Issue Male, K. *Jam.* II. (*An. R.* 1.) created *Katherine Sydley* Countess of *Dorsetshire*.

Woodford  
Byndon.  
Wareham  
Sax.

From hence the River *Frome* salutes *Woodford*, then passes by *Byndon* (once a Viscounty in the Illustrious House of *Howard*) call'd, by the Saxons, *Beandun*, or *Beamdune*; and near its mouth hath *Warham*, seated very secure on all sides, but the West. It was once in a very flourishing Condition, having Eight Parish Churches, but three only are now made use of; by Fire, and other Accidents, it is very much decay'd. Into this mouth runs the River *Trent*, call'd, by the Inhabitants, *Piddle*.

Blackmore  
Forest.

But to return Westward. — At the head of the River *Frome*, where the Land is most Fruitful, *Blackmore Forest*, formerly full of Wood, now much-what Naked, affords good Hunting. This is commonly call'd the *Forest of White Hart*. The reason of its Name the Inhabitants have by Tradition, That *Henry III.* having been Hunting here, among several Deer he had run down, spar'd a *Milk-white Hart*, which afterwards *T. de la Linde*, a Gentleman of this Country, with his Company, took and kill'd; but they soon found what it was to provoke a Lion, for the King Fin'd them all severely; and their very Lands pay to this day a Tax into the King's Exchequer, call'd *White-Hart-Silver*.

Shirburn.  
Fons lim-  
pidus or  
Clarus.

Stourton.

*Shirbourn* also borders on this Forest, which is, by interpretation, a Spring of clear Water; 'tis the most Populous place of the whole County, being in great request for Woollen Manufacture. More to the East the River *Stour* flows on to *Stourton*, the seat of the Barons of that Name, where it first enters this County:

ty: It runs through *Gillingham Forest*, then salutes *Shaftesbury* three miles off, seated on the top of a Hill, *Shaftesbury* which some esteem antient, tho' it appears it was ry. built by *K. Alfred*; for *Malmesbury* tells us, that in his Time, there was an antient Stone remov'd out of the Ruins of the Wall into the Chapter-house, which had this Inscription,

*ANNO DOMINICÆ INCARNATIONIS  
ALFREDUS REX FECIT HANC URBEM.  
DCCCLXXX. REGNI SUI VIII.*

King *Alfred* built this City in the Year of Our Lord 880, and the 8th of his Reign. It gave the Title of Earl in the Year 1672, to *Anthony Ashley Cooper* (24 Car. II.) whose Grandson, of the same Name, now enjoys that Honour.

From hence the *Stour* flowing along by *Marnhill*, takes its course to *Stourminster*, a mean Town, and *Stourminster* lowly situated; to which, by a stone Bridge, *Newster*. *ton Castle* is joyn'd, where there is a mole of Earth, which cost no small pains in casting up, but of the Castle there remains nothing but the Name. In the Neighbourhood at *Shillingston* are two pretty high Hills, one call'd *Hameldon*, the other *Hodde*, both fortify'd with a triple Rampire. From hence the *Stour* passes by *Brienston* to *Blanford*, a Market-Town and an ancient Borough, very Populous, and adorn'd with handsom Buildings. Thence passing by *Farent* rushes with a swift course to the antient Town call'd *Vindogladia* by *Antonine*, and by the Saxons *Vindogladia*. *Winburnham*, vulgarly *Winburn*, and from its Monastery *Winburn Minster*. I suppose it took its Name *Winburn*. from the situation between two Rivers; for *Windugledy* in British signifies *between two Swords*. That the Britans, by a peculiar phrase, call'd their Rivers *Swords*, the Name of *Milford Haven*, viz. *Aberdugledian*, plainly shews us, that is, *the mouth of the Swords*, because two Rivers (*Gledian*, that is, *Swords*) run into it. The modern Name also seems to be deriv'd from Rivers; for it is compounded of a piece of the old Name *Vin*, and *Burne* which in Saxon signifies a River, and by the addition of that Word they were

were wont to Name places that stood by the Water side. The Town it self is seated at the foot of a Hill, being large and well Inhabited. In the Church K. *Ethelred* (Brother of *Alfred*) one of the best of Princes, lies Bury'd, on whose Tomb this Inscription may be Read.

*In hoc loco quiescit Corpus S. Etheldredi Regis West-Saxonum, Martyris, qui Anno Domini DCCCLXXII. xxiii. Apr. per manus Danorum Paganorum occubuit.*

Here Rests the Body of St. *Etheldred* King of the West-Saxons, Martyr, who fell by the Hands of the Pagan Danes, in the Year of Our Lord 872, the 23<sup>d</sup> of Apr.

*Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother of *Henry VII.* a most Pious Princess, founded a School here for the Education of Youth, which has been considerably improv'd by the Bounty of Queen *Elizabeth*.

Kingston-Hall.

In the Neighbourhood is *Kingston*, a Valley formerly call'd *Kingston Lacy*, because it belong'd to the *Lacy's* Earls of *Lincoln*, together with *Winburn*; but now 'tis call'd *Kingston Hall*, and is in the possession Sir *John Banks*. At some distance from *Winburn*, the *Stoure* receives a small River call'd *Alen*, on which is seated *Winburn St. Giles*, late the Habitation of the ancient and noble Family of *Ashley*, from whom it fell by marriage to the *Coopers* Earls of *Shaftsbury*, whose Barony it now is. On the same River stands *Wickhampton*, formerly belonging to the Barons *Maltravers*, from whom it fell to the Earls of *Arundel*.

Winburn St. Giles.

Wickhampton.

From hence the *Stoure* passes by *Canford*, below which *James* Baron of *Montjoy*, a Searcher into the nature of Metals, began to make *Chalchanthum*, that is, *Copperas*, and boyl Alum. Here the *Stoure* leaves *Dorsetshire*, receiving first a little River which flows to *Cranburn*; of which Place K. *James I.* created *Rob. Cecil* Viscount, in whose Posterity (the Earls of *Salisbury*) it remains.

As



As to the Earls and Marquisses of this County. *Earls and Marquisses of Dorset.* William the Conqueror created Osmund, who was Earl of Seez in Normandy, first Earl of Dorset and Lord Chancellor; a long time after Richard II. made John de Beaufort Earl of Somerset, Marquis of Dorset: From which Honour he was afterwards degraded by Henry IV. and his younger Brother Thomas was created Earl of Dorset, who was afterwards, for his Valour, made Duke of Exeter, and had the County of Harcourt given him. He dying without Issue, Henry VI. made Edmund of the House of Lancaster, first Earl, then Marquis of Dorset, and at last Duke of Somerset; whose Sons being all destroy'd in the Civil Wars, Edward IV. created Tho. Grey of the Family of Ruthen, Marquis of Dorset, who was succeeded in the Honour by Thomas his Son, and Henry his Grandson. This Henry was created Duke of Suffolk on his Marriage with Frances the Daughter of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and Neice to K. Henry VIII. by his Sister. He suffer'd for High Treason in Q. Mary's Reign, and too late experimented how dangerous it is to marry into the Royal Family, and be puff'd up with too much Ambition. Afterwards, the Title of Dorset was enjoy'd by none till K. James I. in the beginning of his Reign, created Thomas Sackvil Baron of Buckhurst, Lord High Treasurer of England, Earl of Dorset. Robert his Son succeeded him, he was succeeded by his Son Richard, and he by his Son Edward. After him succeeded Richard, Father of Charles the present Earl of Dorset.

There are in this County 248 Parishes. These Places following send Members to Parliament.

County.	Melcomb Regis.
Poole.	Bridport.
Dorchester.	Shaftesbury.
Lyme Regis.	Wareham.
Weymouth.	Corff-Castle, each two.

*An Account of the Ecclesiastical Preferments  
in this County of Dorset.*

<b>B</b> ishoprick of Bristol	383	8	4
The Dean of the Cathedral Chur.	100	0	0
of Bristol bath Yearly			
In the Church aforesaid there are Six			
Prebends, each of which receives	20	0	0
Yearly			

*City of Bristol.*

<b>R</b> ectory of Trinity	11	0	0
r. of St John Baptist	7	4	6
v. of St Leonard	12	0	0
r. of St Stephen	14	15	2
r. of St Andr.	3	3	2
v. of All Saints	4	3	3
r. of St Lawrence	4	8	0
r. of St Warburge	10	0	0
r. of St Michael	6	0	0
v. of St Augustin	6	0	0
r. of St Peter	6	7	4
r. of St			
v. of St Phillip	15	0	0
v. of St. Nicholas	21	1	1
v. of the Blessed Mary of Redeclyff	12	6	3
v. of St Crucis als Lee Temple	3	4	0

*Dorset County lying in the Diocess of Bristol.*

*Birport Deanary.*

r. Of Birport	10	12	2
r. of Hawkchurch	23	2	10
r. of Wotton Fitz Pain	12	0	0
v. of Metherbury and Bemister, with	41	15	0
the Chap. of Maugart.			

r. of We

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wetherstone	2	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Catterstock	13	13	9
<i>v.</i> of Whitchurch	32	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Betteiscomb	8	2	3
<i>r.</i> of Burton	25	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Burstock	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Charmouth	8	16	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Wambroke	8	7	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Pillefdon	6	19	10
<i>v.</i> of Cherlock	14	2	4
<i>r.</i> of Abbotstock	19	15	0
<i>v.</i> of Stokeland	15	14	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Brode Winfor	15	8	7
<i>r.</i> of Chatherstone	2	16	10ob.
<i>v.</i> of King's Lime	10	5	6
<i>v.</i> of Brapole	8	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Simondsborow	36	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Abbotsbury	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Portesham	8	14	0
<i>r.</i> of Porten	5	11	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Powrstock with the Chap. of Brampton	16	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Hoka	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> Toller Porcor	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chilcomb	14	11	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Punckwell, with the Church of Bexinton	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Swire	7	0	5
<i>r.</i> of Maperton	8	3	0
<i>r.</i> of Logbredy	19	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Maiden Newton	30	4	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Lucomb	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Winterbern Stepleton	10	4	7
<i>r.</i> of Litton	33	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Lancton Hering	7	2	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Abbots Winterborn	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Mebery Samford	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Chelborow	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Rampisham	11	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Corstomb	21	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Loders	14	5	7
<i>r.</i> of Chedington	8	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Souh-			



*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Souhperat	17	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Abbots Campton	8	5	0
<i>r.</i> of Askerwell	9	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Cilfrone and Wrexale	10	0	0

*Deanary of Dorchester.*

<i>r.</i> Of Bincomb	9	1	5
<i>r.</i> of Brodemain	15	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Bradford Peverel	11	2	9
<i>r.</i> of Buchland Ripers	5	9	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Brodwey	7	15	2ob.
<i>v.</i> of Combkins with the Chap. of Wul- bridge	14	9	0
<i>r.</i> of Compton Valence	12	5	1
<i>r.</i> of Chekerell	9	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Corfe Castle with the Chap. of Kingstone	40	14	7
<i>v.</i> of Chaldon	8	0	8
<i>r.</i> of Dorchester All-Saints	4	4	6
<i>r.</i> of Dorchester Trinity	17	8	6
<i>v.</i> of Eastlulworth	11	14	5
<i>v.</i> of Frampton	11	9	6
<i>v.</i> of Fordington	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Flete	5	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Frome Vanchurch	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Knighton	8	15	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Knoll	17	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Langton Matrevers and Worth	14	8	9
<i>r.</i> of Moreton	9	19	1
<i>r.</i> of Owre Moyn	23	4	5
<i>v.</i> of Osnington	11	0	1
<i>v.</i> of Preston	8	18	0
<i>r.</i> of Portland	18	18	0
<i>r.</i> of Porwell	10	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Radipole	11	5	5
<i>r.</i> of Stafford	10	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Swanwich	27	9	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Stodeland	7	10	5
<i>r.</i> of Stipull	9	15	5
<i>r.</i> of Stoke	19	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Tynham	11	0	9
<i>r.</i> of Tin-			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Tinkelden	5	11	6
<i>v.</i> of Fryers Toller	10	5	10 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Worth	8	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Winterbourn Moncton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Warmwell	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Winfrith Newburgh, with the Chap. of Westlulworth	23	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Winterbourn St Martin	9	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Winterborn Save	8	1	10
<i>r.</i> of Upway	18	3	0
<i>r.</i> of Winterborn Jermine	7	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Kings Wike	19	7	1
<i>r.</i> of Wirdford	4	9	8

## *Whitechurch Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Affepudell	8	14	9
<i>r.</i> of Anderston	6	19	1
<i>r.</i> of Almer	13	5	5
<i>v.</i> of Alton	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Athelbampton	2	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bere	25	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Burkland	16	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Blanford St Mary	15	17	7
<i>r.</i> of Bloxworth	15	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Burleston	3	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Brameston	8	11	5
<i>r.</i> of Chesilborn	18	10	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Cerne	8	15	11
<i>v.</i> of Cansford	11	9	9
<i>r.</i> of Charborough	7	3	5
<i>r.</i> of Durweston	14	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Frome St Quintin, with the Chap. of Evershute	15	7	0
<i>r.</i> of Fished Nevile	5	1	5
<i>r.</i> of Godmanston	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Holton	8	1	4 <i>q.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Hasilbury	19	13	9
<i>r.</i> of Howton	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Iberton	19	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Lychet Matravers	13	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Mordon	8	4	5

K

*r.* of Me-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Melcomb Horsey	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Milborn St Andrew	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Mintern	12	14	00 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Maponder	17	18	5
<i>v.</i> of Milton	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Okesford shilling, that half which William Bailly held	7	9	8
The other half of the same	6	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Pulham	18	17	9
<i>v.</i> of Pudletrenchard	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Pudleton	31	2	18
<i>r.</i> of Pudlehenton	17	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Stokewake	8	8	9
<i>v.</i> of Stynsford	12	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Stirmister Marshal, with the Chap. of Corfemoleyn Lychelmin- ster and Hamworthy	31	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Winterborn Stickland	16	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Spetisbury	28	18	1 <i>q.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Sidelin	13	0	10 <i>q.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Tolpudell	15	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Turnerspudell	7	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Turnworth	10	12	3
<i>r.</i> of Thomstone	4	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Wareham St Peter	6	1	50 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wareham the Holy Trinity	7	5	4
<i>r.</i> of Wareham St Michael	5	3	2
<i>r.</i> of Wareham St Martin	8	2	5
<i>r.</i> of Winterborn Clenston	6	18	10 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Whitechurch	7	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Upcern	5	18	5
<i>r.</i> of Winterborn Cellston	13	11	1
<i>r.</i> of Glansfeld Wootten	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St John.	6	0	0



## Pimpern Deanary.

l. s. d.

r. Of Langton	13	10	0
r. of Tarrant Rowston als Antioch	8	9	1
v. of Tarrant Kainston	8	0	0
r. of Pimpern	19	2	5
r. of Tarrant Hinton	15	0	0
r. of Gussage Michael	20	0	0q.
r. of Hampreston	13	10	0
v. of Monkes Tarrant	17	16	8
r. of Westparley	6	17	5
v. of Stowr Pain	7	8	6
r. of Hammone	7	4	1
r. of Winbarne All-Saints	9	4	4
r. of Farnham	7	9	10ob.
r. of Aysmere	7	19	9
v. of Market Blandford	12	8	1
v. of Swapwick	8	0	0
r. of Stanbridge	4	12	0ob.
r. of Long Crichill	13	0	0
r. of Chettell	8	2	9
r. of Pentridge	6	15	9
r. of Gussage All-Saints	6	3	10
r. of Winterborn St Giles	12	13	4
r. of Wechehampton	12	12	1q.
r. of Tarrant Gunvil	19	7	9
r. of Chalbery	7	10	1
r. of Edmondsam	6	4	10ob.
v. of Harton, with the Chap. of Knolton	7	13	10
r. of Crichil the Less	10	9	7
v. of Cramborn	6	13	4
r. of Tarrant Rushton	4	19	1
r. of Stepleton	6	18	4
r. of Hinton Martell.	16	8	9

## Shafton Deanary.

r. Of Ryme	6	5	8
v. of Yatmister	20	14	5
v. of Bradford	7	17	10
r. of Batcomb	9	9	8
K 2			r. of Mel-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Melbury Bubb, with the Chap. of Welcomb	11	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Melbury Osmund	8	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Bishops Candell	11	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Candell Purs	11	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Lydling	14	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Bell	7	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Holwale	14	13	9
<i>r.</i> of Stalbridge	27	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Sturminster Newton, with the Chap. of Bagbere	7	2	0
<i>r.</i> of Stokewood	5	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Clifton Malbank	4	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Stower Parva	16	4	9
<i>r.</i> of Weston Buckhorn	10	1	1
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Gailard	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Silton	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Sutton Waldron	9	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Todbere	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Compton Abbey	9	10	2
<i>r.</i> of Upper Childeokeford	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Lower Childeokeford	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Maudlin Fighfield	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Fountwell, with the Chap. of West-Orchard	7	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Gillingham, with the Chap. of Eastover Westover and Motcomb	40	17	30b.
<i>r.</i> of Great Kiglion	13	4	5
<i>r.</i> of Ewrin Courtney	25	8	1
<i>v.</i> of Ewrin Minster, with the Chap. of Hargrove, Henton, Mary Henly, and Gussage	10	1	1
<i>r.</i> of Manston	12	4	11
<i>r.</i> of Melbury Abby	9	18	10
<i>r.</i> of Marnhul	31	6	9
<i>r.</i> of Okeford Fitz Pain	21	12	80b.
<i>r.</i> of Shaston St Martin	3	13	60b.
<i>r.</i> of Shaston St Peter	11	10	20b.
<i>r.</i> of Shaston Trinity	4	1	100b.
<i>v.</i> of Shaston St James	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Shaston St Lawrence	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Shaston St Rumbold	9	2	0
<i>v.</i> of Sher-			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Sherbourn	20	4	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Neather Compton	7	18	0
<i>r.</i> of Over Compton	11	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Thornford	6	17	3
<i>r.</i> of Berehaket	6	2	7
<i>r.</i> of Lillington	10	12	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Burton, with the Chap. of Hor- neft	10	15	0
<i>v.</i> of Oborn	6	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Folk	9	12	3
<i>v.</i> of Haidon	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Candlemersh	5	16	1
<i>p.</i> of Fountmell	18	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Gillingham	54	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Stretton in the Cathedral Church of Sarum	35	15	4

K 3

*Belga.*



## Belgæ.

**T**O the North and North-East of the Durotriges were the Belgæ, whom both the Name, and other good Authority, induce us to believe descended from the Belgæ, a People of Gaul. For the Belgæ are Originally sprung from the Germans, and formerly passing the Rhine, were invited, by the Fruitfulness of the Place, to settle there, after having expell'd the Gauls: From whence (as Cæsar tells us) they pass'd over into Britain, with a design to Plunder and Ravage that Country, and were all call'd by the Names of those Cities where they were Born, and to which they belong'd. Here making War, they settled, and began to cultivate the Ground. It does not plainly appear what time they came over, unless possibly Divitiacus, King of the Sueffiones, who flourish'd before Cæsar, brought the Belgæ hither; for he possess'd both a great part of Gaul and Britain: Neither is it yet clear, from whence the Name of Belgæ came. I am inclin'd to credit those who derive it from the Old Gaulish Language (which our Welch do to this day, in a great measure, preserve uncorrupted) and wou'd have the Belgæ so nam'd from Pel, which signifies with them, Remote; for they were the Remotest of all Gaul. But to come to our Belgæ, whose Territories were very large, viz. Somersetshire, Wilts, and the inner part of Hampshire.

The Learned Annotator on the following County, in the late Edit. of *Camb. Brit.* is Judiciously of the Opinion, That Somersetshire and North-Wiltshire are not to be rank'd under the Belgæ, but the *Cangi*. See his Reasons well worth perusing, p. 75. too large to be inserted here.

North

SOMERSET  
SHIRE

THE

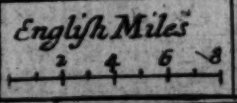
IRISH

SEA.

PART of GLOUCESTER

Bristol SHIRE.

PART of WILT  
SHIRE.



South

---

To Sir *John Trevelyan*, Bar. and *John Hunt*,  
Eſq; This Shire, for which they are Chofen  
Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

---

## Somerſetſhire.

**T**HE County of *Somerſet*, commonly call'd *So-*  
*merſetſhire*, is a large and plentiful Country. On In Saxon Sumefete-ſcyre.  
the North waſh'd by the *Severn Sea*, bounded on Its Bounds.  
the Weſt by *Devonſhire*, on the South by *Dorſetſhire*,  
and on the Eaſt by *Wiltſhire*, and part of *Gloceſter-*  
*ſhire*. The Soil is very Rich, eſpecially for Grain Soil.  
and Paſtorage; it is very populous and well fur-  
niſh'd with Havens. Some think that its Name was Its Name.  
given it becauſe the Air is gentle, and, as it were, a  
*Summer Air*; but I believe that this Name was cer-  
tainly given it from *Somerton*, formerly the chief  
Town of the County, ſince *Aſſerius*, a very ancient  
Author, calls it every where the County of *Somer-*  
*tun*.

Upon the *Severn Sea*, the two firſt places we meet  
with, are, *Porlock* and *Watchet*, formerly *Wecedpoort*, Porlook. Watchet.  
both Harbours. Between theſe two lies *Dunſtor Ca-*  
*ſtle*, every where ſhut up with Hills, except on that  
ſide which faces the Sea. Near this Caſtle are two  
ſmall Villages Dedicated to two of their Country  
Saints; one is call'd *Carenton*, from *Carentocus* the  
Britan; the other *St. Decombes*, from *Decumanus*, who  
coming hither out of South-Wales, and being ſtab'd by  
an Aſſaſſin, got the reputation of a Saint amongſt the  
Common People.

*Stoke Curcy*, a Barony ſo Nam'd from the Lords of Stoke Curcy.  
it, (of which Family was that Valiant Heroe *John*  
*de Curcy*, who took *Ulſter* in *Ireland*) lies at a little  
diſtance from the Sea. From thence the ſhore ſhoots  
out by degrees to the *Stert-point*, where two of the  
greateſt Rivers in this whole County meeting toge-  
ther, empty themſelves at one mouth, call'd, by



**Uzella.** *Ptolemy the Estuary of Uzella*, from the River *Ivell*, which throws off that Name before it comes here. It rises in *Dorsetshire*, and at his first entrance into this County, gives its Name to a well frequented Market-Town call'd *Evel*, and receives a little River, upon which is *Camalet*, a steep Mountain of a very difficult ascent, on the top whereof plainly appear the remains of a Camp; the Inhabitants call it *Arthur's Palace*: That it was a work of the Romans is plain from the Coins daily dug up here.

**Camalet.**

From hence the River *Ivel* runs to *Iscales*, mention'd by *Antonine*, now *Ivel-cester*, famous only for its Antiquity and a Market. A little more inward, the conflux of the *Ivel* and *Pedred* form a *River-Island* call'd *Muchelney*, that is, a large Island. *Pedred*, commonly call'd *Paxret*, rises in the very South bound of the County, and with a winding Channel runs by *Crockhern*, in Saxon *Crucerne*, and *Pedderton*. So nam'd from the River, formerly *Pedridan*, and the Palace of *K. Ina*, now of note only for its Market and Fair. Here the *Parret* runs into the *Ivel* and robs it of its Name. Three Miles hence towards the East it salutes *Montacute*, so call'd by the Earl of *Moriton*, half Brother to *William the Conqueror*, because it rises by degrees into a sharp point. This place gave Name to the Illustrious Family of the *Montacutes*, of which Four were Earls of *Salisbury*: But *Q. Mary* bestow'd the Title and Honour upon *Anthony Brown*, whose Grandmother was Daughter of *John Nevil* Marquess of *Montacute*. It still continues in the same Family, the Honour being now enjoy'd by *Francis Viscount Montacute*. Next to this is *Odcomb*, only a small Village, but memorable for having once had its Baron *William de Briwer*. Below, at a little distance, is *Stoke under Hamden*, where the *Gornays*, a very ancient and famous Family, had their Castle. Next, the *Parret* waters *Martock* a little Market-Town, from hence cutting its way Northward thro' a muddy Plain, passes by *Langport*, a pretty well frequented Market-Town, and *Aulre*, a little Village of a few small Hutts; a place of great Antiquity, and of Note in the Saxon Times. Then it receives the River *Thone*, which rising far off in the Western part

**Ivel-cester.**  
**Pontavel**  
**coit.**  
**Michelney**

**Crookern.**  
**Pedderton**

**Monta-**  
**cute, in**  
**Doomsday-**  
**Book Mon-**  
**tagud.**

**Odcomb.**  
**Stoke un-**  
**der Hamb.**  
**Martock.**  
**Langport.**  
**Aulre.**  
**A. 6.**

part of the County, runs by *Wellington* a little *Mar-* *Wellington.*  
*ket Town*, and passing from thence with a gentle  
 Course, washes *Thonton* (commonly *Taunton*) giving *Taunton.*  
 it its Name: 'Tis a neat Town, finely situated, and  
 may be call'd one of the Eyes of this County. The  
 County all about is beautify'd with green Mea-  
 dows and delightful Orchards, which, with the thick-  
 ness of the Villages, wonderfully Charm the Behol-  
 ders. Where the *Thone* mixes with the *Parret*, there  
 is form'd a *River-Island*, formerly call'd *Aethelingey*  
 (that is, an *Island of Nobles*) now *Athelney*, which is *Athelney.*  
 no less remarkable to us for *K. Alfred's* absconding  
 there, when the Danes destroy'd all before him, than  
 those *Minturnensian Fens* to the Italians, for being a  
 Hiding-place for *Marinus*.

The *Parret* runs not far alone before it is joyn'd  
 by another River from the East, which passes by *So-* *Somerton.*  
*merton*, formerly the Chief Town of the County,  
 tho' now it could scarce be call'd a Town, were it  
 not for a *Beast-Fair* kept here from *Palm-Sunday* to  
 the middle of *June*; for hereabouts they make Gra-  
 zing their chief Employment.

After the *Parret* has receiv'd this River, it seeks  
 that large and populous Town call'd *Bridgwater*, as *Bridgwa-*  
 some think, from the Bridge and Water, but more *ter.*  
 truly *Burgh-Walter*, being so stil'd in ancient Char-  
 ters, and belonging probably formerly to *Walter de*  
*Doway* a Soldier under *William the Conqueror*. King  
*Henry VIII.* honour'd it by creating *Henry Lord*  
*Daubeney*, Earl of *Bridgwater*, who dying without  
 Issue Male, this Title lay dead till the 15th of King *Its Earls.*  
*James I.* when it was conferr'd upon *John Egerton*,  
*Baron of Ellesmere*, and Viscount *Brackley* Son to the  
 Lord Chancellor *Egerton*, who was succeeded by his  
 Son *John*, and he by another *John*, the present Earl.

Below this, at a few miles distance, the *Parret*  
 empties it self into the *Severn Sea* by a wide Mouth,  
 call, by *Ptolemy*, the *Estuary Uzella*, and by some at  
 this day *Evelmonth*, but by the ancient English *Pedre-*  
*danmuth*. At the same *Estuary* we meet with an-  
 other River, call'd, by some *Brus* which rises out of  
 that spacious Wood, call'd, by the Britans, *Cors*  
*Maur*, by the Saxons *Selwood*, i. e. according to *Al-*  
*fer's* Interpretation, a large Wood: This River first  
 visits

Glasten-  
bury.

visits *Brieton*, giving it that Name, then running a long way thro' several small Villages, and being enlarg'd by the influx of some few Rivulets, it waters some fruitful Fields, till meeting with a softer Soil, it stagnates as it were, and forms an Island call'd formerly by the Britans *Avalon*, from the Apples there, afterwards *Inis-witrin*, that is, *Glassy-Island*; and in the same sense *Glastn-ey*, as in Latin *Glasconia*; in this flourish'd the Monastery of *Glastenbury*, which boasts of a very ancient Original, deriving it self from *Joseph of Arimathea*, the same who Bury'd Christ's Body; from whence this place was, by our Ancestors, call'd *The first Ground of God, the first Ground of the Saints in England, the Burying-place of the Saints, the Mother of the Saints, &c.* Nor is there any reason to doubt this, since I have shewn before, that the Christian Religion, in the very Infancy of the Church, was preach'd in this Island.

An. 691.

When this ancient Fabrick was worn out by Time, King *Ina* (who Founded a School at *Rome* for the Education of the English Youth; and to maintain that, as also to distribute Alms at *Rome*, Tax'd every single House one Penny) pull'd down this, and Built that stately Church Dedicated to *Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul*. In those early days several devout Persons serv'd God here, and especially Irish, who were maintain'd at the King's Charge, and instructed the Youth in Religion and the Liberal Sciences: But at length *Dunstan*, a Man of great Wit, instead of these, brought in Monks of a Newer Order, namely, *Benedictines*, who, by the Bounty of good and pious Princes, got so much Wealth, as even exceeded that of Kings. After that they had for above 600 Years *Reign'd*, as it were, in great abundance, they were driven out by *Henry VIII.* and the Monastery, which was now grown into a little City, was Demolish'd and laid even with the Ground.

Gyraldus  
Cambr.  
King Ar-  
thur,

When *Henry II.* King of England had learn'd from the Songs of the British Bards, that *Arthur*, the most Noble Heroe of the Britans, was Bury'd at *Glastenbury* between two Pyramids, he order'd search to be made for the Body, and they had scarce digg'd seven



seven Foot deep, but they light upon a Stone, in the part whereof was fasten'd a Leaden Cross, something broad, and under it, almost nine Foot deep, they found a Coffin made of hollow'd Oak, wherein were repositied the Bones of the famous *Arthur* : But now take a view of the Inscription.

*Hic Facet Sepultus Inclutus Rex Arturius in  
Insula Avalonia.*

But *Arthur*, as we may observe by the by, signifies, in the British, a horrible Bear, or an Iron Hammer, to break the Grinders of Lyons.

From *Glassenbury* three Rivers meeting there, make a sort of a Fen, and discharging themselves at one little mouth, run Westward, and in one Channel seek the *Estuary* of *Uzella*, passing by *Gedney Moor*, *Gedney Wead Moor*, and that large Fenny Tract call'd *Brent-Moor*, *mersh*, which the Monks of *Glassenbury* have Interpreted a Country of *Fen-Frogs* ; as its little Town *Brent-noll*, a little Hill of *Frogs*.

From hence to the East *Mendipp Hills* stretch themselves out a great way in length and bredth, abounding in Lead Mines, and very good Pasturage for Cattle. In these Hills is a Cave of a vast length, wherein are Wells and Rivulets; they call it *Ochie-hole* ; of which the Inhabitants hereabouts have related as many idle Stories, as the Italians have of their *Sibyl's Cave* in the *Apennine Mountains* : Not far off, in *Henry VIII.*'s Time, was cast up an Oblong Plate of Lead, with this Inscription,

*Ti. Claudius Caesar Aug. P. M. Trib.  
Pot. VIII. Imp. XVI. DE Britan.*

Amongst these Hills is *Chuton*, at present the Manour, as well as Title, of the Lord *Walgrave*, whose Father was, by *K. James II.* created *Baron Walgrave of Chuton*.

Towards the North is *Chus magna*, or *Bishops Chus*, where is dug up a *Red Bolus*, which is often us'd by Apothecaries instead of *Bolus Armenus*.

Stanton  
Drew.

A Mile East from *Chue Magna*,<sup>1</sup> on the South side of the River *Chue*, lies *Stanton Drew*, where is to be seen a Monument of Stones, not unlike those of *Stonehenge* in *Wiltshire*; but these being not altogether so big, nor standing in so clear a Plain, (the Hedges and Trees being mix'd amongst them) have been less taken notice of.

Wells.

Two Miles South of *Stanton Drew*, at *Stowey*, on the side of a Hill, above the Church, rises a Spring, that is never dry, the Water coming through *Stowey*, covers whatever it meets with in its way with a Stony Crust, and makes the side of the Bank hard Rock. Under *Mendipp Hills* to the North, is the little Village *Congersbury*, so call'd from *Congarus* a famous Hermit who led his Life here. Southward, not far from the famous Cave; we met with *Wells*, call'd formerly, as *Leland* tells us, *Theodorodunum*, now *Wells*, so nam'd from the *Wells* that spring up in all parts of it. Hence also this Church is call'd the Church of *Wells*, and is exceeding Beautiful; nor can there be any thing finer than its Frontispeice towards the West, which is one entire Pile of Statues, curiously wrought out of Stone; 'tis of great Antiquity; and the Cloysters adjoyning very Fair and Spacious: The Bishops Palace is very Splendid, and towards the South looks like a Castle, being fortified with Walls, and a Ditch. The Prebendaries Houses on t<sup>o</sup>ther side are very neat; a Bishops See was settel'd here in the time of *Edward the Elder*, afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry I.* *John de Villula*, a Frenchman, was Elected Bishop, and Translated the See to *Bath*; by which means *Both* growing into *One*, the Bishop has his Title from *Bath* and the same Person is now stil'd, *Bishop of Bath and Wells*. Out of these *Mineral Mountains* rises the River *Frome*, which hastning Eastward, by these Pits of Coal which Smiths make use of for the softening their Iron; and turning soon towards the North, it divides this County from *Glocestershire*, and Washes *Farley*, a Castle upon a Hill, once belonging to the *Hungerfords*: At a little distance from *Philip's Norton*, a famous Market Town, lower down, is *Selwood*, a Wood that spreads it self out

Farley.  
Philips  
Norton.  
Selwood.

a large way both in Length and Breadth ; from which the Country hereabouts, was formerly call'd *Selwoodſhire* ; and a Town near it, is at this time call'd *Frome Selwood*, which ſupports its ſelf by Woollen Manufacture. And now *Frome* grown larger by the Addition of ſome little Rivers, joyns it ſelf to the Noble River *Avon*, which, with an Oblique Courſe, preſently viſits the Antient City, which from the *Baths* *Ptolomy* calls *Ῥῥῆνα Διπλά* *Hot Waters*, and *Antonine* *Aqua Solis* ; *Waters of the Sun* ; the Britans *Yr ennaint twymyn*, as alſo, *Caer Badon*, the Saxons, *Akeman-Bathanceſter*, *Stephanus*, *Badiza* ; and we at this day, *cheſter-Bath*, and in Latin *Bathonia* : It lies low in a Plain *Acamanni Civitas* not very large, and ſurrounded on every ſide with *Baths* Hills ; from which flow many Springs, to the great advantage of the Citizens : In the City it ſelf, ariſe Three Hot Springs, which are an effectual Remedy for Bodies that are full of ill Humours ; for by virtue of their Heat they cauſe Sweating, and ſo Expel the ill Humours. Of theſe Three, that which is call'd, *The Croſs Bath*, is gently and moderately Warm ; on the ſide of it are 16 Stone Seats, and it is encloſ'd with a Wall. The ſecond about 60 Foot diſtant, is much Hotter, and is therefore call'd, the *Hot Bath*. Near theſe two is a Hoſpital Built by *Reginald*, Biſhop of *Bath*. The Third which is the largeſt, is in the very heart of the City, and is call'd the *King's, or the Royal Bath* ; it is near the Cathedral Church, and encloſ'd with a Wall, and has 28 Seats Arch'd over ; but there are other Stone Benches to ſit on ; the Men and Women ſit apart, and both of them, when they go into the Water, put on Linnen Drawers, and have their Guides. I eaſily Conjecture from *Solinus's* Authority, That ſince *Minerva*, was the Tutelar Goddeſs of thoſe Springs, this muſt be the ſame City which the Britans call'd *Caer Palladur*, that is, in Latin *Urbs Palladia* *Aqua*, or, the City of *Pallas's Water* : for the Thing, Name, and Meaning, do exactly agree. *Bath* has Honour'd many of the Nobility with the Title of Earl ; for we read, that *Philibert de Chandew* had that Title confer'd on him by King *Henry VII.* afterwards *Henry VIII.* Created *John Bourchier*, Lord *Fitz*

*Bath.**Akeman-**cheſter.**Acamanni**Civitas**Baths.**Caer Pal-*  
*laddur.**Earls of**Bath.*



*Fitz Warin*, Earl of *Bath*, who Dying, was succeeded by *John* his Son, who before the Death of his Father, had *John Lord Fitz Warin*, from whom descended *William* Earl of *Bath*, who left the Honour to *Edward* his only Son, then Living; who Dying without Issue Male, the Title came to Sir *Henry Bourchier*, as Son to Sir *George Bourchier* (who was Third Son to *John* the Second of that Name Earl of *Bath*) This *Henry* Dying without Issue; Anno 1654, the Title lay vacant, till King *Charles II.*'s Restoration, when, among other Honours, it was confer'd upon *John Grendvil* for his Eminent and Signal Services to the King.

**Cainsham.** Upon the same River *Avon*, on the Western Bank of it, is *Cainsham*, so call'd from *Keina*, a devout British Virgin, whom many of the last Age foolishly believ'd to have chang'd Serpents into Stones, because in Quarries they sometimes find some such little Miracles of Nature. In the Neighbouring Fields and Places hereabouts, the Herb *Percepier*, a Herb peculiar to *England*, grows naturally all the Year round; 'tis sharp and bitter, and never higher than a Span, and grows in Bushy Flowers without a Stalk; it provokes Urine strangely and quickly.

**Bristol.** Scarce five Miles from hence, the River *Avon* parts *Bristol* in the middle, call'd by the Britans [*Caer Oder Nant Badon*, that is, the City *Odera* in *Badon Valley*: In the List of the Antient Cities, 'tis nam'd *Caer Brito*; in Saxon, *Brigeston*, that is, *A famous Place*. This City is plac'd partly in *Somersetshire*, and partly in *Glocestershire*, so that it do's not belong to either, but has distinct Magistrates of its own, and is a County Incorporate of it self: It stands on a pretty high Ground, between the River *Avon* and the little River *Frome*, guarded very well with Walls and Rivers; and with its publick and private Buildings, makes so beautiful a Prospect, that it very well answers its Name, and is so furnished, with what they call *Goutes*, contriv'd in the Subterraneous Caverns of the Earth, to carry off and wash away the Filth, that nothing is wanting either for Neatness or Health; by reason of which *Goutes* or Vaults, they draw all things on Sledges, for fear the shaking

ſhaking of Cart Wheels ſhou'd looſen theſe Arches. It is ſo well accommodated for all the Neceſſities of Life, that next to *London* and *York*, it may juſtly claim the Pre-eminence over all the Cities of *Britain*. The advantage of Commerce, and the Harbour (which is ſo commodious, that Veſſels under Sail come into the heart of the City) has drawn the Trade of many Nations hitlier. The Citizens themſelves drive a vaſt Trade throughout *Europe*, and make Voyages to the Remoteſt parts of *America*. At what time, and by whom it was Built is hard to ſay, but it ſeems to be of a late Date; and I am of Opinion it roſe in the decline of the Saxon Government, ſince it was never mentioned till the Year of Our Lord 1063. In the beginning of the Norman Times, *Berton* an adjoining Farm, and this *Briſtow* paid to the King (as 'tis in the Doomsday-Book) 110 Marks of Silver. But a few Years after the Suburbs began to enlarge on every ſide, and that part to the South is joyn'd to the City by a Stone Bridge, which is ſo ſet with Houſes, that it appears more like a Street than a Bridge. There are Hospitals in all the Parts for Poor, and neat Churches for the Service of God; amongſt which is *St. Mary's of Radcliff without the Walls*; into which is a ſtately aſcent by many Stairs, ſo large is it, and the Workmanſhip ſo Exquiſite, that, in my Opinion, it excells all the Pariſh Churches in *England* I have yet ſeen. Juſt by it is alſo another Church, the Tower whereof, whenever the Bell Rings, moves to and fro, ſo as to be quite parted from the reſt of the Buildings; and there is ſuch a Chink from top to bottom, that the gaping is three Fingers in breadth, growing broader and narrower as the Bell Rings. Beyond the River *Frome*, over which is a Bridge, are two Churches, the one ſmall, and a Pariſh Church; the other large, and the Biſhop's Cathedral, adorn'd by King *Henry VIII.* with ſix Prebendaries. From whence, where the *Avon* runs, are high Rocks on both ſides the River, as if Nature had induſtrouſly deſign'd them; one of theſe is call'd *St. Vincents*, and is ſo ſtock'd with Diamonds, that one may get whole Buſhels of them; but the great plenty  
British Diamonds.  
leſſens

lessens the value with us: For besides that by their transparency they even vie with those from the *Indies* they hardly yield to them in any respect, except in hardness. The other Rock is likewise full of Diamonds, which, by a wonderful Artifice of Nature, are contain'd in hollow reddish Flints.

The *Avon*, after it has pass'd these Rocks, is at last with a full Channel unloaded into the *Severn Sea*.

Earls and  
Dukes of  
Somerset.

Dr. Heylyn  
inserts Wil-  
liam Long-  
spee Earl  
of Salis-  
bury as  
Earl of So-  
merfet; be-  
tween the  
two Mo-  
huns mak-  
ing him the  
2d. Earl.

Between  
these 2  
Johns Hey-  
lyn inserts  
a Henry.

As to the Earls and Dukes of this County. The first Earl of *Somerset* is said to have been *William de Mohun*, nor does there from this time occur any distinct mention of the Earls of *Somerset*, unless it be in a certain *Rescript* of King *Henry III.* to *Peter Mawley*: Under the same *Henry*, 'tis affirm'd, That Pope *Innocent* made *Reginald Mohun* Earl of *Este*, that is (as our Author interprets it) of *Somerset*; so that this Man seems not so much to have been properly Earl as *Apostolical Earl*; for so those were term'd in that Age who were Created by the Pope (as those Created by the Emperor, *Imperial Earls*) and had a power of Licensing Notaries, making Bastards Legitimate, &c. A considerable time after *John de Beauford*, Natural Son to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, being made Legitimate by King *Richard II.* by the Assent of Parliament, was Created Earl of *Somerset*, and afterwards Marquess of *Dorset*; but was soon depriv'd of that Honour by *Henry IV.* and had only the Title of *Somerset* left him. His Son *John* was Created first Duke of *Somerset*, by *Henry V.* This *John* had an only Daughter, who was Mother to *Henry VII.* and *Edmund*, who succeeded his Brother in the Dukedom, *Henry* his Son succeeded him, who being a Time-server, was taken Prisoner at *Hexam*, and was punished with the loss of his Head: He was succeeded by his Brother *Edmund*, who was the last Duke of *Somerset* of this Family. Afterwards *Henry VII.* Honour'd *Edmund* his young Son with the Title, who Dy'd soon after. Then *Henry VIII.* his Natural Son *Henry Fitz Roy*, who dying without Issue, *Edward VI.* invested, his Uncle *Edward de Sancto Mauro*, commonly call'd *Seymour*, with the same, who, being full of Honours, and loaded with Titles, was, as if he had been Fortune's

Foot-



Football, ſuddenly caſt down for but a ſmall Crime, and that too contriv'd by the treachery of his Enemies, and depriv'd of his Honours and Life together. The Title after that lay vacant for a long time, only Sir Robert Carr, Knight of the Bath, was by the favour of King James I. Created Earl of Somerſet, who falling under diſgrace on the Account of Sir Tho. Overbury's Death, and having only a Daughter, that Honour was at an end. Upon the Reſtauration of King Charles II. William Seymour Marquis of Hertford was for his eminent Services reſtor'd to the Title of Duke of Somerſet, and was ſucceeded by William his Grandchild by Henry his Third Son; William and Robert the two Elder Brothers dying Unmarried; William died Unmarried, and had for his Succeſſor John Lord Seymour his Uncle, who died without Iſſue, whereupon this Title was devolv'd upon Sir Francis Seymour, the 3d Son of Edward Lord Beauchamp, Son and Heir to Edward Earl of Hertford, whole Poſterity now enjoys it.

This County contains 385 Pariſhes; and ſends to Parliament 18 Members, viz.

*The County.*

*Briſtol.*

*Bath.*

*Wells.*

*Taunton.*

*Bridgwater.*

*Minehead.*

*Ilceſteſter.*

*Milburn Port, from each two.*

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Somerset.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>B</b> ishoprick of Bath and Wells	533	1	3
Deanary of Wells			
Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Wells	24	6	8
Archdeacon of Wells	144	2	11ob.
Chancellor of the Cathedral Church aforesaid	40	5	0
Treasurer of the said Church	62	2	2ob.
Archdeaconry of Bath	25	15	0
Archdeaconry of Taunton	43	7	6
Subdeaconry of the Cathedral of Wells	21	15	0
Provost of the said Church	64	19	4
Succentor of the same.	8	14	8

*Prebends in the said Church.*

<i>p.</i> Of Wenelscomb	37	16	0
<i>p.</i> of Dultingcomb	22	8	8
<i>p.</i> of Whitlakington	8	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Easton	11	13	4
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Bishop Compton	24	0	0
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of St Decumanus	22	15	4
<i>p.</i> of Litton	15	14	9ob.
<i>p.</i> of Warmister als Luxfeld	11	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Warmister	7	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Henstrigge	14	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Wanstrow	7	16	3
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Buckland Dinchin	8	16	0ob.
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Compton Dandon	22	0	0
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Burton	3	7	6
<i>p.</i> of Cary	1	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Ilton	11	4	2
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Shalford	6	12	1
<i>p.</i> of Cudworth, with the Chap. of Knoll	6	7	1
<i>p.</i> of Whitechurch	20	10	0
			<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i>

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Dindry	2	10	70 <i>b.</i>
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Timbercomb	4	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Haslbere	9	0	0
East Harptree	6	13	4
<i>p.</i> and <i>r.</i> of Aishill	7	9	8
<i>p.</i> of Holcomb	1	0	0
In the said Church are 15 other <i>pp.</i> called Combes, the Yearly Value of each	5	6	8
And in the said Church are 4 other <i>pp.</i> which are called Wedmore, each of which are taxed at	4	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Milverton 2	5	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Taunton	4	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St Cuthbert Wells.	33	13	6

*Jurisdiction of Glaston.*

<i>r.</i> Of Streat, with Walton Chap.	24	12	2 <i>q.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Bucleigh, with the Chap. of Bolstonsborough	12	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Mere	13	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Shapwich	9	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Murlinceh and Sutton, with the Chap. of Chiepton	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Weston	14	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Middlesoway	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Otherey.	12	0	0

*Deanary of Carey.*

<i>r.</i> Of Corstome	12	6	80 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Shipton Mallet	33	12	00 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Doultling, with the Chap. of Stoke Donnet, West Cremers, and East Cre.	29	12	50 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Hornblowton	7	2	1
<i>r.</i> of Dichiat	46	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Lamyat	12	4	1
<i>r.</i> of Culmington	21	9	30 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Penselwood	6	14	9
<i>r.</i> of Stoke als Braiford	7	15	10 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Charlton Musgrave	13	9	10



*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Maperton	13	9	7
<i>r.</i> of Compton Paunsford	8	10	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Northcadbury	28	17	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Babcary	13	10	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Kington	6	13	9
<i>v.</i> of Barton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Eastlidford	7	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Kingweston	10	6	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Southcadbury	10	3	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Alford	9	9	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Almisford	7	12	9
<i>v.</i> of Shepton Mountague	8	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Wheathill	4	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Bratton	5	4	7
<i>r.</i> of Yarlinton	16	1	1
<i>v.</i> of Castlecary	11	16	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Collington	12	19	4
<i>v.</i> of Pilton, with the Chap. of Wotton	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Pill	8	19	5
<i>r.</i> of Halton	8	0	2
<i>v.</i> of Eastpennard	7	8	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Blackford	6	11	ob.
<i>r.</i> of Badcombe	26	14	1ob.
<i>v.</i> of Milton Clivedon	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Everchurch, with the Chap. of } Chesterblack	16	19	0
<i>r.</i> of Westlidford	17	13	5
<i>r.</i> of Weston Bampfild	8	15	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Spergrove	5	3	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Sparkesford	12	16	4q.
<i>r.</i> of Northbarrow	7	17	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Sutton Mountague.	6	11	11ob.

*Deanary of Frome.*

<i>v.</i> Of Wellow	20	6	8ob.
<i>v.</i> of Norton ph', with the Chap. of } Henton	5	11	2
<i>r.</i> of Beckington	19	10	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of Wolfrington	7	1	2
<i>r.</i> of Rood	11	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Farley Hungerford	8	11	6ob.
<i>v.</i> of Chrwton			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Chewton	29	11	7
<i>r.</i> of Orchardleigh	2	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Benagre	13	12	8
<i>v.</i> of Cannons Norton	10	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Camlerton	15	9	0
<i>r.</i> of Cameley	6	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Foxcote	4	19	20 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Kilmersden, with the Chap. of } Ashweck and Colsford	6	18	5
<i>r.</i> of Donkerton	10	3	50 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Mellys, with the Chap. of Lye	33	16	7
<i>v.</i> of Closford	7	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Babington	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hemington	13	1	50 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Buckland Dinham	6	9	7
<i>r.</i> of Nony	15	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Laverton	6	18	70 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Combhaway	9	12	10 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wridlington	5	7	80 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Stratton	9	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Helcomb	5	7	8
<i>r.</i> of Radstock	6	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Tellesford	9	0	10
<i>r.</i> of Hardington	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Whatley	12	9	110 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Elm	9	13	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wantstrow	13	9	100 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Litton	8	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Merston Bygott	11	19	70 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Berkley	7	9	60 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Frome Selwood	21	19	11
<i>v.</i> of East Harptree	8	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Sanderwick.	2	9	5

*Deanary of Crukern.*

<i>r.</i> Of Crukern first part	55	12	110 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Crukern second part	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Crukern third part	10	1	6
<i>v.</i> of Chard	36	18	9
<i>v.</i> of Ilmister	25	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Henton George	13	13	3
			<i>r.</i> of Whit-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Whitlakington	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of St Mary Buckland	12	10	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of South Petherton	24	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Wintham	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of SAVINGHAMPTON, with the Chap. of Dunnington	6	14	11
<i>v.</i> of Iliabots	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Moryet	11	11	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of South Braddon	5	4	2ob.
<i>v.</i> of Swell	5	10	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Shepton Becham	14	18	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of CORMALLET, with the Chap. of Curload	24	1	2ob.
<i>v.</i> of Ilton	6	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Stokelinch Otterfy	6	9	1
<i>r.</i> of Staple, with the Chap. of Bucknel	17	14	0
<i>r.</i> of Hachbecham	13	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Berecrockham	7	0	9
<i>r.</i> of Copeland	4	11	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Fiselied	7	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Kinsbury	17	18	0
<i>v.</i> of Combe St Nicholas	15	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Pokington	13	7	3
<i>r.</i> of Stokelinch	4	4	5
<i>v.</i> of Corniwell, with the Chap. of We- ston	13	15	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Waisford	5	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Dowliswake	8	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Cherscomb	9	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Westdowlis	3	7	6
<i>r.</i> of Cricket Malherb	6	6	3
<i>r.</i> of Donyet	15	14	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Seborough	0	14	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Ashill	8	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Wich Taunton	14	2	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Gosebradon	1	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Ernshill	2	1	6
<i>v.</i> of Ilbruers	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Eastlambroke	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Cricket Thomas, with the Cha. an	9	17	5
<i>r.</i> of Eastham.	3	6	8

Deanary



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## *Deanary of Taunton.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Mardelin	23	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Orchard	7	11	5
<i>r.</i> of Thornfawcon	14	9	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of Mounkton	26	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Creach	16	18	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Chedon	13	10	8
<i>v.</i> of Kingston, with the Chap. of Custon annexed	18	17	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of Norton	20	10	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Bagborough	18	10	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Combestory	11	12	7
<i>r.</i> of Lidiard Lawrence	22	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Halsay	5	19	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Hethfeld	9	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Oke	11	0	4
<i>v.</i> of Nynhed	8	7	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of Rourington	5	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Stowley	8	8	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Ashbrittle	19	3	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Kittesford	11	10	3
<i>v.</i> of Sampford, Arundel	6	0	3
<i>r.</i> of Angersly	4	19	2ob.
<i>v.</i> of Pitminster	15	10	3ob.
<i>v.</i> of Bradford	10	17	4
<i>v.</i> of Wellington, with the Chap. of Buckland	15	10	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Northcary, with the Chap. of Stoke Gregory and Westharch annex- ed	21	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bishops Lidiard	20	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Milverton, with the Chap. of Lang- ford annexed	21	19	0
<i>r.</i> of Bardialton	7	2	5
Thorney Margaret Chapel.	2	3	9

## *Deanary of Bath.*

<i>v.</i> Of Slatts with the Chap. of Wid- comb annex'd	5	6	1
<i>r.</i> of St James	4	14	6
<i>r.</i> of St Mary within	5	17	10
<i>r.</i> of St Michael without	4	19	0
<i>r.</i> of Walcot			

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Walcot	6	19	8
<i>v.</i> of Weston	10	1	6
<i>r.</i> of Kellston	15	9	00 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Northstock	5	7	6
<i>r.</i> of Langrige	5	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Swainswick	9	17	8
<i>v.</i> of Batheston, with the Chap. of St Katherin	9	6	5
<i>v.</i> of Ford	8	18	0
<i>r.</i> of Freshford	7	7	7
<i>r.</i> of Laverton	26	6	80 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hampton	7	16	10
<i>r.</i> of Bathwick and Wooley	3	6	20 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Bathwick and Wooley	8	5	4
<i>v.</i> of Southstock	7	18	99.
<i>v.</i> of Twiverton	5	18	19.
<i>v.</i> of Ingleston	9	3	11
<i>r.</i> of Newton St Low	17	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Charlcomb	5	15	8
<i>r.</i> of St Peter and St Paul.	26	17	8

*Deanary of Redcliffe.*

<i>v.</i> Of Bedmister, with the Chap. of Leigh	10	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Kempsham, with the Chap. an- nexed	11	19	6
<i>v.</i> of Coston	6	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Preston	12	18	30 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> Stanton Prior	10	1	10
<i>r.</i> of Marksbury	10	4	2
<i>r.</i> of Farnborow	10	2	90 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Tamsborough	11	19	70 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Littleton	7	7	7
<i>r.</i> of Clutton	9	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Compton Dando	5	10	3
<i>r.</i> of Salford	10	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Chelworth	5	7	4
<i>v.</i> of Stanton Drew	7	2	7
<i>v.</i> of Westtharptree	13	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Henton Bluet	2	8	1
<i>r.</i> of Ubley	11	11	50 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Winst-			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Winsford	21	12	10
<i>r.</i> of Wtrington, with the Chap. of Bur- ington	39	9	20 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Butcomb	6	17	10
<i>r.</i> of Blackwell	11	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Blackwell	6	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Wraxhall, with the Chap. of Nailsey and Burton	49	11	6
<i>v.</i> of Ticknam	8	15	3
<i>r.</i> of Chelwey	4	9	7
<i>r.</i> of Brokeley	9	18	3
<i>r.</i> of Kingston Seymore	29	3	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Clewdon	15	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Walton	9	15	4
<i>r.</i> of Weston in Gardane	6	3	0
<i>v.</i> of Longarston	10	17	11
<i>v.</i> of Chew, with the Chap. of Dantry	30	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Norton Malreward	9	2	6
<i>v.</i> of Stowey, with the Chap. annex'd <i>r.</i> of Chew the Greater	6	12	0
<i>v.</i> of Yatton, with the Chap. of Kene	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Compton Martin, with the Chap. of Nempuet	10	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Clopton	10	9	1
<i>r.</i> of Porkshed	32	15	6
<i>v.</i> of Portbury	10	11	10 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Easton in Gardane.	5	9	40 <i>b.</i>

*Deanary of Axbridge.*

<i>r.</i> Of Axbridge	11	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Rowbarow	7	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Eastbrent	30	11	3
<i>v.</i> of Were	12	1	50 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Wainscombe	16	2	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Wurl	12	15	0
<i>v.</i> of Kewkstock	9	12	4
<i>v.</i> of Locking	5	7	2
<i>v.</i> of South Brent	25	17	8
<i>v.</i> of Congarsbury, with the Chap. of Laurenswick	42	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Bageworth	25	14	100 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Stoke			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. of Stoke Giffard	8	12	6ob.
r. of Shipham	10	3	11
r. of Bledon	27	7	7ob.
r. of Weston	14	17	11
r. of Laxton	15	15	5
r. of Hutton	13	10	15ob.
r. of Uphill	11	6	11ob.
r. of Brenne	7	0	4
r. of Linspham	38	5	1ob.
r. of Blagdoun	29	13	9
v. of Barrow	13	11	9ob.
v. of Wedmore	20	8	5
r. of Alverton	10	8	2
Westbury with the Chap. of Predy	11	4	8
v. of Bishop Compton	11	0	0
r. of Custon	6	1	6
v. of Banwell with Paxton Chap.	26	6	0
v. of Chedder	23	6	8
v. of Wokey	12	15	8
v. of Bernham.	16	11	10
<i>Deanery of Yevelchester.</i>			
x. Of Aller	36	14	10
r. of Higham	38	19	0
v. of Hush and Lamport	14	10	5
r. of Pilney	9	14	8
r. of Charlton Mackrell	16	0	1
v. of Charlton Adam	6	14	7
v. of Compton Dondon	6	9	10
v. of Mochelney	10	0	0
v. of Tantenhull	9	8	7
r. of Podymore Milton	12	6	4ob.
v. of Somerton	16	0	7
v. of Long Sutton	8	18	0
r. of Kingsdon	27	3	1
r. of Yevelchester	7	16	9ob.
r. of Whithall	16	9	8
v. of Chiltern Dummer	5	7	0
r. of Brimpton	7	6	11
r. of North Perot	9	18	1ob.
r. of Penne	3	4	3
r. of Stoke un-			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Stoke under Hampden	44	18	10
<i>v.</i> of Martoke, with the Chap. of Sta- pleton	15	9	100 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Cheselburgh	14	5	6
<i>r.</i> of Yevelton	26	9	10 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Limmington	21	6	50 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Northover	6	12	11
<i>r.</i> of Middle Chinnock	7	9	7
<i>r.</i> of East Chinnock	6	7	70 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Luston	5	7	60 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Haselbere	7	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Thorn Coffin	5	5	80 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Norton by Hampden	9	16	3
<i>r.</i> of Hardington	9	15	7
<i>r.</i> of Odcomb	15	2	90 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Sock	5	10	10 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Mountegue.	8	9	11

*Deanary of Merston.*

<i>r.</i> Of Pointington	13	8	3
<i>v.</i> of Milborn Port	14	1	49
<i>v.</i> of Yevill	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Kington als Pitney	5	19	0
<i>r.</i> of Trent	23	5	40 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of East cammel	17	16	50 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Merston	6	10	9
<i>r.</i> of Gatehill	3	11	9
<i>r.</i> of West cammel	13	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Corton	13	9	30 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Ashenton	6	3	20 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Chilton	9	11	50 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Sampford Orcas	11	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Rimpleton	9	19	90 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Mundford	9	4	8 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Cheriton	8	12	00 <i>h.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Horfington	18	5	7
<i>r.</i> of Comb Abbey	9	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Hengeltrige	13	0	20 <i>h.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Sutton Bringham	4	15	8
<i>r.</i> of Stowell	6	14	10
<i>r.</i> of Charlton Camvile	8	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Ber-			

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Berwick	7	14	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Clowsworth	6	8	10
<i>v.</i> of Eastcoker	12	6	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Westcoker.	12	19	5ob.

*Deanary of Bridgewater.*

<i>v.</i> Of Bridgewater	11	7	5ob.
<i>v.</i> of Cannington	7	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Chedsey	38	7	6ob.
<i>v.</i> of Stokegurfey, with the Chap. of Kilstock	16	7	5ob.
<i>v.</i> of North-petherton	27	7	10
<i>v.</i> of Wemden	9	16	6
<i>r.</i> of Spaxton	24	8	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Stokeland Gammets	6	9	3
<i>r.</i> of Cherfinch	9	15	3
<i>r.</i> of Fedington	6	10	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Halford	5	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Asholt	7	12	3
<i>r.</i> of Doddington	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Culve	9	16	6
<i>r.</i> of East-quantockshed	9	8	3
<i>r.</i> of Enmer	8	4	1
<i>v.</i> of Kilton	7	6	9
<i>r.</i> of Chilton	7	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Gothorft	9	10	6
<i>r.</i> of Otterhampton	13	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Crocomb	32	14	4
<i>v.</i> of Overstowley	7	1	4
<i>v.</i> of Netherstowley	5	2	7
<i>v.</i> of Leng als West-leng	10	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Thurlifton.	6	15	9

*Deanary of Powlet.*

<i>r.</i> Of Hunspill	72	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Powlet	10	17	10
<i>v.</i> of Poriton	6	15	8
<i>r.</i> of Cussington	13	9	10
<i>r.</i> of Bawdrip	15	19	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Greinton	13	0	10
<i>v.</i> of Wollavington.	11	7	11

*Deanary*



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## *Deanary of Dunster.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Dunster	4	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Elworthy	6	6	6
<i>v.</i> of Old Cleve	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Mynhead	18	9	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Skilgate	9	9	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Reddington	8	7	7
<i>r.</i> of Porlock	18	11	6
<i>v.</i> of Cutcomb	14	0	7
<i>r.</i> of Clotworthy	13	10	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Brompton Raffe	17	10	3ob.
<i>v.</i> of Wywelscomk	27	0	10
<i>r.</i> of Huish Chamflour	13	9	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Dulverton	21	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Wethicomb	10	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Gomer	11	18	7
<i>r.</i> of Kidenor	3	18	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Pero	4	10	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Ore	4	16	9
<i>r.</i> of Luccomb	14	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Monkilver	9	8	1
<i>r.</i> of Exford	18	2	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of St Decumanus	10	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Selworthy	12	15	4
<i>v.</i> of Carhampton	11	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Treborough	7	10	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Timbercomb	6	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Wennisford	14	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Browisford	15	1	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Tolland	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chipstable	11	1	6
<i>r.</i> of Sampford Birt	7	19	7
<i>r.</i> of Westquantock	11	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Wooton Courtney	16	8	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Exton	14	12	11
<i>r.</i> of Hawkridge	13	8	2
<i>r.</i> of Nettlecomb	16	16	2
<i>v.</i> of Kings Brampton	12	5	7
<i>v.</i> of Kenestoche	9	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Upton Hovel	17	8	11

To

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To Sir George Hungerford, Kt. and Richard How,  
Esq; This Shire for which they are Chosen  
Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Wiltshire.

*Its Name.*

*call'd also  
Severnina,  
and Pro-  
vincia Se-  
merana,  
and Seve-  
rorum.*

*Its Bounds.*

*Soil.*

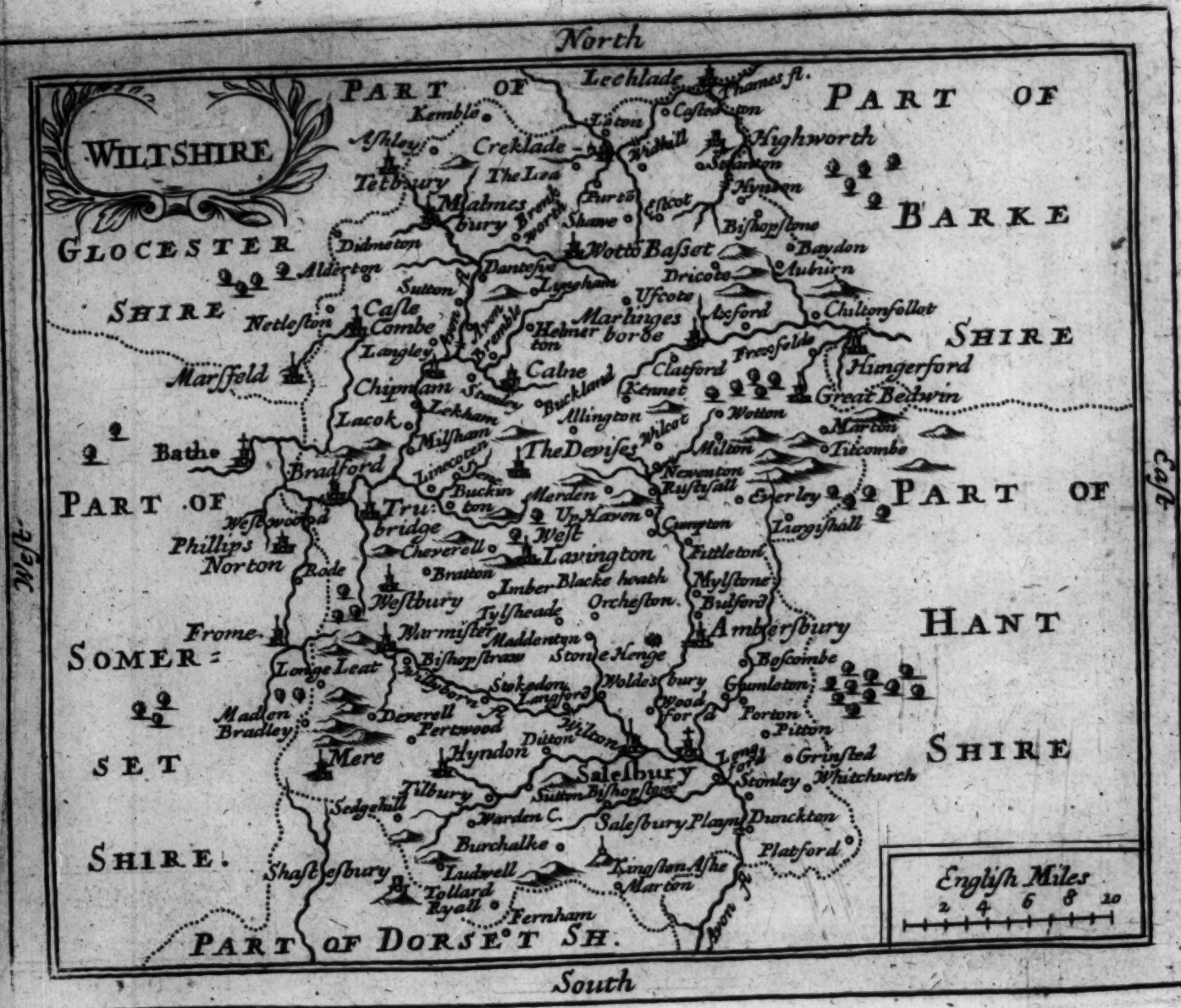
*Wansdike*

*Vid.Camb.  
Brit.Add.  
to Wilt-  
shire.*

**W**iltshire (which was also Inhabited by the Belgæ) is an Inland County, call'd by the Saxons *Wilsetra*, or rather *Wiltun-scyre*, and in Latin *Wiltonia*, from its once chief Town *Wilton*, as that was so nam'd from the River *Willy*. It is bounded on the West by *Somersetshire*, and part of *Glocestershire*, on the East by the Counties of *Berks* and *Southampton*, on the North by *Glocestershire*, and on the South by *Dorsetshire*, and part of *Hants*. A Country renowned for the Valour of its Natives, the extraordinary Fertility of its Soil, and the pleasant variety of its Prospect.

The Northern part, once o'erspread with Woods, is full of pleasant Risings, and water'd with clear Springs; For the *Isis*, which is afterward call'd the *Tamisis*, the chief of the British Rivers, with other Rivers of less note (which I shall mention in their proper places) runs thro' it. The South part, being a large Champagne Country, Feeds innumerable Flocks of Sheep. In the middle of this Shire is a wonderful Ditch thrown up for many Miles in length from East to West: The Inhabitants call it *Wansdike*. Some suppose it was made by the Saxons for a Boundary between the West-Saxons and the Mercians; but others believe it to be much more ancient than the Mercian Kingdom, and that it was made by *Cerlic* the first King of the West-Saxons, or by *Kenric* his Son, as a Fence against the Inroads of the Britans, who made frequent IncurSIONS into this County from their Garrisons, at *Bath*, *Glocester*, and *Cirencester*.

In





In North Wiltshire, the *Thames*, before it reaches *Crecklade*, receives from the North a little River called *Churn*, not far from which is *Pulton*, a Town within the Bounds of *Glocestershire*, yet belongs to, and is reckon'd a part of, *Wiltshire*. After the *Thames* has receiv'd this little River, it passes on to *Crecklade*, *Crecklade* formerly a Town of great Reputation, it has now a Free-School Founded by *Robert Jenner*, Esq; and endowed, by him, with 40 l. per Annum. West from this is *Highworth*, a well-known Market Town, High- and below it is *Lediard Tregoze*, the seat of the worth Knightly Family of the St. *Johns*. Near this is *Wotton-Basset*, formerly belonging to the *Bassetts*, and since *Tregoze*. to the Dukes of *York*, who inclosed here a large Park for Deer. All the Country hereabouts was once *Breden Wood*, now call'd *Breden-Forest*; on the West-side of which the River *Avon* smoothly glides, having its rise almost in the North Limit of this County, and running toward the South. Whilst it is but shallow it runneth at the bottom of a Hill upon which *Malmsbury* is Built, and having receiv'd another Brook, it almost compasses it round. It is a very neat Town, and in good Repute for the Cloathing Trade. It was for a long time known only by the Name of *Ingelborn*; afterwards, from one *Maildolphus* an Irish Scot, a Man of great Learning and singular Devotion, it was call'd *Mailtulfesbury*, and soften'd in process of time into *Malmsbury*. Amongst *Maildolphus*'s Scholars, *Aldhelm* was the most Eminent, a Person that merited Eternal Honour, not only for his Piety, but his Learning, considering the Times he liv'd in. He was the first Saxon that ever wrote Latin, and the first that taught the Saxons the method of Composing Latin Verse. This Monastery (Built by *Maildolphus*) was very much enrich'd by the great *Aethelstan*, whose Monument the Inhabitants pretend to shew to this day; and besides many other Learned Men, here was Educated *William*, from this place call'd *Malmsburienfis*, to whose Industry and Learning the Ecclesiastical and Civil Histories of *England* are very much indebted.

From *Malmsbury* the *Avon* passes to *Dantsey*, not long since in the possession of the Family of *Danvers*, *Dantsey* of

*Bede calls it Maildolphus Urbs, others Meldunum, Maldubury, and Malduburg.*

of which *Henry D'anvers* was dignified by K. *Jam. I.* with the Title of *Baron D'anvers of Dantsey*, but upon the Attainder of his Brother and Heir Sir *John D'anvers*, King *Charles II.* gave this Town to *James* (then) Duke of *York*, whose second Son *James* was created Baron of *Dantsey*; it was afterwards part of *Q. Mary's* Dowry, and since the Revolution belongs to the Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Calne.

Chippen-  
ham.

Cosham.

Castle-  
comb.call'd also  
Vise and  
Wise.

Broke.

Edindon.

Six miles from hence the *Avon* receives a little Rivulet which runs thro' *Calne*, an ancient little Town on a stony Ground, adorn'd with a neat Church; then grown bigger flows to *Chippenham*, a Town of great note in the Times of the West-Saxons, now famous only for its Market and Church. *Q. Mary* made it a Corporation, consisting of a Bailiff and twelve Burgesses. Over-against this Town, but at some distance from the River, lies *Cosham*, now a small Village, from whence you may view *Castlecomb*, an ancient Castle, famous for its Lords the *Walters* of *Dunstavil*, from whom the *Wriothesleys*, late Earls of *Southampton*, deriv'd their Pedigree.

The *Avon* runs not far before it receives a little River from the East, which rises near the *Castle de Vies*, *Devises*, or the *Vies*; the *Diviso* of *Florence* of *Worcester*, the *Divisa* of *Neubrigensis*. It was once a noble Castle, Built by *Roger* Bishop of *Salisbury*, in the 11th Century, and so strongly Fortify'd by Art and Nature, that *Ralph Fitz-Stephen*, in the War between K. *Stephen* and *Maud*, boasted that by the assistance of this Castle he wou'd subject all the Country between *London* and *Winchester*. The Town is very Populous, and is Govern'd by a Mayor, Recorder, &c.

The *Avon* encreas'd by this Rivulet, bends its course to the West, and presently another Brook, from the South, runs into it, which gives Name to the House call'd *Broke*, formerly the seat of the *Paveleys* Lords of the Hundred of *Westbury*, afterwards of the *Willoughbys*, to whom it gave the Title of Baron, as it does now to the Noble Family of the *Grevills*, whose Ancestor Marry'd an Heiress of that Family. Not far from hence, to the East, lies *Edindon*, heretofore *Eathandune*, where K. *Alfred* won the most glorious

glorious Victory that ever was obtain'd over the ravaging Danes, driving them to that Extremity, that they solemnly Swore immediately to depart the Land.

South from hence are *Sceple Lavington*, and *West Lavington*, the last a Seat of the Earl of *Abington*, to whose Father it fell, by Marrying one of the Heiresses of Sir *Henry Lee*. The next River the *Avon* receives, is the *Were*, which runs not far from *Westbury*, a small Mayor Town, which a late Learned Gentleman, with good grounds judges, to be the *Verlucio* of *Antonine*. Lavington  
Westbury  
See the Ad.  
to C. B. last  
Edit. in  
Wilts.

Not far hence, on a Hill, stands *Trubridge*, and next *Bradford* (so call'd from the *Broad Ford*) places noted for the Cloathing Trade. Here the *Avon* forsakes *Wiltshire*, and enters into *Somersetshire*, running towards the *Barb*. Trubridge  
Bradford.

From hence the West limit of this Shire goes directly Southward by *Longleat*, the noble Seat of the Antient Family of *Thynne*; now ennobled with the Title of *Viscount Weymouth*. And *Stourton*, the Seat of the Barons of *Stourton*, the Town takes its Name from the River *Scour*, which rises here out of six Fountains, between which [proper] the *Stourtons* Lords of this Place bear for their Arms, A *Bend, Or*, in a Field, *Sable*. Longleat.  
Stourton.

By *Maiden-Bradley* glides a Rivulet call'd *Dever-ril* and hastens to *Werminster*, an Antient Town, thought by *Cambden* to be the *Verlucio* of *Antonine*, tho' no marks of Roman Antiquity appear here, neither do the distances from *Aqa Solis*, and *Cænario*, suit with *Antonines* Account, all which agree to settle it at *Westbury* above-mentioned. It is famous for a great Corn Market kept on *Saturdays*. VVerminster.

From this Place towards the South, North, and East, all along the middle of the Country, the Downs are so wide, that the bounds can scarce be discover'd, from whence they are call'd the *Plains*; but thinly Inhabited, and heretofore infamous for Robberies. The South Part is watered by two pleasant Rivers, the *Willey-bourn*, and the *Nadder*, commonly call'd, the *Adder-bourn*. The First having its rise at *Warminster*, runs by *Heiesbury*, to a Village Salisbury  
Plains.



Yanesbo-  
rough.

\* *Nadder*  
*is Saxon for*  
*an Adder.*  
*Wardour*  
*Castle.*

lage call'd *Willey*, opposite to which is seen a very large military Entrenchment, call'd by the Neighbouring Inhabitants *Yanesborough Castle*.

The *Nadder* rising in the South Border of this Country, with a winding Channel creeps like an *Adder* (from whence it seems to derive its Name) nor far from *Wardour*, a pretty Castle, now in the possession of the Lords *Arundel*; *John Arundel*, created by King *James I.* Lord *Arundel of Wardour*, deserves an honourable mention for his extraordinary Valour against the Turks, for which he was made a Count of the Empire, by *Rodolph II.* Nor less Valiant was the Lady *Arundel*, who in 1643, with only 25 Men defended this Castle for a week against 1300 of the Parliament Forces, and at the last yielded on honourable Articles, which they infringed.

At the Conflux of these Rivers, *Willey* watereth *Wilton*. *Wilton* (so called from it) once the chief Town of the County: It was formerly called *Ellandunum*, and was a Town of great Note, but is now dwindled by little and little into a small Village, but hath yet the honour of a Mayor for its chief Magistrate, and the stately House of the Earls of *Pembroke* for its Ornament.

But formerly *Sorbiodunum* was, and now *New Old Salis-bury*. *Sarum* is a great Obstacle of its Splendor. *Antonine* calls that Town *Sorbiodunum*, which the Saxons afterward *Searisbyrig*, and the Vulgar Latins *Sarum*, and *Sarisburia*; and without doubt *Searisbyrig* was deriv'd from *Sorbiodunum*, the Saxon Word *Byrig* (which signifies a Town) being put in the place of *Dunum*, which word the Britans and Gauls usually added to places of lofty Situation, as was this *Sorbiodunum*. In the Reign of *Henry III.* by reason of the Insolences of the Garrison Soldiers against the Churchmen, and the great scarcity of Water, the Churchmen first, and the then Citizens began to remove, and settle themselves in a low Ground, scarce a Mile distant, at the Conflux of the *Avon*, and the *Nadder*, being as it were a Rendezvous of many Waters. When they were remov'd, *Richard Poor* the Bishop, in a pleasant Meadow, before call'd *Merisfield*, laid the Foundation of the great Church

*New Salis-  
bury.*

Church A. D. 1220, which with its high Steeple and double cross Isles, strikes a venerable surprize in the Spectators, and was in about 43 Years space finish'd at great Expence, and Dedicated in the presence of King Henry III. of which Church the Learned *Dan. Rogers* has Elegantly thus written.

*Mira Canam, Soles quot continet Annus, in unâ.*

*Tam numerosa ferunt, ade, fenestra mica:*

*Marmoreasq; capit fusas tot ab arte columnas,*

*Comprênsas horas quot vagus Annus habet.*

*Totq; patent Porta quo mensibus Annus abundat,*

*Res mira, at verâ res celebratâ fide.*

This Church in a short time so increas'd in Ornaments and Revenues, that it maintains a Dean, <sup>\*Mr. Cant.</sup> says 33, Chanter, Chancellor, Treasurer, and <sup>\*41</sup> Prebendaries, all very well Endow'd. <sup>but 'tis an Error.</sup>

Whilst the Bishop was Building the Church, the Citizens also with like Expedition forwarded the City, settled the Civil Government thereof, and supplied every Street with Water, and fortified the Town with a Ditch on that side, which is not defended with the River, and to such Splendor it arriv'd out of the Ruins of the Old *Sorbiodunum*, that (presently after, by Royal Authority, the High Road into the West being turn'd thro' this Town) it became the Second City, in all these Parts, very Populous, abounding in Plenty of all things, especially Fish, beautified with a fine Council House, which stands in a spacious well-furnish'd Market-place.

Salisbury had Earls very early. *Walter de Exreux* Earl of *Rosmar* in *Normandy*, had by the Munificence of *William* the Conqueror very large Possessions in these Parts, which he bequeath'd to his Younger Son *Edward* born in *England*, and surnamed of *Salisbury* 1153. whose Nephew *Patrick* was the first Earl of *Salisbury*: He had for his Successor *William* his Son, whose only Daughter *Ela* was Married to *William Longspee*, Natural Son to *Henry II.* His Son was also called *William Longspee*, with whom *Henry III.* being offended, took from him the Title of Earl and Castle of *Salum*, wherefore his Son, call'd also *William*, never enjoy'd the Title of Earl, and had only

Earls of  
Salisbury.

Dr. Heylyn  
calls her  
Eleanora.

ore Daughter nam'd *Margaret*, who was however call'd Countess of *Salisbury*, and was Married to *Henry Lacy*, Earl of *Lincoln*, by whom she had but one Daughter, *Alice* the Wife of *Tho.* Earl of *Lancaster*, who being Outlaw'd, King *Edward II.* seiz'd upon the Lands which she had made over to her Husband, making *William de Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, who by the girding on of a Sword had the said Earldom invested in him, and his Heirs for ever. This *William* had two Sons, *William* who succeeded his Father in his Honours, and Died without Issue, and *John* a Knight (who died before his Brother) the Father of *John* Earl of *Salisbury* who conspiring against *Henry IV.* was slain at *Cirencester*, Anno 1400; however his Son *Thomas* was restor'd to his Blood and Estate, and was one of the greatest Generals of his Age, who whilst he Besieged *Orleans*, was wounded by a Dart from a *Balist*, of which he Died. *Alice* his only Daughter, was Married to *Richard Nevil*, to whom she brought the Title of *Earl of Sarum*, who following the *York* Party, was taken Prisoner in a Battle at *Wakefield*, and Beheaded. He was succeeded by his Son *Richard* Earl of *Warwick* and *Salisbury*. One of whose Daughters *Isabella* was Married to *George* Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* by whom she had a Son nam'd *Edward*, who was unjustly Beheaded in his Childhood by King *Henry VII.* and his Sister *Margaret* suffer'd the same Fate at 70 Years of Age by command of *Henry VIII.* For it is a frequent Practice amongst Princes to put to Death, or perpetual Imprisonment, their Kindred, upon slight surmises which are never wanting, that they and their Posterity may be the better secur'd on the Throne. From that time this Honorary Title ceased till 1605, when King *James I.* Created *Robert Cecil* (second Son to *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*) Earl of *Salisbury*; in which Family it now continues in the Person of *James*, the present Earl.

West Dean.

Not far from hence is *West Dean*, late the Seat of Sir *John Evelyn* Knight of the *Surrey* Family now, by its devolution to a Daughter in the possession of the Right Honourable *Evelyn Pierrepont* Earl of *Finsbury*.

Below



Below Salisbury, upon the *Avon*, is *Donketon*, which Doncket- is reported to be a very Antient Corporation, and on. famous for having been the Seat of *Beavois* of *South-hampton*, for his Valour much celebrated by the Bards, and commonly accounted one of our Wor-thies.

Going along with the *Avon*, we pass by *Lang-ford*, a stately Seat, belonging to *Henry Hare*, Vis-count *Colerain* in *Ireland*. Then by *Clarendon*, Famous Langford. Clarendon its Earls. for two Parliaments held here, the one in the Reign of *Henry II.* and the other of *Edward II.* and since 20 April for giving the Title of *Earl* to *Edward Hyde*, Baron 1667 of *Hindon*, Viscount *Cornbury*, then Lord Chancel-lor of *England*, who dying at *Rouen* in *Normandy* Decem. 19. 1674, he was succeeded by his Eldest Son *Henry*, now Living.

Not far from hence is *Farle*, where *St. Stephen Fox*, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, Farle, out of a respect to his Native Place, has Founded an Hospital for six Old Men, and as many Old Women, with a Master, who is to teach a Free-School here, and Officiate in the Church, which he also Built anew from the Ground (in the room of an Old ruin'd Chappel) and made it Parochial.

About six or seven Miles Northward of *New Sa-rum*, is *Stonehenge*, a piece of Antiquity so Famous, that it has been the admiration of all Ages. It is situated on a rising ground, environ'd with a deep Trench still appearing about 30 Foot Broad: From the Plain it had three Entrances, the most consider-able lying North-East; at each of which was rais'd on the outside of the Trench two huge Stones Gate-wise; parallel whereunto, on the inside, were two others of less proportion. After one has pass'd this Ditch, he ascends 35 Yards before he comes at the Work it self, which consists of 4 Circles of Stones. The outward Circle is about 100 Foot Diameter; the Stones whereof are very large, 4 Yards in height, 2 in breadth, and 1 in thickness. Two Yards and an half within this great Circle, is a range of les-ser Stones; three Yards farther is the principa-part of the Work, call'd the *Cell*, of an irregular Figure made up of two rows of Stones, the outer o-

which consists of great upright Stones, in highth 20 Foot, in breadth 2 Yards, and in thickness 1 Yard. These are coupled at the top, by large Transome Stones, like *Architraves*, which are 7 Foot long, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  thick. Within this was also another range of lesser Pyramidal Stones of about 6 Foot in highth. So much for the Structure, the Opinions of it are divers, viz. 1 That it was a work of the Phoenicians. 2 That it was a Temple of the Druids. 3 That it was an old Triumphal British Monument, erected to *Anaraith* the Goddess of Victory. 4 That it was a Monument erected by the Britans, in memory of that valiant Heroine *Q. Boadicia*. 5 That it was a Temple built by the Romans to the God *Calum*, or *Terminus*. 6 That it was the Burial Place of *Uther Pendragon*, *Constantine*, *Ambrosius*, and other British Kings; or 7 That it was a Danish Monument erected for a Burial Place, Trophy of some Victory, or for the Coronation of their Kings.

It is now time to pass over the River, upon whose Banks is *Ambresbury*, that is, *The Town of Ambrosius*, once Famous for a Monastery of 300 Monks. About 4 Miles from hence, on this side of the *Avon*, is a Warren call'd *Everly Warren*, noted for a great breed of Hares.

More Eastward the River *Cunetio*, by the Saxons call'd *Gynetan*, but commonly *Kenner*, has its Source near a Village of the same Name. Here *Selbury*, a round Hill, rises to a great height, and seems by the Fashion of it, to be the Work of Mens Hands: Of this sort are many to be seen in this Country, and are call'd *Barrows*, perhaps rais'd in memory of Soldiers Slain, for Bones are found in them; and I have read that it was a custom of the Northern People, that every Soldier escaping alive out of the Battle, was to bring his Helmet full of Earth towards the raising a Monument for his Slain Fellows.

At the first this River runs thro' the Fields, in which Stones like Rocks every where appear, between which there sometimes breaks out Water on a sudden like a Torrent, which the Country People call *Hungerborn*, because they say it is a Prognostick of a great Scarcity.

From

1 Mr. Sams  
in his Brit.

2 Mr. Aubry.

3 a M. S.  
of Mr. Andr  
Pascalls.

4 Author of  
Nero Caesar

5 Mr. Inigo  
Jones.

6. 7. Op-  
inion of se-  
veral Au-  
thors.

See the Ad-  
to Vilt-  
shire in the  
C. Blast Ed.  
Ambres-  
bury.

Mat.  
Vestm.

calls it Pa-  
gus Ambr.  
Everly.

Warren,  
Cunetio.

Kenner.  
Selbury.

From hence the *Kennet* runs to a Town of its own Name, which was the *Cunetio* of *Antonine*, and *Cunetio*. plac'd 20 Miles from *Verlucio*, at which distance that *Marlborough*, formerly *Marleburgh*, is seated on the side of a Hill from East to West, on the Banks of the River *Cunetio*. Here was a Parliament held in the 52d of King *Henry III.* and formerly there was a Castle here, by the injuries of Time now laid in Ruins. This Place gave the Title of *Earl* to *James Lord Ley*, Lord-<sup>Its Earls.</sup> High-Treasurer of *England*, created Feb. 5, 1 Car. I. To whom succeeded his Son and Grandson: But the latter being slain in a Sea-Fight against the Dutch 1665, and having no Issue, the Honour came to *William* his Uncle, who died without Issue. It has of late (1689, 1 W. and M.) been conferr'd upon *John Lord Churchill*, who now enjoys it.

The Earls of this Shire have been but few; for, excepting *Weolsthan* before the Norman Conquest, it <sup>Earls of Wiltshire.</sup> had none that I know of, till *Richard II.*'s Time, who advanced *William le Scrope* to that Dignity: But when that King was Depos'd, this Earl was Beheaded. Some years after he was succeeded by *James Butler* Earl of *Ormond*, who had this Title bestow'd on him by *Henry VI.* but the House of *Lancaster* declining, he was attainted, and *Edward IV.* conferr'd this Honour on *John Stafford* younger Son to *Humphry* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was succeeded by his Son *Edward*, who dying without Issue, *Henry VIII.* bestow'd this Title on *Hen. Stafford* descended from the *Buckingham* Family, who also died without Issue. At last it came to the Family of the *Bollens*, by the favour of the same K. *Henry VIII.* who created *Tho. Bollen*, Viscount *Rochford* (descended from an Heiress of *Tho. Butler* Earl of *Ormond*) Earl of *Wiltshire*, whose Daughter *Anne* the King Marry'd; which Match was unfortunate to her Self, her Brother, and Parents, but happy for *England*; for she gave Birth to that most Excellent Princess Queen *Elizabeth*. But when this *Tho. Bollen* died without Issue Male, of grief for the unhappy Fate of his Children, this Title lay dormant till *Edward VI.* conferr'd it on *William Powlet* Lord St. *John* of *Basing* (19 Jan. 1549.



*An. R. III.)* whom afterwards he created Marquis of Winchester (11 Oct. 1551, *An. R. V.*) He was Lord-High-Treasurer of England The Honour has ever since remain'd in this Family, and hath lately receiv'd an additional encrease, *Charles*, the Father of the present Possessor of these Titles, having been created Duke of Bolton in Yorkshire (1689, 8 Apr. 1 W. and M.)

This County hath 304 Parishes, and sends 34 Members of Parliament from the Places following.

## County.

New Sarum.

Wilton.

Downton.

Hindon.

Heytesbury.

Westbury.

Caln.

Devizes.

Chippenham.

Malmesbury.

Cricklade.

Great Bedwin.

Ludgershall.

Old Sarum.

Wootton Bassett.

Marlborough, Each two.

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Wiltshire.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>T</b> HE Bishoprick of Salisbury	1367	11	8
The Deanary of the Cathed. Chu.	} 204	10	0
of the same			
The Precentor of the said Church	99	6	8
The Chancellor of the same	56	5	9
The Treasurer of the same	101	3	0
Archdeaconry of Berks	54	18	49
Archdeaconry of Salisbury	88	5	4
Archdeaconry of Wilts, with the Chur.	} 70	12	2
of Minty annex'd			
Preb. of Chesmister and Bere	120	0	0
p. of Horton	64	13	9
p. of Highworth	62	0	0
p. of Graham als South Grantham in	} 24	5	8
the County of Lincoln			
p. of Graham als North Grantham	32	9	0
p. of Bitton	29	0	0
p. of Bedwin			
p. of Chute and Chesingbury	35	16	2
p. of Fordington in the County of Dor-	} 30	3	4
set and Writhlington in the County			
of Somerset			
p. of Bishopston	19	9	2
p. of South Alton	19	10	0
p. of Husborn	11	2	2
p. of Bemister second	22	5	8
p. of Wivelsford and Woodford	25	16	0
p. of Bedmister and Ratcliff	32	0	0
p. of Netherhaven	27	5	6
p. of Church Netherbury	43	12	6
p. of Grimston and Yatmister	32	1	10
p. of North Alton	16	0	0
p. of High Yatmister	18	0	0
p. of Lower Yatmister	14	13	4
p. of Axford	4	13	4
			p. of the

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>p.</i> of the Lesser part of the Alter	2	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Yatesbury	3	4	2
<i>p.</i> of Warmister	7	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Comb and Harnham	29	3	0
<i>p.</i> of Stratford	5	1	11
Subdeanry of the Cathedral Church of } Salisbury	1	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Cheife Bemister	20	2	5
<i>p.</i> of Preston	17	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Faringdon	43	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Kings Teinton	63	13	4
<i>p.</i> of the Lesser part of the Altar	6	10	6
<i>p.</i> of Stretton in the Cathedral Church } of Salisbury.	35	15	4

*Creekelade Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Wainborough	21	10	6
<i>v.</i> of Swindon	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Staunton	10	2	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Somerford Keyns	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Stratton St Margaret	8	12	2
<i>v.</i> of Radboure St Mary	17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Purton	22	17	6
<i>v.</i> of Luddington	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Luddington	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Lidyard Millicent	17	4	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Lidyard Treygose	10	5	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Inglesham	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hanington	7	0	10
<i>r.</i> of Hinton the Lefs	13	6	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Elingdon	31	4	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Eyfy	11	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Blomefdon	8	19	ob.
<i>r.</i> of Creekelade	4	14	9
<i>r.</i> of Serncote	4	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Castle Eaton	19	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ashton Keyns	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Latton	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Creekelade	18	11	10
<i>v.</i> of Bishopston	6	6	8

Averbury



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## *Averbury Deanary.*

r. Of Alcanings  
v. of Staunton  
r. of Callton  
r. of Yatesbury  
v. of Wotton Basslet  
r. of Winterborn Basslet  
r. of Woodborow  
r. of Tokenham  
v. of Overton  
v. of Rowd  
p. of Newenton  
v. of Newenton  
v. of Monkton  
v. of Helmerton  
r. of Heddington  
v. of Great Hinton  
v. of Bishop Cannings  
p. of Alcannings  
v. of Caln  
r. of Blackland  
r. of Compton Basslet  
v. of Cleve Pepard  
v. of Bremehill  
r. of Brömeham  
r. of Bechingstock  
r. of Altonberns  
v. of Aler  
p. of Staunton.

*l. s. d.*

31 17 0  
7 0 0  
4 13 4  
17 3 4  
12 0 0  
18 9 5ob.  
10 0 0  
5 7 9  
23 0 4  
6 10 0ob.  
2 15 8  
7 1 3  
5 0 0  
20 6 8  
8 14 3  
14 18 10  
17 19 0  
13 0 0  
8 5 0  
3 6 0  
13 6 9ob.  
9 0 0  
15 5 0  
12 16 0ob.  
7 3 0  
6 19 0  
9 0 0  
12 11 4

## *Malnsbury Deanary.*

r. Of Brinkworth  
r. of Buddeston St Peter  
r. of Lockington  
r. of Yatton  
r. of Northwaxall  
r. of Okesey  
r. of Westkington  
r. of Somerford the Less  
v. of Seger  
r. of Sopworth

23 9 0  
2 18 2  
9 17 8ob.  
8 17 0  
15 9 1ob.  
6 8 1ob.  
11 9 9ob.  
8 7 1  
7 14 0ob.  
8 10 4  
r. of Staun-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Staunton Quinten	10	5	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Sutton	6	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Sherston Pinckney	3	14	4
<i>v.</i> of Lacock	8	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Great Sherston	10	2	0
<i>r.</i> of Langley Burrell	12	7	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Littleton Drew	6	9	9
<i>v.</i> of Kemble	11	4	5ob.
<i>v.</i> of Kington St Michael	8	9	3
<i>v.</i> of Haukerton	8	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Hullavington	6	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Grullington	13	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Nettleton	18	12	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Westport	16	17	9
<i>v.</i> of Minty	7	7	6
<i>v.</i> of Powls in Malmsbury	8	2	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Pole	7	12	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Newenton	8	4	10
<i>v.</i> of Norton	2	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Draycot	6	7	9
<i>r.</i> of Crudwell	17	5	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Christian Malford	27	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Colham	10	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Garsdon	10	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Foxley	3	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Eastongray	6	0	4
<i>r.</i> of Dauntley	13	6	1ob.
<i>v.</i> of Chippenham	14	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Castlecomb	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Colorn	16	11	10ob.
<i>v.</i> of Colorn	9	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Bremilham	4	1	8
<i>v.</i> of Box	15	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Diehbridge	2	9	0
<i>r.</i> of Hasilbury	35	0	5
<i>r.</i> of Ashley	9	16	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Great Somerford	12	14	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Leighdalamer	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Callows.	53	0	4

Pottern

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## *Pottern Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Northbradley	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Milksham Seen and Erlstock	38	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Steepleaston with Sevington	17	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Winsfeld	5	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Whaddon	8	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Pottern	20	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Polsholt	6	3	5
<i>r.</i> of Hilprington	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Netherhaven	14	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Fittleton	22	19	<i>9ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Ensford	19	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Bradford with the Chap. of West- wood, Stoke, Winsley, Wraxal, At- worth and Holt to the same annexed	10	1	2
<i>v.</i> of Uphaven	7	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Russel	12	11	6
<i>r.</i> of Monk Farley	7	10	3
<i>r.</i> of Great Chaldfeld	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Eastlavington	14	2	6
<i>v.</i> of Wilsford	8	17	9
<i>v.</i> of Charlton	6	15	6
<i>v.</i> of Marden	8	17	6
<i>r.</i> of Patney	19	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Custon	7	14	1
<i>r.</i> of Broughton Gifford	19	14	8
<i>v.</i> of Bishop Lavington	11	16	4
<i>v.</i> of Kebell	13	6	6
<i>v.</i> of Erchafaunt	15	15	8
<i>v.</i> of Cheriton	11	0	5
<i>r.</i> of Great Cheverell	15	19	11
<i>r.</i> of Little Cheverell	11	7	3
<i>r.</i> of Trowbridge	20	12	8
<i>p.</i> of Imber	17	9	8
<i>p.</i> of Netherhaven	28	19	0
<i>p.</i> of Erchafaunt.	18	0	0

## *Marlburgh Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Ham	12	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Everley	16	4	<i>2ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Huish			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Huish	8	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Wotton Rivers	7	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Draicot	6	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Froxfield	7	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Maningford Brute	10	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Abbots Collingborn	15	7	2
<i>v.</i> of Burbage	7	3	0
<i>v.</i> of St Mary in Marl.	10	9	4
<i>r.</i> of St Peter in the same	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Preslut	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Little Bedwin	9	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Bedwin	63	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Great Bedwin	8	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Buttermere	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Wilmet	6	16	11ob.
<i>v.</i> of Milton Lilbourn	7	13	6
<i>r.</i> of Dukes Collingborn	16	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Aldbourn	26	6	2
<i>v.</i> of Chute	10	18	2
<i>v.</i> of Titcomb	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Pewsey	26	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Mildnaſ	17	8	9
<i>v.</i> of St George in Okebourn	14	5	10
<i>v.</i> of St Andrew in Okebourn	15	2	10
<i>r.</i> of Abbots Maningford	9	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Ramsbury	9	13	0
<i>v.</i> of Chesulden	8	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Chilton Folliot	14	8	8ob.
<i>p.</i> of Ramsbury with Baidon	48	11	8
<i>p.</i> of Axford.	2	14	4

## Ambresbury Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of Ludgershall	11	6	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Great Durnford	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Winterborn Cherborgh	12	16	9
<i>v.</i> of Wilsford and Woodford	13	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Boscomb	13	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Fighelden	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Aldington	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Chaldrington	11	0	6
<i>r.</i> of Winterflow	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Fighel			

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Fighelden	23	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Langford	4	3	7
<i>v.</i> of Whiteparish	13	7	3
<i>r.</i> of Grinstead	7	10	1
<i>v.</i> of Idmerston	15	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Tudworth	11	16	11
<i>r.</i> of Westdean	19	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Newton Tony	19	13	9
<i>r.</i> of Milleston	12	15	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Winterbourn Earls	13	9	3
<i>v.</i> of Winterbourn Earls.	10	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Rochefen	13	6	8

## *Wilton Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Bulbridge	11	2	0
<i>r.</i> of Fullston St Peter and Bemerton	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Dichhampton	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of the Blessed Mary Wilton	12	15	1ob.
<i>v.</i> of South Newton	12	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Fisherton Auger	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Dounton	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Alveston.	10	0	0

## *Wily Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> of Wily	21	14	1
<i>r.</i> of Partwood	3	1	5
<i>r.</i> of Stourton	16	2	7
<i>r.</i> of Kingston Deverell	19	15	0
<i>v.</i> of Deverel Longbridge	11	19	11
<i>r.</i> of Mary Orcheston	13	13	8
<i>r.</i> of Brixton Deverel	19	0	11
<i>v.</i> of Chiltern Mary	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Upton Lovell	17	8	11
<i>r.</i> of Corsley	11	0	10
<i>r.</i> of Shorington	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Peter Sodford	17	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Langford	34	0	6
<i>v.</i> of All-Saints Chiltern	7	0	9
<i>v.</i> of Warmister	18	0	1
<i>r.</i> of Veny Sutton	21	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Upton			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Upton Skidmore	16	6	11
<i>r.</i> of Boyton	27	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Stapleford	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Norton bevet	6	0	8
<i>v.</i> of Fisherton Delamar	8	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Mere	28	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Great Wishford	17	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Stockton	18	2	0
<i>r.</i> of Mary Codford	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bishopstrow	11	9	11
<i>v.</i> of Sherston	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Tydulsid	7	16	0
<i>v.</i> of St James Berwick	8	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Winterborn Stoke	11	2	8
<i>r.</i> of Bollston	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Orston George	19	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Little Langford	7	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Westbury	44	16	0
<i>p.</i> of Hildeverel	10	14	10b.
<i>p.</i> of Great Horningham and Tidringt.	19	9	11

## Chalk Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of Chekelade	11	5	2
<i>v.</i> of Damerham	25	10	2
<i>r.</i> of Barford	24	2	7
<i>v.</i> of Fishbury	18	10	90b.
<i>r.</i> of Denington	15	2	7
<i>r.</i> of Fifeld	7	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Compton Chamberlain	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Semeleigh	17	2	7
<i>r.</i> of St John Barwick	26	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Baberstoke	11	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Odstoke	11	17	9
<i>r.</i> of Tollard Royal	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Telford Eviar	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Burtford	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Eblesbourn Wake	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Knoll	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bishop Fountell	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Leonard Barwick	8	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St Mary Donghede	30	14	30b.
<i>r.</i> of Foun-			



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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Fountell Gifford	13	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Sutton Maundfeld	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St Andrew Donghede	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Brodhalk	17	14	0
<i>v.</i> of Burchalk	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Foffount	17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Dinton	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Comb	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bishopston	12	1	2
<i>r.</i> of Bishopston	19	14	0
<i>r.</i> of Stratford Tony	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chilmark	19	14	4
<i>p.</i> of Little Knoll	8	12	9
<i>p.</i> of Swallowcliff	8	13	4

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To

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To *Thomas Jervoise, Esq;* and *Richard Chaundler, Esq;* This Shire, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Hampshire.

*Its Name.*

**N**Ext to *Wiltshire* is that Country, which, by the Saxons, was call'd *Hamptunscyre*, now commonly *Hampshire*; the Inland part of which, without doubt, belong'd to the *Belgæ*; the Maritime part to the *Regni*, an ancient People of *Britain*. 'Tis bounded on the West by *Dorsetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the South by the Ocean, on the East by *Sussex* and *Surry*, on the North by *Barkshire*. 'Tis very Fruitful in Corn, in several places well Wooded, and very rich in Pasturage, and stor'd with all Sea Commodities, being very commodiously situated for Traffick by its many Creeks and Havens. It is thought to have been the first that was reduc'd to the Power of the Romans, and to have been Conquer'd by *Vespasian*.

*Limits.*

*Soil.*

In the Description of this County, I shall first begin with the West-side, and having survey'd the Sea-coasts, and the Rivers that run into the Ocean, shall pass on to the more Inland parts.

*River Avon.*

*Cerdicks Ford.*

*Regnum. Ringwood*

Near the Western bounds of this County runs the *Avon* with a gentle stream, which, at its first entrance into this County, meets with the Ford of *Cerdick*, formerly call'd *Cerdick's Ford*, from *Cerdick* a Valiant Saxon, now contracted into *Chardford*; hence the River runs along by *Regnewood* or *Ringwood*, which was that *Regnum*, a Town of the *Regni*, mention'd by *Antonine*, as we may well suppose, from the course of the Itinerary, the remainder of the old Name, and the sense of the present; for *Ringwood*, in the Saxon Dialect, seems to signify the Wood of the *Regni*: This Place was formerly of great Note, but now only famous for a good Market.





ket. The *Avon* passing from hence receives the River *Stour*, where, at the meeting of the two Rivers, stands a Populous little Market-Town, now call'd *Christ-Church*, from the Church so Dedicated; but formerly from its situation between two Rivers, *Twinnamburn*, for the same reason as the *Interamna* in Italy. It was formerly strengthen'd with a Castle, and adorn'd with an ancient Church of Prebendaries, which flourish'd till the Dissolution of Monasteries by *Henry VIII.* Below this Town the *Stour* and the *Avon* joining in one Channel, empty themselves by one mouth into the Sea, which *Ptolemy* call'd *The Mouth of the River Alaun.* On the East-side of this River, *William* the Conqueror destroy'd all the Towns, Villages, and Churches, and, turning out the poor Inhabitants, made a Forest for Wild Beasts, of more than thirty Miles in Circuit, which the English at that time call'd *Ttene*, We, *New-Forest*; wherein are nine Walks, and to every one a Keeper. It has two *Rangers*, a *Bowbearer*, and a *Lord Warden*, which Office formerly belong'd to the Earls of *Arundel*, but is at present in the hands of His Grace the Duke of *Bolton.* On the North-side of this Forest is the Oak that Buds on *Christmas-Day*, and Withers again before Night; it was order'd by *K. Charles II.* to be Rail'd round.

Christ-Church.

New Forest.

Oak Budding on Christmas Day.

That so great a Tract of Land, as this Forest is, might not lie Defenceless, *Henry VIII.* began to Fortifie it with Castles; for in that Neck of Land, from whence is the shortest passage to the *Isle of Wight*, He Built *Hurst-Castle*, which commands the Sea on every side; and more Westward he built another strong Fort, call'd vulgarly *Calshot*, instead of *Caldesshore*, to secure the Entrance of *Southampton-Bay*; for here, by the distance of the two Shores, and by the opposite situation of the *Isle of Wight*, is form'd a very commodious Harbour, which *Ptolemy* calls, *The Mouth of the River Trisanton*, instead of *Traith Anton*, that is, *The Bay of Anton*; for that the River, which we now call *Test*, was formerly call'd *Ant*, or *Anton*, we may infer from the Towns which lay upon it, viz. *Antport*, *Andover*, &c. On this Port is situated *Southampton*, between two Rivers, once famous

Hurst Castle.  
Calshot Castle.

Southampton.

famous for the number and neatness of its Buildings, for the Riches of its Inhabitants, and a vast Concourse of Merchants, Fortify'd with a double Ditch, strong Walls, with several Battlements; but the Town is now very much decay'd; for having lost its Trade, it has lost most of its Inhabitants, and the once stately Houses of Rich Merchants are now dropping to the Ground, and only shew its ancient Greatness. There is now a Dock here for the Building of Men of War; in which place Roman Coins have been frequently dug up. For the better Defence of the Harbour *Richard II.* Built a strong Castle of square Stone on a high rais'd Mount. Memorable is that Action of the Powerful *Canute*, King of *England* and *Denmark*, done here, by which he reprov'd the Baseness of a flattering Courtier, who pretended that all things wou'd Obey his Royal Will and Pleasure. He order'd a Chair to be set for him on the Shore (says *Henry of Huntingdon*) and said to the Sea, flowing up to him, thou art under my Dominion, and the Land on which I sit is mine, nor has any one Disobey'd me without Punishment; therefore I command thee not to come upon my Ground, nor to wet the Feet of Me, thy Lord and Master: But the disrespectful Waves soon came up, and wet his Royal Feet; upon which he stept back, and said, Let all the Inhabitants of the World know, that the Power of Monarchs is a vain and empty thing, and that none deserves the Name of King, but he whose Will, by an Eternal Law, the Heaven, Earth, and Sea Obey; nor wou'd he ever after suffer the Crown to be put upon his Head, &c.

To the North-East of this *Southampton* stood once another Town of the same Name, which was the *Clausentum* of *Antonine*, as seems probable from the distance of *Regnum* on one side, and *Venta* on the other.

Of those Rivers, between which *Southampton* is plac'd, the Western one, now call'd *Test*, rising out of the Forest of *Chute*, passes to *Andover*, in Saxon *Andeafaran*, that is, *The Ferry or Passage of the River Ande*: It is a very populous Corporation, where is a Free-School, Founded by *John Hanson* A. D. 1569, and an Hospital for the Maintenance of six Men, Built

Built and Endow'd by Mr. *John Pollen*. After this the *Test* receives a small Stream call'd *Wallop*, or *Wellop*, from whence the ancient Family of the *Wallops* Knights, who live near it, take their Name. Hence the River runs in search of *Brige*, or *Brage*, an ancient Town, plac'd by *Antoninus* nine Miles <sup>The Family of the Wallops.</sup> from the old *Sorbiadunum*; at which distance, between *Salisbury* and *Winchester*, not far from its own Banks, it finds a small Country Village, call'd *Broughton*: If that was not the old *Brage*, I am of opinion, that it was entirely demolish'd, when *William* the Conqueror turn'd all these parts into the Forest before-mention'd. Then *Rumsey*, in Saxon *Rumseg*, is visited by this River, which immediately runs into *South-hampton Bay*, at the *Vadum Arundinis*, as *Bede* calls it, which is interpreted *Redford*, but now from the *Bridge*, where the Ford was, is call'd *Redbridge*. <sup>Rumsey.</sup> The other River which flows by the East side of *South-hampton*, seems to have been call'd *Alre*, 'tis now call'd *Itchin*, from a Parish of that Name near its <sup>Itchin River.</sup> Head; upon it lies *Alresford*, which on *May-Day*, <sup>Alresford.</sup> 1601, was destroy'd by a Fire that began in several parts of the Town almost at the same time, and burnt down their Market-house and Church, but most of the Houses and the Market-house are Re-built. From this place to *Alton* there goes all along a Roman Highway, part of which makes a Head to an extraordinary great Pond here at *Alresford*; and nearer the River's Head are three noble Seats, *Chilton-Candover* built by the late Sir *Robert Worlsey*, the *Graunge* by the late Sir *Robert Henly*, and *Abbotston* by the late Duke of *Bolton*. Near *Alresford* lies *Tickborn*, which gives Name to an eminent and an- <sup>Tichborn.</sup> cient Family.

On the Western Bank of this River is seated the famous City of the *British Belga*, call'd, by *Ptolemy* and *Antoninus*, *Venta Belgarum*, by the Britans, to this day, *Caer-Gwent*; by the old Saxons *Wintancester*; by Latin Writers *Windonia*; and by us, at this time, *Winchest.* *Winchester*. There are different Opinions concerning the Etymology of its Name, but I am of the same with our Countryman *Leland*, who derives it from the British *Gwin* or *Gwen*, that is, *White*, as *Caer Gwin*



the *white City*; for this *Venta* (as are two more of the same Name, *Venta Silurum*, and *Venta Icenorum*) is seated in a Soil of Chalk and whitish Clay. This City was, doubtless, very famous in the Roman Times; for here it was the Roman Emperors seem to have had their Imperial Weaving Houses; for in the *Notitia*, there is mention'd a *Procurator* or Governor of the *Cynegium Ventense* in Britain, which *Jacobus Cujacius* reads *Gynacium*, and interprets it the *Royal-Weavery*.

During the Saxon Heptarchy this place was the Palace of the West-Saxon Kings, adorn'd with stately Churches, and honour'd with an Episcopal See, and endow'd by King *Ethelstan* with the Privilege of six Money Mines. In the Norman Times it very much flourish'd, and the Archives or Publick Records were kept in it; and *Edward III.* settled here a Publick Mart for Cloth and Wool, which we call the *Staple*. At this time the City is pretty Populous and well Water'd; stretching from East to West, and contains above a Mile and a half within the compass of its Walls, which have six Gates, opening every way to large Suburbs. At the South side of the West Gate stood an ancient Castle, in the place of which is now a Royal Palace, begun by *K. Charles II.* 1683, but being unfinish'd, remains only the Model of a more noble Design. There was intended a large Cupolo thirty Foot above the Roof, which would have been seen a great way to Sea, and also a fair Street leading to the Cathedral Gate in a direct Line from the Front of the House, for which, and for the Parks, the Ground was procur'd. The South-side is 216 Foot, and the West 326. 'Tis said to have Cost 25000 *l.* already. Almost in the middle of the City, *Kenelmach*, King of the West-Saxons, Built (as *Malmsbury* writes) a Church, in which place was afterwards Erected a Cathedral, Built after the Model of the first, but much more stately. In this See from *Wina*, whom the same *Kenelmach* made first Bishop, there have been a long Succession of Persons no less Eminent for Wealth and Honour than Piety and Devotion, and, by a peculiar Privilege, are Chancellors to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*,

Bishops of  
Winchester.

bury, and Prelates of the Garter. Some of these, at great Expence, have Beautify'd and Enlarg'd this Church. At the East side of the Cathedral stood a stately Palace for the Bishops, call'd *Wolvesey*, which was seiz'd on in the late Civil Wars, and pull'd down, to make Money of the Lead and other Materials; but since the Restoration, Bishop *Morley* laid out 2300*l.* on a very handsom Structure for that use, and dying before it was finish'd, left 500*l.* to compleat it. Over the Door is this Inscription.

*Georgius Morley Episcopus hac Aedes propriis Impensis de novo Struxit, A. D. 1684.*

In the South Suburbs is a neat College, which *William Wickham* Bishop of this See (the greatest Patron and Encourager of Learning that was in England) Erected for a publick School, which has afforded great numbers of Learned Persons in the Church and State: In this are genteely maintain'd, a Warden, ten Fellows, two Masters, and seventy Scholars.

College of  
William  
Wickham.

As to the Earls of *Winchester* (to pass by *Chino*, a Saxon, who at the coming in of the Normans was depriv'd of this ancient Honour) King *John* created *Saer Quincy* Earl of *Winchester*, who was succeeded by *Roger* his Son, who dy'd without Issue Male. long time after this, *Hugh le Despencar* was honour'd with this Title, during Life only, by *Edward II.* A pretty while after this, by the Bounty of *Edward IV.* *Lewis de Bruges*, a Pelagian, Lord of *Grushuse*, and Prince of *Steenhuse* (who had entertain'd this Prince when he fled thither for Refuge) obtain'd this Title, with Arms not very different from those of *Roger de Quincy*, which, after the Death of *Edward IV.* he surrendr'd up to *Henry VII.* Afterwards *Edw. VI.* honour'd *William Pawlett*, Lord-Treasurer of England, with a new Title of Marquis of *Winchester*; for whose Successors the Reader is referr'd to the Earls of *Wiltshire*.

From *Winchester*, more to the East, the River *Hamble*, which *Bede* calls *Homelea* from a large Mouth, is pour'd into the Sea; *Bede* says it runs through the

Hamble.

Solente.

Country of the *Jutes* into the *Solente*, so he names the Channel between *Britain* and the *Isle of Wight*; into which, at certain hours, two opposite Tides coming up with great violence from the Ocean, meeting here, caus'd so great an Admiration in our Forefathers, that they reckon'd it one of the wonders of *Britain*. Into this Channel another finall River is empty'd, which rising near *Warnford*, runs between the *Forest of Waltham*, and that of *Bere* along by *Tichfeild*, where was formerly a small Monastery built by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, wherein was solemnized the Marriage between *Henry VI.* and *Margaret of Anjou*. Here was formerly the Seat of the *Wriotheslys*, Earls of *Southampton*.

Tichfeild.

Portsey.

Thence the Shore turning and winding about, the Island call'd *Portsey* makes a Creek or Haven.

This Island is above 14 Miles in Circuit, and at high Tide is surrounded by Sea Water, of which they make Salt, and it is joyn'd to the Continent by a Bridge; and here, at the Entrance into the Harbour, our Ancestors built a Town, which was thence call'd *Portsmouth*; which in War time is very Populous, and is now reckon'd one of the principal Chambers of the Royal Navy, being well furnish'd on shore with Docks wet and dry; Store-houses, Rope-Yards, and all other materials and requisites of all kinds, for the Building, Rigging, and Arming, Victualling, Repairing, and compleat fitting the Sea Ships of the greatest Rates: It has also Dwelling Houses, and ample Accomodations for a Commissioner, and all the subordinate Officers, and Master-Artizans, needful for the Service of the Navy, both in Peace and War: It is a Place of great strength both to the Sea and Land. This Place gave the Title of *Duchess* to *Lovise de Queroualle*, one of the Mistresses of King *Charles's II.* created *Aug. 19. 1673*, *Duchess of Portsmouth*.

Hayant.

Hence from *Portes-Bridge* on a winding Shore is *Hayant*, a small Market Town; and near it is *Warblinton*; once a beautiful Seat of the Earls of *Salisbury*, now the Family of *Cottons* Knights. Before these lie two Islands, one call'd *Haling*, the other *Thorney*,



*Thorney* from the *Thorns*, each has its Parish Church. In several places on this Shore they make Salt of the Sea Water that comes up; it is at first of a pale and green Colour, but by their Art they boil it to a pure White. Farther from the Sea lie the *Meanuari*, whose Country, with a very little alteration of the Name, is now divided into three Hundreds, *Meansborow*, *Eastmean*, *Westmean*, within which is a rais'd Hill, encompass'd at the top with a large Trench, and call'd *Old Winchester*. There bordered on these the *Segontiaci*, who submitted themselves to *Cesar*, and liv'd in the Hundred of *Holeshot*, in which we meet with *Aulton*, a Market Town, and *Basingstock*, a well frequented Market, with a Basing-very handsom Chappel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, Stoke. built by *William the First*, Lord *Sands*, who lies their buried. Below this, to the East, lies *Basing*, famous for its Lords of that Name, *St. Johns*, *Poinings*, and *Pawlets*. Near this place we see the *Vine*, a neat House of the Lord *Sands*, so call'd from *Vines*, which we have had more for Shade, indeed, than Fruit in *Britain* ever since the time of the Emperor *Probus*. Near this to the South-East lies *Odiam*, having a Palace of the Kings, and was once famous for being a Prison of *David* the 2d King of Scots.

Meanuari.

Segontiaci.

Vines first brought into England.

Odiam.

Higher up among the *Segontiaci*, on the Northern edge of that Country, lay formerly the City of the *Segontiaci*, *Vindonum*, which losing its old Name, took that of its Inhabitants; for it was call'd by the Britans *Caer-Segonte*, that is, *The City of the Segontians*, but we at this day call it *Silchester*: Our Historians write, That in this City was the Inauguration of our Warlike King *Arthur*, and soon after the place was demolish'd, either in the Saxon Wars, or when *Athelwolp*, Rebelling against King *Edward* his Brother, assisted by the raging Danes, ruin'd all this Country as far as *Basing-Stoke*.

Vindonum.

Silchester.

More Northwards, in the very edge of this County, you see *Kings-clear*, a well frequented Market Town; *Sidmanton*, the Seat of the family of *Kingsmills* Knights, and *Burgh-Clear* that lies under a Hill, the top of which is a Military Camp (such as our Burgh-Ancellors call'd *Burgh*) encompass'd with a large clear Trench,

Trench; and there being a commanding Prospect from hence over all the County round, a Bacon is here fix'd, which by Fire gives notice to all the Neighbouring parts of the coming of an Enemy. These kind of Watch-Towers we call *Beacons*, from the old word *Beacnian*, that is, *to Becken*.

Earls and  
Duke.

This County has had very few Earls besides those of *Winchester* before-mention'd. In the beginning of the Norman Times, our *Bogo*, or *Beavoise* had this Title; he was a Man of great Courage and Conduct in War. From his Time we read of no Earl of this County till *Henry VIII.* who created *William Fitz-Williams*, in his Elder Years, Earl of *Southampton*, and Lord High Admiral of *England*; but he soon dying without Issue, *Edward VI.* bestow'd the Title on *Tho. Wriothesly* Lord Chancellor of *England*, who was succeeded by *Henry* his Grandson, and he by *Thomas Wriothesly* his Son, who upon the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* was created Knight of the Garter, and made Lord-High-Treasurer of *England*. He was thrice Marry'd, but left no Issue Male behind him, nor any to Inherit his Title; so that, in the Year 1675, *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Eldest Son to the Dutchess of *Cleaveland*, had this Honour of Duke of *Southampton*, among other Titles, conferr'd upon him.

There are in this County 253 Parishes, and 18 Market-Towns; and hence are sent to Parliament 26 Members, *viz.*

County.

*Winchester.*

*Town of Southampton.*

*Portsmouth.*

*Yarmouth.*

*Petersfeild.*

*Newport in the Isle of Wight.*

*Stockbridge.*

*Newton.*

*Christ Church.*

*Lymington.*

*Whitchurch.*

*Andover, Each two.*

*Isle*

The Island of  
**WIGHT**  
*By J. Sellar*

*By J. Saller*





## Isle of Wight.

**T**O this County of *Southampton* belongs an Island which lies Southward in length, opposite to it; the Romans formerly call'd it *Vecta*, *Vectis*, *Victesis*, *Ptolemy*, *Oulston*, the Britans *Guith*, the English Saxons *Witland*, and *Wicth-ea* (for they call'd an Island *Ea*) We at this day call it, *The Isle of Wight*. A modern Author thinks it takes its Name from the Jutes, once Possessors of this Island, called by Bede Vitæ, and in Saxon 'Tis separated from the Continent of *Britain* by so small a Channel, which they formerly nam'd *Solent*, that it seems to have been joyned to it; from the nearness of the Situation, and the likeness of the Name, we may judge this *Vecta* to be that *Icta*, which (as *Diodorus Siculus* writes at every Tide seem'd to be an Island; but at the Ebb, the Ground between this Island and the Continent was so dry, that the ancient Britans carry'd their Tin over thither in Carts, *Witæ*. in order to Transport it into *France*.

This Island from East to West, is like a Lentil, or of an Oval Form, in length 20 Miles, and in the middle 12 Miles broad; the sides lying North and South. To say nothing of the Fish in this Sea, The Soil is so very Fertile, that much Corn is transported thence: There is every where plenty of Rabbits, Hare, Partridge, and Pheasants; it has also a Forest and two Parks well stock'd with Deer. Through the middle of the Island runs a long Ridge of Hills, which affords plenty of Pasture for their Sheep, whose Wool, next to that of *Lempster* and *Cotswold*, is esteem'd the best, and is so valu'd by the Clothiers, that the Inhabitants make good Advantage of it. In the North part is good Pasturage, Meadow-Ground, and Wood; the South part is almost all Corn-Land, enclos'd with Ditches and Hedges: In *Bede's* Time there was reckon'd to be in it 1200 Families; now it has 36 Villages, Towns and Castles; and as to its Ecclesiastical Government, is under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Winchester*; but as to its Civil, under the County of *Southampton*.

The Places of greatest Note are, *Newport*, the best Market-Town in the Island, formerly call'd *Medena*, Newport.  
and

and the New Borough of Meden, whence the whole County, as it lies East and West, is divided into *East-Meden* and *West-Meden*; this *Newport* gave the Title of Earl to *Montjoy Blunt* (created *August 3. 4 Car. I.*) who was succeeded in the same Honour by his Son and Heir *George Blunt*, and he by his Brother *Henry*. Then *Caresbrook-Castle*, Built by *Whitgar* a Saxon, and call'd *Whitgaraburh*, corruptly *Caresbrook*; 'tis an old Castle in the midst of the Island; it was very eminent in the Saxon Times, and lately for the Imprisonment of *Car. I.* *Brading* another Market-Town. *Newton* and *Yarmouth*, Mayor Towns, that send Burgeffes to Parliament, and *Godshill*, where *J. Worsey* founded a School for the Education of Youth: On the North-East side stands *Sandham Castle*, strengthen'd, like the rest, with pieces of Cannon. This Island is well Fortify'd both by Nature and Art; for it is surrounded with a continu'd Ridge of Rocks; some also lie under Water all along before the Island, and are very incommodious to Sailors; and if there be any place convenient for an Enemy to Land, it is according to old custom secur'd by Stakes fasten'd into the Ground. But it is not so well fortify'd by its Rocks or Castles, as by its Inhabitants, who are naturally Bold and Courageous; and by the daily Diligence and Care of the Governor, are so perfect in Military Exercise, that they are Masters of whatever is requisite in a Soldier: The Island it self can raise 4000 such Men in time of War; besides, there are 3000 of the *Hampshire* Militia, and 2000 of the *Wiltshire*, appointed to be always ready for the Defence of the Island. As to the Lords of this Isle, after *William Fitz-Osborn* (who was *William* the Conqueror's Marechal and Earl of *Hereford*) had Conquer'd it and was first Lord of it, and was slain in the Wars in *Flanders*, and his Son *Roger* Attainted and Banish'd, it fell to the King; and *Henry I.* gave it to *Richard de Ridvers* Earl of *Devonshire*, and with it the Fee of the Village of *Christ Church*; but his Son *Baldwin*, in the troublesome Times of King *Stephen*, was turn'd out by the said King; yet his Posterity regain'd their ancient Right; at length, *Isabel*, Widow to *William de Fortibus*,

*Caresbrook Castle.*

*Brading.*

*Rocks, the  
Needles,  
Shingles,  
Owers,  
Mixon,  
Brambles.*

*See the  
Earls of  
Devon-  
shire.*

*bus*, Sister and Heiress to *Baldwin*, the last Earl of *Devonshire* of this Family, was, against her Will, forc'd to deliver up all her Right herein, to *Edw. I.* Since that Time, the Kings of *England* have kept the Possession of this Isle, and *Henry de Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, was, by *Henry VI. Crown'd King of the Isle of Wight*, and afterwards Entitled first Earl of all *England*. But this new and extraordinary Title ceas'd with him. Afterwards *Richard Wideville*, Earl of *Rivers*, was made Lord of the *Isle of Wight* by *Edward IV.* and *Reginald Bray* receiv'd it to Farm (as the Lawyers call it) for the Yearly Rent of 300 Marks, from *Henry VII.* who had a great Affection for him; besides these, it has had for it its Lords, a Noble Family, call'd *de Insula*, or *Lisle*, one of whom, in the Reign of *Edward II.* was Summon'd to Parliament, under the Name of *John de Insula Vetta*, that is, *The Isle of Wight*.



*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Southampton.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>B</b> ishoprick of Winchester	388	3	30 <i>b.</i>
Archdeacon of Winchester.	67	15	20 <i>b.</i>

*Deanary of Winchester.*

Hospital of the Holy Cross near Winchester	384	4	2
<i>H.</i> of the St Mary Magdalen	16	16	20 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of St Maurice Winchester	6	7	6
<i>r.</i> of St Lawrence of the same	6	5	0
<i>r.</i> of St Mary of Callender	6	18	11
<i>r.</i> of St George of the same	3	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St Peter of the same	3	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St Mary de Wood	2	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Peter	3	4	0
<i>r.</i> of St Clements of the same	6	12	4
<i>r.</i> of St Thomas of the same	7	4	3
<i>r.</i> of St Peter	14	9	80 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of St Michael	5	17	10
<i>r.</i> of Winnall	2	9	4
<i>v.</i> of St Barthol.	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Kinggate	6	6	9
<i>v.</i> of Twyford	12	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Morested	5	19	10
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Bishop	14	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Compton	23	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Hurley	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Chilcomb	8	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Crawley	35	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Wick	12	19	00 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Worthy-mortimer	15	12	1
<i>v.</i> of Spershot	16	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Lamston	2	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Farley.	10	12	1

Andover

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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## *Andover Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Preb.</i> of Wherewell	44	11	0
<i>v.</i> of Wherewell	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Andover	17	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Penyton	9	12	7
<i>r.</i> of Way	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Fyfield	11	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Kimpton	25	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Tudworth	14	15	1
<i>v.</i> of Shipton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Quarley	15	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Greately	15	9	10 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Oyer Wallop	27	5	11
<i>v.</i> of Nether Wallop	13	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Goodworth	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Upclatford	22	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Husburn Terant	41	9	0
<i>v.</i> of Husburn Terant	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Eneham	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Crokeaston	12	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Comb	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Facomb	26	1	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Ninkinnold	7	0	5
<i>p.</i> of Middleton	18	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Middleton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ludsheff	12	19	7
<i>r.</i> of Thurkston	15	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Munxton	14	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Abbotsham	42	17	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Amport	25	2	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Whitchurch	13	12	60 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Husborn Prior	12	19	20 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Boroughclear	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Highclear	7	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Eastwoodhay.	21	5	10

## *Alresford Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Alresford	49	12	80 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Cheriton	66	2	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Ovington	9	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Easton	26	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Brown			

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Brown Candover	23	4	<i>00b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Martyr Worthy	15	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Kings Worthy	19	11	9
<i>r.</i> of Bighton	19	8	1
<i>v.</i> of Sutton	19	10	<i>00b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Abberston	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Bradley	8	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Preston	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Nutley	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chilston Candover	6	6	1
<i>r.</i> of Swarwotton	4	5	1
<i>r.</i> of Brandon	8	14	9
<i>r.</i> of Avington	11	11	9
<i>r.</i> of Henton	19	11	9
<i>Priory</i> of Itchen Abbey	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Itchen Abbey	14	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Itchen Stoke.	6	13	4

*Alton Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Alton	35	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Hedleigh	21	4	7
<i>r.</i> of Bramshot	18	9	<i>00b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Colmer	22	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Gretham	6	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Bentworth	14	10	4
<i>v.</i> of Selborn	8	2	0
<i>r.</i> of Lasseham	6	18	8
<i>r.</i> of Easttistede	16	0	<i>00b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Farington	18	5	11
<i>r.</i> of Chawton	11	5	<i>40b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Shalden	9	15	8
<i>v.</i> of Newton	13	10	<i>20b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Froyl	11	12	<i>10b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Hertley Maudet	10	1	<i>80b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Emphlot	5	16	4
Eastworthan Chap. of Sherborn	13	18	0
Chawton Chap.	2	11	8

*Basingstoke Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Wintey Hartley	4	0	<i>70b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Ba-			



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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Basingstoke	30	16	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Skewers	5	10	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Silchester	9	5	11
<i>v.</i> of Bramley	7	3	3
<i>r.</i> of St John Sherborn	9	7	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of St John Sherborn	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Monk Sherborn	8	0	7 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Sherefield	11	3	5
<i>r.</i> of Newenham	17	16	8 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Hartley Waspill	6	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Stratford Turges	6	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Stratford Say	24	13	7 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Heckfield	16	12	11
<i>r.</i> of Everley	11	7	10
<i>r.</i> of Farnborough	7	12	10
<i>r.</i> of Elyetham	7	17	2
<i>r.</i> of Winchfield	8	16	10 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Dogmersfeld	9	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Crondall	22	5	6
<i>r.</i> of South-warnborough	14	12	2
<i>v.</i> of Odyam	23	11	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Turnworth	8	18	9
<i>r.</i> of Winslade	6	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Ellisfield	8	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Cluddesden	10	16	1
<i>r.</i> of Fairby	9	12	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Dumer	14	12	2
<i>r.</i> of Okeley	11	13	11
<i>r.</i> of Stepbentoni	11	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Ashe	9	11	4 <i>ob.</i>
Escrop Chap.	2	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Dean	10	8	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Laverstock	8	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Kings-clear	17	9	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wolverton	13	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Wooton	10	2	2
<i>v.</i> of Heryard	7	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Worting	8	17	7 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Baghurst	7	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Hammington	6	6	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of North-waltham	15	13	4
		<i>r.</i> of Over	

## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. of Overton	29	19	20b.
Chap. of Ewehurst.	1	6	8

## Somborn Deanary.

v. Of Romfay	20	17	110b.
r. of Shilbolton	26	19	20b.
r. of Howghton	27	12	60b.
v. of Micheldever	26	13	4
r. of Stokecherity	15	13	5
v. of Barton Stacy	8	1	8
p. of Leckford	9	0	0
v. of Leckford	8	16	90b.
v. of Langstock	10	15	0
v. of Kings Somborn	21	1	9
r. of Ashley	7	16	0q.
r. of Broughton	37	9	110b.
r. of Westfiderl	8	5	9
r. of Montisford	14	18	11
r. of Shirfield	6	10	1
v. of Wellow	5	0	0
p. of Tysbury	35	12	80b.
r. of Mychelmersh	26	12	60b.
r. of Wonston	46	15	60b.
Elfing Chap.	2	0	0

## Fordingbridge Deanary.

v. Of Wittlesbury	5	13	2
v. of Fordingbridge	30	2	20b.
v. of Boldre	11	2	00b.
v. of Milford	20	12	110b.
v. of Christchurch	16	0	0
v. of Sopley	12	16	9
v. of Ringwood	75	5	5
v. of Elingham	8	4	9
r. of Mensted	7	12	4
North-charford Chap.	5	13	4

South-

**Southampton Deanary.**

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of the Holy Cross in the Town of Southampton	12	1	9
<i>v.</i> of St Michael of the same	12	11	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of St John	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St Lawrence	7	9	9
<i>r.</i> of All-Saints of the same	8	1	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Milbrook	10	6	1
<i>v.</i> of Eling	11	17	10
<i>r.</i> of Dipden	5	12	11
<i>r.</i> of Nursling	13	11	9
<i>r.</i> of North-stoneham	20	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Botely	5	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Hownd	5	4	7
Præcentor in the Church of St Mary near Southamp.	37	5	3
<i>r.</i> of Falley	34	13	4
<i>v.</i> of South-stoneham.	12	0	0

**Drokinsford Deanary.**

<i>v.</i> Of Portsmouth	5	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Titchfield	6	17	3
<i>v.</i> of Farham	8	12	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Alverstock	21	5	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Havaunt	24	5	10ob.
<i>v.</i> of Hamulden	26	19	0q.
<i>v.</i> of Eastmean	35	1	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Westmean	30	17	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Meanstock	46	2	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Exton	10	5	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Waltham	26	5	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Upham	11	12	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Buriton	32	16	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Chawton	20	0	8
<i>r.</i> of Clanfield	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Katherington	9	5	8
<i>r.</i> of Blendworth	6	7	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Warblington	19	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Hayling	8	9	10
<i>r.</i> of Bedhampton	10	3	7



*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Forlington	9	13	30b.
<i>r.</i> of Widley	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Portsey	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Wimerling	7	11	80b.
<i>v.</i> of Porchester	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Rowner	6	0	00b.
<i>r.</i> of Wickham	8	2	80b.
<i>r.</i> of Warmford	21	9	30b.
<i>r.</i> of Drokingsford.	17	19	20b.

*Deanary of the Isle of Wight.*

<i>r.</i> Of Brightstone	32	31	20b.
Chap. of the Holy Ghost	7	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Calborn	19	21	60b.
<i>v.</i> of Carisbrook	23	8	0
<i>v.</i> of Arreton	15	14	9
<i>v.</i> of Newchurch	9	18	8
<i>v.</i> of Breading	18	18	9
<i>r.</i> of Yaverland	5	6	100b.
<i>r.</i> of Bonechurch	6	15	3
<i>r.</i> of Mottistone	11	16	3
<i>v.</i> of Goddeshill	37	17	5
<i>r.</i> of St Lawrence	3	8	20b.
<i>r.</i> of Nighton	20	7	1
<i>r.</i> of Kingston	5	4	6
<i>r.</i> of Shorewell	20	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Freshwater	19	8	4
<i>v.</i> of Thoreley	6	18	9
<i>v.</i> of Shalfleet	12	2	3
<i>r.</i> of Gatecomb	25	16	3
<i>r.</i> of Whippingham	10	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Wootton	6	4	20b.
<i>r.</i> of Chale	14	3	11
<i>r.</i> of Bensted	1	7	0
<i>v.</i> in the Fort	7	0	0
Chap. of Brook	1	18	8
<i>v.</i> of Shorewell	17	7	9
<i>v.</i> of Yarmouth.	4	10	10

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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## *In the Isle of Guernsey.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> Of St Peters Gate	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Salvator	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Mary in the Fort	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Sampson	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of the Vale	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St Andrew	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St Peter du Boves	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Martin	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of the Forest	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Tortenvall	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Leighow	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St Briocus	0	12	0
<i>p.</i> of the Abbey	4	6	8

*Attrebatil*

3

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### Attrebatii.

**T**HE Attrebatii, as in France, so likewise in Britain, Border upon the Belgæ: That Name is now disus'd, and the Country is call'd Barkshire; but it ought to be granted (since Cæsar tells us, that the Foreigners which came out of Gallia Belgica, possess'd the Sea-coast of Britain, yet retained the Names of their own Countries) that these Attrebatii came hither from among the Attrebatii in Gaul, who Inhabited the Maritime parts of Gaul, viz. That Country which lies opposite to our Attrebatii. Whence this Name first deriv'd, is yet a matter of Dispute; it is enough for me, that I have shewn from whence they came into Britain; let others search for the Etymology of their Name.

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To Sir Humphry Forster, Bar. and Richard Nevil, Esq; This Shire, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Barkshire.

**The Name.** **T**HAT Country which is now call'd Barkshire, was by the Latin Writers term'd *Bercheria*, and by the English-Saxons \* *Berrockscyre*; which Name *Asserius Menevensis* derives from *Berroc*, a certain Wood, where Box grew in great plenty; Others from an Oak disbark'd (for so the word *Berroc* signifies) to which, when the State was in extraordinary Difficulties, the Inhabitants were wont to resort, and consult about publick Matters. The North side of this County is water'd by the winding (but pleasant)

\* Bearwuc  
scyre.  
Barruc-  
scyre.  
Barruc-  
scyre.

**Limits.**



North

English Miles

2 4 6 8 10

# BARKSHIRE



South

pleasant) Streams of the \* *Isis*, or *Ouse*, which first \* *The Au-*  
 parts it from *Oxfordshire*, and afterwards from *Buc-* *thor, or the*  
*kinghamshire*: The South side, where it looks to- *Additions*  
 wards *Hampshire*, is wash'd by the River *Kenet*, till *to the Great*  
 it runs into the *Thames*; the West part, where it *Camb. will*  
 borders upon *Wiltshire*, and is broadest, as likewise *not allow*  
 in its middle parts, is very Rich and Fertile, espec- *this River*  
 ally where it sinks into a Valley, which is call'd *ever to have*  
 the Vale of *Whitehorse*, from a shape of a *white Horse* *been so cal-*  
 fancy'd on the side of a whitish Chalky Hill; the *led, but the*  
 Eastern part, which touches upon *Surry*, is perfectly *Terms from*  
 Barren, or, at least, bears very little, and is very *its Fountain*  
 much taken up with Woods and Forests. *head. See*  
*him here &*  
*in Wiltsh.*

On the West side, near the *Ouse*, stands *Farendon*, *Farendon.*  
 seated high, formerly noted for its Fortification, now  
 for its Market: From hence the *Ouse* making its way  
 Northward with a great compass, passes many Vil-  
 lages of little note, till winding backwards again,  
 and dividing its stream, it comes to *Abendon*, a  
 handsom and well frequented Town, call'd first by *Abington.*  
 the English-Saxons *Sheovesham*, then *Abbundune*, no  
 doubt, from the Abbey which *Cissa*, King of the *Abendon.*  
 West-Saxons built there. This Abbey was soon af- *that is, Ab-*  
 ter Demolish'd by the Ravaging Danes, but reco- *batis Mons.*  
 ver'd it self by the Bounty of King *Edgar*; and af- *Abington,*  
 terwards, by the Industry of the Norman Abbots, *Abbatis*  
 grew to that Magnificence, as to vie with any Abbey *oppidum.*  
 in *England* for Riches and Greatness; but the Town, *Abingdon*  
 tho' it depended, for a long time, on the Abbey, yet *is thought,*  
 since the Year 1416, when *Henry V.* built Bridges *by more*  
 over the *Ouse*, and turn'd the High Road hither for a *than one, to*  
 shorter cut, it was so much frequented, as to be rec- *be the anci-*  
 kon'd one of the principal Towns of this County, *ent Clofes-*  
 and is now the Shire Town for all Publick Business, *hoo, where*  
 having a Mayor, and much enriching it self by steep'd *two Synods*  
 Barley sprouting and chitting again, which the Greeks *one in 742,*  
 call *Byne*, and *We Malt*. This Town has a Noble *the other in*  
 Market-house of Free-stone, Erected some few Years *822, were*  
 held.  
 since, and was honour'd, by affording to the Right  
 Honourable *James Bertie* Lord *Norreys*, the Title of  
 Earl, who is succeeded by his Son *Mountague Bertie*,  
 Earl of *Abingdon*.

Near *Abington*, the little River *Ock* gently flows into the *Ouse*, it rises in the Vale of *Whitehorse*, scarce a mile or two from *Kingston Lisle*, formerly the Possession of *Warin de Insula*, or *Lisle*, a Noble Baron, from whom it pass'd the *Talbors*, *Greys*, *Brandon*, *Plantagenet*, and *Dudleys*, to the *Sydneys*, where it now remains.

*Pusey.*

*Denchworths.*

*Wantage.*

Thence this River *Ock*, just now mention'd, runs between *Pusey*, still in the Possession of a Family of that Sirname, and held by a *Horn* given to their Ancestors by *Canutus* the Dane; and the two *Denchworths*, hard by, where two noble and ancient Families have long flourish'd, *Hide* at *South-Denchworth*, and *Fettiplace* at *North-Denchworth*: After this the *Ock* receives a nameless Rivulet, which flows out of the same Vale, about *Wantage*, anciently a Royal Vill, and the Birth-place of the famous King *Alfred*; it was made a Market-Town by the Interest of that Valiant Soldier *Foulk Fitz-waring*, on whom *Roger Bigod*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, bestow'd it for his Courage and Conduct in War.

*Sinodun.*

*Wallingford.*

*Lords of Wallingford.*

The *Ouse* leaving *Abington*, receives the River *Tame* out of *Oxfordshire*, and making a visit to *Sinodun*, an high Hill, defended with a deep Ditch, where, in ancient Times, was a Roman Fortification; it passes to the once chief City of the *Attrebatii*, call'd by *Antoninus*, *Galena Attrabatum*, by *Ptolemy*, *Galena*, for that is the right, and not *Gallewa*, as is in some Copies; I am of opinion that it was so call'd in the British Tongue, as it were *Gwall-ben*, that is, the Old Fort, the Name being still kept, and *Ford*, from a shallow place in the River being added to it; the Saxons call'd it *Gwallengaford*, and *Wallengaford*, and we now by contraction *Wallingford*: It was formerly Wall'd about, and, as may be seen by the Tract, was a good mile in compass; it had a Castle seated on the River, very Large, well Fortify'd, and thought Impregnable, but 'tis now Demolish'd; the Inhabitants believe it was Built by the Danes, but I rather think by the Romans, and that it was destroy'd by the Saxons and Danes, and recover'd it self under *William I.* at which time *Wigod*, an Englishman, was Lord of *Wallingford*: But Peace between King *Stephen* and King *Henry II.* being concluded at this Place,



Place, and the terrible Quarrel ended, this Honour of *Wallingford* came to the Crown; yet afterwards, in the Reign of *Henry III.* it belong'd to the Earl of *Chester*, and then to *Richard*, King of the Romans, and Earl of *Cornwall*, and to his Son *Edmund*, but he dying Issueless it came again to the Crown, and was annex'd to the Dukedom of *Cornwall*; since when it hath fallen much from its ancient Greatness; for it cou'd once boast of 14 Churches: However their Malt Trade, and the convenience of sending Corn and other Commodities by Water to *London*, do still support it; and of late years 'tis very much encreas'd, both in Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants. It is a Corporation, govern'd by a Mayor, and six Aldermen, who are Justices of the Peace within the Borough; there is also a Free-School and a Market-house, wherein the Mayor and Justices keep the Quarterly Sessions.

From hence Southward the *Thames* gently glides between very fruitful Fields, by *Moulesford*, which King *Henry I.* bestow'd on *Gerald Fitz-Walter*, from whom is descended the noble Family of the *Carews*; not far hence is *Aldworth*, where are certain Tombs and Statues, larger than ordinary, much wonder'd at by the Common People, as if they were the Portraits of Giants, when they are only those of the Knights of the Family of *De la Beche*, who had a Castle here. And now at length the *Thames* meets the *Kenet*, which, at its first entry, after it has left *Wiltshire*, runs beneath *Hungerford*, formerly call'd *Ingleford Charnam-street*, a small Town, and seated in a moist place, but yet gave Name and Title to the Honourable Family of the Barons *Hungerford*. This Town is particularly famous for the best Trouts; the Constable, who is Annually Chosen, is Lord of the Mannor, and holds it immediately from the King. From hence the River *Kenet*, taking its course between *Hemsted Marshall*, which anciently belong'd to the Marshalls of England, and *Benham Valence*, belonging once to *Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, comes to *Spina*, that old Town mention'd by *Antonine*, which keeping its Name, is call'd *Spene*; but instead of a Town is now a poor little Village, scarce a mile from

**Newbury.** from *Newbury*, that is, the New Borough, a noted Town, which rose out of its Ruins. This is a very handfom well-built Town, and much enrich'd by Cloathing; well seated on a Plain, having the River *Kenet* running through it; and is further Famous for the Engagements between *Charles I.* and the Parliament Army. The River *Kenet* passes on from hence, receiving by the way the little River *Lamborn*, which at its Rise gives Name to a small Market Town: From thence this little River runs beneath *Dennington*, call'd also *Dunnington*, a little, but neat, Castle, situated on the Brow of the Woody Hill, and enjoying a fine Prospect, once the Residence of our famous English Poet *Jeoffry Chaucer*.

**Dunnington.**

But now the *Kenet* having run a long way, and passing by *Aldermaston*, flows into the *Thames*, having first, with its windings, encompass'd a great part of *Reading*. This little City or Town of *Reading*, call'd in Saxon *Readijge*, for the neatness of its Streets, the fineness of its Buildings, and its Riches, surpasses all Towns of this County. It was formerly very famous for the Cloathing Trade, but the convenience of the River giving great Encouragement to the Malt Trade, they now apply themselves principally to that, and find it turn to so good Account, that their Employment about Cloth is in a great measure laid aside; for whereas they had formerly Seventy Cloethiers here, their Number now is but very small. It had a Castle, and a famous Abbey, Founded by *K. Henry I.* where he, his Queen and Daughter were Bury'd, but neither are now to be seen.

**Sunning.**

Scarce half a mile from *Reading*, the *Kenet* joyns the *Thames*, which being enlarg'd, spreads it self to the North, passing by *Sunning* a small Village, but which hath been the See of Eight Bishops; nor far from whence stands *Lawrence Waltham*, where the Foundations of an old Fort are to be seen, and Roman Coins are often digg'd up. Then the *Thames* runs by *Bistleham*, contracted now into *Bisham*, once a Lordship of the Knights *Templers*.

**Maidenhead.**

The *Thames* now leaving *Bisham*, fetches a compass to a Town call'd formerly *Southealington*, now *Maidenhead*. This is not a Town of very great Antiquity,

quity, but upon the Building a Wooden Bridge here, it began to have Inns, and to be so frequented as to outvie its Neighbouring Mother *Bray*, a much ancients Place. I have long been of the opinion, that the *Bibroci*, who submitted themselves to *Cesar*, inhabited these parts; and why not? There are very *Bibroci* clear and plain remains of the Name; *Bibraete* also in *France* is now contracted into *Bray*; and not far from hence *Cesar* cross'd the *Thames* with his Army, at which time these parts submitted to him. Among these *Bibroci* stands *Windsore*, in Saxon (perhaps from the winding Shore) *Wyndlesbora*, as it is term'd in K. *Edward* the Confessor's Charter, who made a Grant of it to *Westminster*, but *William* the Norman brought it back to the Crown: Scarce any Royal Seat can have a more pleasant Situation; for from an high Hill it hath a most pleasant Prospect round about; Its Front over-looks a large Valley, checquer'd with Corn Fields and Green Meadows, cloath'd every where with Groves, and water'd with the gentle *Thames*: Behind it arise high Hills, neither craggy, nor too high, adorn'd with Woods, and as it were dedicated by Nature it self to *Hunting*. The pleasantness of it hath caus'd many of our Kings to retire thither; and here was Born that Potent Prince, King *Edward III.* who Built New from the Ground, a Castle, equal in Bigness to a City, Fortify'd with Ditches, and Towers of square Stone; and having soon after subdu'd the French and Scots, kept at the same time *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots*, Pris'ners here. This Castle is divided into two Courts; the inner, which looks towards the East, contains in it the King's Palace, than which nothing can be more stately and magnificent; on the North side, where it looks down to the River, *Q. Elizabeth* added a most pleasant Terrace Walk: The outer Court hath at its entrance a noble Chappel, consecrated by *K. Edward III.* to the Blessed Virgin *Mary* and *St. George* of *Cappadocia*, but brought to its present Magnificence by *K. Edward IV.* and Sir *Reginald Bray*. Here *Edward III.* for the Encouragment of Military Virtue, Instituted the most Noble Order of *Order of* Knights (as some say) from his own Garter given for the Garter.  
the



the Word in a Battle where he prov'd Successful, which he stil'd *Knights of the Garter*. They wear on their left Leg, a little below the Knee, a *blue Garter*, with this Motto Embroider'd in Letters of Gold, in French, *Honi soit qui Maly Pense*, and fasten the same with a Buckle of Gold, as a token of Concord and strict Amity: Others attribute it to the Garter of the Queen, or rather of *Joan Countess of Salisbury*, a Lady of extraordinary Beauty, that fell from her as she was Dancing, and the King took it up from the floor; at which the Nobles smil'd; whereupon the King told them, that, in a short time, great Honour should be paid to that Garter. There are others that make the Invention of this Order much ancients, fathering it upon *K. Richard I.* and persuading themselves, that *Edward* only reviv'd it; but how truly I know not. However, the greatest Princes in Christendom have reckon'd it a very great Honour to be Chosen, and since its first Institution, there have been admitted into this Order (which consists of 26 Knights) many Kings, besides our Kings of *England* who are call'd *Sovereigns* thereof, not to mention Dukes, and other Persons of the greatest Quality. On the left side of the Chappel are the Houses of the Warden or Dean, and the 12 Prebendaries: On the right side is a Building of the nature of the Grecian *Prytaneum*, in which 12 aged Soldiers, Gentlemen Born, are Maintain'd, who constantly wear a scarlet Gown, reaching down to their Ancles, over which is a purple Mantle, and are oblig'd to be at Divine Service, and to Pray daily to Almighty God for the Knights of the Order. Between the two Courts is a high rising, on which the *Round Tower* stands; and hard by it stands another lofty Tower, call'd *Winchester Tower*, from *William of Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*, whom *Edward III.* made Overseer of the Work. Under the Castle, to the West and South, lies the Town, large and populous, which, since the Time of *Edward III.* is very much encreas'd; and the other, which stands farther off, now call'd *Old Windsor*, hath, by degrees, fallen to decay. Here is nothing else worth notice but *Eaton*, which lies opposite to *Windsor*, on the other side of the *Thames*, and is join'd to

Eaton.

to it by a Wooden Bridge: It hath a fine College, Founded by K. Henry IV. in which, besides the Provost, eight Fellows, and the Choir, sixty Scholars are maintain'd *Gratis*, taught Grammar, and in due time, preferr'd to the University; but this is reckon'd to be in *Buckinghamshire*. There remains nothing now to be said of *Windsor*, but that the Kings of *England* have always had a great Affection for the Place, on the account of its delightful Situation; but none more than K. Charles II. who was at very great Expences in Beautifying and Adorning the Castle with curious Paintings, and many other Improvements.

The rest of *Barkshire* that is Southward from *Windsor*, and is shadow'd with Woods and Groves, is commonly call'd *Windsor Forest*, and is but thinly planted with Villages (of which *Oakingham* is the most famous for its Bigness and Cloathing Trade) but is well stor'd every where with Game. Now since we have mention'd *Forest*, if you would seriously know what a *Forest* is, and whence the Name, take it in the Words of the black Book of the Exchequer. *A Forest is a safe Dwelling for Beasts, not every sort, but for such as are Wild; not in every place, but in some certain and fit for the purpose; whence 'tis call'd Foresta, quasi Fereſta, that is, Ferarum Statio: And, indeed, 'tis incredible how much Ground the Kings of England have suffer'd to lie waste, and set apart for the shutting up of Deer, or, as Writers term it, Afforested; and for their Preservation they have impos'd very strict Laws, and appointed a chief Ranger, or Forester, to take Cognisance of all Matters relating to Forests, and may punish with loss of Life or Limb any one that shall Kill the Deer in a Chase or Forest. These things being too Inhumane, have often been the occasion of great Troubles; till, by the revolt of the Barons, The Charta de Foresta was extorted from Henry III. wherein having Abrogated those severe Laws, he granted others more Equitable, to which those that Live within the Limits of the Forest, are at this day bound to conform. Afterwards, two Justices were appointed for these Causes, of whom one presides over all the Forests on this side*  
Trent;

*Trent*, the other over those beyond it, as far as *Scotland*, with great Authority.

This County hath had its Earls but lately, the first being *Francis Norris*, created *Jan. 28. 1620*, but he dying without Issue Male, it was conferr'd on *Thomas Earls. Howard*, Viscount *Andover*, who was succeeded by *Charles* his Son and Heir, and this *Charles* by *Thomas Howard* his Brother.

There are in this County 140 Parishes; and it sends 9 Members to Parliament, viz.

County	2
New Windsor	2
Reading	2
Wallingford	2
Abingdon	1

The Counties we have now Travell'd over; that is, those of the *Danmonii*, *Durotriges*, *Belgæ*, and *Attrebatii*, while the Saxons Reign'd in Britain, fell to the Kingdom of the *West-Saxons*, which they, in their Language, call'd *West-Seaxna-rie*: These, at length, in the maturity of the *English Empire*, reduc'd the *Saxon Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*; which nevertheless, afterwards, through the Sloth of their Kings, quickly decay'd, and easily vanish'd.



# *The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the County of Berks.*

## *Deanery of Wallingford.*

*l. s. d.*

<b>R</b> ector of St Leonard in Wallingford, with the Chap. of Stowell	7	12	6
r. of St Peter of the same	6	1	1
r. of St Mary Major of the same	4	0	0
v. of Stretely	10	7	6
v. of Cholsey	18	9	8ob.
r. of Brightwell	44	17	10ob.
v. of Bassildon, with the Chap. of A-shamsted.	17	14	3

## *Reading Deanery.*

r. Of Upton	11	3	0
v. of Woolhampton	7	17	6
v. of New Windsor	15	3	4
v. of Old Windsor	8	6	7
v. of Winkfeld	8	5	10
v. of Lawrence Waltham	7	6	8
v. of Waltham Abbey	10	13	4
v. of Berfeld	13	6	8
v. of Wargrave	13	13	4
r. of Tydemerth	5	2	4
v. of Tylehurst	11	15	2
r. of Sulhamsted Banister	6	5	0
r. of Sulhamsted Abbey	10	6	0
r. of Sullam	6	4	1
r. of Sonning	20	6	11
v. of Shunningfeld	20	3	0
v. of Stratfeld Mortimer	8	19	4
r. of Remnam	20	1	0
v. of St Giles in Reading	14	17	0
v. of St Lawrence of the same	16	0	0
v. of the Blessed Virgin in Reading	11	4	3
r. of Purley	12	17	3ob.
r. of Pangborn	10	0	0
r. of Pad-			

## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Padeworth	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Engelfeld	11	12	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Hurley	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Finchhamsted	12	9	3
<i>r.</i> of Easthamsted	9	1	3
<i>r.</i> of Arburfeld	7	19	10
<i>r.</i> of Cluer	14	0	11
<i>v.</i> of Cokeham	14	14	1ob.
<i>v.</i> of Beneham	7	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Burfeld	14	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Bradefeld	19	7	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Binfeld	18	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Braye	25	4	4
<i>v.</i> of Bustefham	8	0	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Barkham	5	15	6
<i>v.</i> of Alderminster	12	12	8
<i>p.</i> of Rustcombe Southbury	6	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Rustcombe Northbury.	6	13	4

## Abingdon Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of Burwardstote	21	2	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Eaton Hastings	18	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Colleshull	17	18	11
<i>v.</i> of Cokeswell	7	8	0
<i>v.</i> of Shrevenham, with the Chap. of } Longcot and Watchfeld	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ashebury	30	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Ashebury	11	18	0
<i>v.</i> of Offington, with the Chap. of Bal- } king and Woolston	20	19	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Compton Beacham	9	18	8
<i>r.</i> of Shalingford	17	8	10
<i>r.</i> of Hatford	12	17	3
<i>r.</i> of Sanford, with the Chap. of Go- } sey	21	1	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Pusey	8	12	9
<i>v.</i> of Buckland	18	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Sparhold, with the Chap. of Fuller } and Kingston Liel	20	2	2
<i>r.</i> of Childry	33	14	7
<i>p.</i> of For-			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>p.</i> of Formingdone	42	10	4
<i>v.</i> of Kings Letcombe, with the Chap. of Easthollow and Westhollow	10	13	10
<i>r.</i> of Letcomb Basslet	15	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Lokinges	31	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Ardington	8	7	9
<i>v.</i> of Westhendreth	8	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Easthendreth	15	5	1
<i>v.</i> of Dencheworth	7	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Hanný, with the Chap. of Lidford	22	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Henton	23	7	5
<i>r.</i> of Longworth; with the Chap. of Charney	27	1	9
<i>r.</i> of Fifeld	15	1	2
<i>r.</i> of Kingeston Bagpuz	10	6	4
<i>v.</i> of Hagborn	15	10	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Stevington	9	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Leighe	4	17	2
<i>r.</i> of Tubney	3	1	10
<i>r.</i> of Appulton	13	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Sonningwell	12	14	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Wightham	7	15	2
<i>v.</i> of Connor, with the Chap. of Lawrence Hinxsey, South Hinxey and Wheton	24	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Sutton, with the Chap. of Appleford	18	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Earl's Wittenham	12	12	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Abbot's Wittenham	17	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Dudecote	20	12	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Harwell	12	4	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Chilton	13	8	4
<i>r.</i> of South Morton	12	15	4
<i>v.</i> of North Morton	7	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Aston Torald	10	12	10
<i>v.</i> of Marcham	14	15	6ob.
<i>v.</i> of St Helling in Abingdon, with the Chap. of Radley and Draieton	29	11	1
<i>r.</i> of St Nich. in Abingdon	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Blewbury	16	6	10
<i>P.</i> <i>r.</i> of Faring-			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Faringdon	14	1	1
<i>r.</i> of Milton	17	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Wanting	35	2	8
<i>p.</i> of Blewbery.	54	0	0

## Newbury Deanary.

<i>v.</i> Of Lanborne	10	11	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of Eastgarston	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of West Shifford als Great Shifford	14	2	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Little Shifford	9	11	2
<i>r.</i> of Welford, with the Chap. of Wike- ham	35	13	3
<i>r.</i> of Boxworth	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Spene	14	0	9
<i>r.</i> of Shawe	12	11	8
<i>r.</i> of Enborne	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hamsted Marshall	12	14	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Woodhaie	4	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Inckpen	11	14	5ob.
<i>v.</i> of Kentbury	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Avington	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Budon als Bedon	6	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Peyfmer	12	11	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of Catmer	5	5	6
<i>r.</i> of Farnborow	12	8	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Brightwalton	11	14	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of West Ildesley	22	7	0
<i>r.</i> of Newbury	38	16	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of Thatcham, with the Chap. of Greeneham and Migeam	19	17	6
<i>v.</i> of Brimpton	6	18	2
<i>r.</i> of Wasinge	3	11	10
<i>v.</i> of Chadilworth	9	4	6
<i>r.</i> of East Ildesley	22	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Compton	11	14	3ob.
<i>v.</i> of Aldeworth	0	15	11ob.
<i>v.</i> of Hampsted Norris, with the Chap. of Langley	9	18	11ob.

*r.* of Yat-

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Yattenden	14	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Staneford Dauley	8	2	8
<i>r.</i> of Fridelsham	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Buckilbury, with the Chap. of Merston	3 17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Chevely, with the Chap. of Erewinterborne and Leakehamsted	26	11	1
<i>v.</i> of Hungerford	9	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Shalborne	14	17	4
<i>v.</i> of Chousley	18	9	8 <sup>ob.</sup>

P 2

*Regis.*

Encephalographic Experiments

I. A. 4.

14 6 8

8 1 8

8 0 8

8 0 8

17 0 8

20 11 1

9 13 4

14 14 4

13 9 4

13 9 4

of Yattendon  
 of Standish  
 of Fiddisham  
 of Bucklebury with the Chap. of  
 Merton  
 of Chesham with the Chap.  
 of Farnham and Leake  
 of Hants  
 of Shalton  
 of Chesham

Regent





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### Regni.

**N**Ext the Attrebatii, to the East, the Regni, call'd by Ptolemy *Ρῆγγοι*, Inhabited those Counties we now call Surrey and South-Sex, with the Sea-coasts of Hampshire. As to the Etymology of the Name of Regni, 'tis very dubious; but as to the Saxon Names, South-Sex is from the South-Saxons; and Surrey from their Southerly Situation on a River: For that Suthrey has no other meaning, no one can deny, that considers how Over-rhey, in the old Saxon, signifies Over the River.

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To Sir Richard Onslow, Bar. and John Weston, Esq; This Shire, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Suth-rey.

**S**urrey call'd by Bede, *Suthriona*, commonly *Suthrey* *Its Name.* and *Surrey*; by the Saxons, from its situation on the South-side of the River, *Suth-rea*, from *Suth* which is *South*, and *Rea* a River. On the West it *Bounds.* joins to *Barkshire*, and *Hampshire*; on the South to *Sussex*; on the East to *Kent*; and on the North is wash'd and parted from *Middle-sex* by the River *Thames*. The County is not over large, yet Rich enough where it lies upon the *Thames*; and where it's an open Champain, 'tis Fruitful enough, and plentifully produces Corn and Hay, especially towards the South, where a continu'd Vale runs along, call'd formerly, from the Woods, *Holmsdale*, which *Holmsdale* an intermixture of Woods, Fields, and Meadows, renders

P 3

renders extream Delightful. Here and there are long Ridges of Hills: The Parks are every where stor'd with Deer, and the Rivers abound in Fish; which two afford the agreeable Pleasures of Hunting and Fishing.

Chertsey.  
In Sax.  
Ceortse-  
ige.

The *Thames*, to keep pace with the stream of it, has no sooner bid adieu to *Barkshire* than it glides to *Chertsey* (call'd by *Bele*, *Ceroti Insula*, or the *Island of Cerotus*) but is scarce now a *Peninsula*, unless in Winter.

Farnham.

In this place *Frithwald*, a petty King of *Surrey*, and *Erchenwald* Bishop of *London*, Built a Monastery, which for some time was the Burying-place of that most Pious King *Henry VI.* whom, the *Tork* Family, after they had destroy'd and cut off, here obscurely Bury'd; but *K. Henry VII.* remov'd him to *Windsor*, Depositing him with the Solemnity becoming a King. Below this place *Wey*, a little River (but now made Navigable by *Sir Richard Weston* late of *Sutton-place*) empties it self into the *Thames*, which running out of *Hampshire*, at its first running into *Surrey*, visits *Feornham*, commonly *Farnham*, so nam'd from a *Bed of Fern*; it was given by *Aethelbald* King of the *West-Saxons*, To the Bishop and Congregation of the Church of *Winchester*. It was here King *Alfred*, A. D. 893, worsted the Danes with a Handful of Men. Here was a Castle Built by *Henry of Blois*, Brother to *Stephen*, and Bishop of *Winchester*, but was Demolish'd, as being a Nest of Sedition, by King *Henry III.* but, after a long time, was Rebuilt by the Bishops of *Winchester*, to whom it now belongs, and is one of their chief Seats: Not long since Bishop *Morley* was at the Charge of bringing the Water into the Town. Here is a Corn Market kept every *Thursday*, where are Bought and Sold great quantity of Corn, and thence convey'd to *London*, and other Places. The Inhabitants drive a great Trade in Hops, it being the chiefest Place for that Commodity in *England*.

From hence the *Wey* runs by *Godelminge*, so to *Catsteshull-Mannour*, which *Hamo de Catton* held to be *Marshal of the Whores* when the King should come into those parts, and then to *Guilford*, in *Saxon Guldeford*; it



it is seated on the side of a Hill, and is a Market Town of good resort: It has three Parish Churches, and is well stor'd with Inns; it was famous heretofore for Clothing and Clothiers: Here's a Curious Free-School Founded by K. *Edward VI.* and the Church in the middle of the Town seems to be of great Antiquity. This Place was honour'd in 1660, by giving the Title of Countess to *Elizabeth* Viscountess of *Keynelmeaky* in *Ireland*; and in 1674, by giving that of Earl to the Duke of *Lauterdale*. 'Tis now the Barony of *Fra. North*, Lord *Guilford*, whose Father being Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, was advanced to that Honour by King *Charles II.* 27 Sept. 1683.

From hence the *Wey* is carry'd towards the North a long way together, and sees nothing worth observing, except *Sutton*, the Seat of the *Westons* before-mention'd. *Woking*, a Royal Seat, Repair'd and Enlarg'd by K. *Henry VII.* being the the Inheritance of his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*; and *Pyriford*, in the Neighbourhood of which is *Ockham*, where *William de Ockham* the great Philosopher and Founder of the *Nominals* was Born, and receiv'd his Name from the Place: But where it comes to dis-embogue it self at a double mouth into the *Thames*, we see *Otelands*, formerly a Royal *Vill*, and a retiring place for Kings, but it now retains nothing of its ancient Beauty, being demolish'd in the late Civil Wars. Near this place *Cæsar* pass'd the *Thames*, and enter'd the Territories of *Cassivelaun*, it being the only Fordable Place, at that time, the River being not above 6 Foot deep. The Britans had fenc'd the opposite Bank with sharp Stakes, and had fasten'd some under Water in the River, to hinder the passage of the Romans; some of which were remaining in *Bede's* Time, and the very place at this day is call'd *Coway-Stakes* from those very Stakes.

Some miles from hence Eastward the little River *Mole* hastens into the *Thames*, after it has cross'd the County from the Southern Bound, but at last retarded by the opposition of Hills, it forces open its passage under-ground, like the *Mole*, from whence it's probable it had its Name. Not far from the

**Gatton.** Head of this River stands *Gatton*, formerly a Town of great Note, but scarce now a Village. Here are often dug up Roman Coins. Lower lies *Rhy-gate*, that is, *the course of a small River*, more considerable for its Largeness, than its Structures; on the South-side is a Park, shaded with little Groves, in which was a Seat of the Earl of *Nottingham*, Lord-High-Admiral of *England*; On the East side stands a Castle, now ruined and neglected, commonly call'd *Holms Castle*, from the Vale it stands in, under which is a wonderful Vault of Arch'd-Work made of Free-stone, the same with that of the Hill it self, and hollow'd with great labour. From thence the *Mole* runs by *Bechworth-Castle*, for which Sir *Tho. Brown* procur'd the Privilege of a Fair from *Henry VI.* It is the Seat of the Family of the *Browns*, the Head of which is Viscount *Mountague*. A few Miles to West we see *Effingham*, a Barony of the Illustrious House of *Howard*. After the *Mole* comes to *Whitehill*, from the great plenty of *Box* there, call'd *Box-hill*, it hides it self, or is rather swallow'd up at the foot of it (the Place is call'd the *Swallow*) but after about the space of two Miles, it bubbles and rises again, and goes with a slow Current towards the *Thames*, joining it hard by *Molesy*, to which it gives the Name.

After the *Thames* has receiv'd the *Mole*, it runs directly forward toward the North, and washes *Kingston* (formerly call'd *Moreford*, as some wou'd have it) it's a large Market-Town of very great resort, and is famous for being a great Corn-Market; it had its rise out of the Ruins of an ancient little Town of the same Name, call'd *Kingston*, from *Athelstan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred*, Kings that were here Crown'd on a publick Stage in the Market-place: Not far from hence the Kings of *England* chose 'em a Seat, which they call'd *Shene* (from its Shipping or Splendour) but now 'tis nam'd *Richmond*. It was here *K. Edward III.* dyed of Grief for the loss of his Warlike Son. Here likewise dyed *Anne*, Wife to *Richard II.* who first taught the English Women the way of Riding on Horseback now in use. In King *Henry VII.*'s Time this Royal Seat was laid in ashes by

by a lamentable Fire, but was rebuilt by him, and call'd *Richmond*, from the Country whereof he had been Earl. It is Situate in a wholsom Air, and has alway been esteem'd by the Nobility and Gentry (as indeed it is) for a healthful Habitation. Here dyed that most famous Pincefs *Q. Elizabeth*. As far as this place, the *Thames* receives the Tide about 60 Italian Miles from the Mouth; and there's scarce a River in *Europe* where the Tide comes up so many Miles, to the great advantage of those that live by it.

How far  
the Tide  
goes up the  
Thames.

More inward, about four Miles distance from the *Thames*, stood *None-such*, a retiring Seat of the Kings which Eclipsed all the other Buildings every way round: It was Erected by *K. Henry VIII.* in a very wholsom Air, call'd before *Cuddington*, and design'd by him, for his Pleasure and Diverlion. It was once so Magnificent, and withal so Neat, as even to rise to the highest pitch of Ostentation; and one would have thought that the whole Art of Architecture had been crowded in that single Piece: So many Images to the Life were on all sides of it; so many Wonders of an accomplish'd Workmanship, as might rightly entitle it to its Name: The House too was surrounded with Parks full of Deer, delicate Orchards and Gardens, Groves adorn'd with Arbours, and Walks shaded with Trees, that Pleasure and Wholsomness seem'd to conspire to inhabit together here, but now there's nothing of all this to be seen, the Civil Wars having scarce left one Stone upon another. Near this place is a Vein of Potters Earth, famous for Crucibles, which the Goldsmiths use to melt their Gold in, which sell at a good rate.

None-such.

The small and clear River *Vandal*, full of the best Trouts, first rises at *Cashalton*, not far from *Vandal* hence, and running by *Morden*, washes a Town upon the Western Bank of it, situate in a most fruitful place, call'd *Merton*, in Saxon *Meredune*, formerly famous for the Death of *Kenulph*, King of the West-Saxons, slain in the Cottage of a certain Harlot, by Prince *Kinehard*, who likewise was kill'd upon the spot, by the Friends of *Kenulph*; a Reward suitable for his Treachery: But now it shews nothing of

River.

Merton.



*The Statute  
of Merton.*

*Croydon.*

*Haling.*

*Whitgift  
Archbishop.*

*Bedington*

*Orange-  
Trees first  
brought o-  
ver.*

*Wimble-  
don.*

*Woodcote*

of Antiquity but the Ruins of a Monastery built by Henry I. for black Canons, at the instance of Gilbert Viscount of Surrey, which was famous for a Parliament held there under Henry III.

Afterwards the *Vandal* is encreas'd by a small River from the East, whose head is at *Croydon*, formerly *Cradiden*, lying under the Hills, famous for a Palace of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and for a Coal-Trade. The Inhabitants tell you of a Royal Palace that stood formerly on the West part of the Town, near *Haling*; and that the Archbishops, after it was bestow'd on them by the King, transferr'd it to their own Palace, nigher the River: Near which the Most Reverend Father in God *John Whitgift* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Erected and Endowed a beautiful Hospital for the Relief of the Poor, and a School for the promotion of good Learning. Near this place is *Bedington*, where there is a neat House, grac'd with pleasant Orchards and Gardens, built by Sir *Francis Carew*, Kt. but most particularly the Orange-Trees deserves to be mention'd; they have been more than a hundred Years in Growing, and are Planted in open Ground, under a moveable Cover during the Winter Season, and were the first that were brought into *England*, by a Knight of that Family.

*Wibbandune*, now *Wimbledon*, is on the other Bank of the *Vandal*; its chief Glory is a magnificent Structure, made pleasant by its Prospect and Gardens, built by *Tho. Cecil*, Kt. Son of the Lord *Burghley*, the same Year the Spanish Armado was on our Coasts.

Two Mile from hence, to the South, upon the top of the Hill, is a little Wood, call'd to this day, *Woodcote*, where there's a pleasant Seat among the Groves, much adorn'd by the late Widow *Evelyn*, to whom the Medicinal Springs in the adjoining Common did belong; they are tinctur'd with Allum, and are of great repute, and occasion great concourse to

*Epsom*. At *Woodcote* are the plain remains of a small City, and several Wells built of little pieces of Flints. The Neighbourhood talk much of its ancient Populoufness, Riches, and number of its Aldermen. If I mistake not, this is the City which is call'd by

*Antonine,*

*Antonine*, *Noviomagus*, by *Ptolemy* *Noromagus*; nor *Noviomagus* does it want any Arguments to prove it, more than that of its distance; for 'tis 10 Miles from *London*, 18 from *Vaigniaca* or *Maidstone*, as an old Itinerary remarks; and they are very much out of the way, who have plac'd *Noviomagus* either at *Buckingham* or *Guilford*. It was once the principal City of the *Regni*, and known to *Marinus Tyrius*, a very ancient Geographer, whom *Ptolemy* censures for placing *Noviomagus* in *Britain*, in a more Northerly Climate than *London*, and in the Method of his Itinerary, set it more to the South.

Upon the *Thames*, next to the Mouth of the *Vandal* (where's a little Town nam'd from it *Wandlesworth*) is the small Village of *Battersey*, in the old *Saxon* *Patricks-æa*, in Latin *Patricii Insula*, that is, *Patricks Island*; and the Royal Palace of *Kennington*, the discovery whereof 'tis in vain to seek after, there appearing neither Name nor Rubbish to direct us. Next is *Lambeth* or *Lamehith*, that is, a dirty Station or *Haven*, formerly famous for the Death of *Canutus*, the Valiant King of *England*, who in a Debauch there breath'd his last; but now is more famous for the Palace of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*: For, about the Year 1183, *Baldwin* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, by an exchange with the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, got a Mannour in this place, where he began a Palace for him and his Successors; and this by little and little was enlarged.

Nigh this is the famous Mart Town of all the County, call'd to this day, *The Borough of Southwark*; in *Saxon* *Suthmerk*, that is, a Work or Building to the South: 'Tis very large and populous, and may vie with most Cities of *England*, being as it were a Corporation of it self; formerly it had its own Bailiffs; but in the Reign of *Edward VI.* was annex'd to the City of *London*, and is now reckon'd a Branch of it; for which reason we will defer the further examination of it till we come to *London*.

We must now reckon up the Earls: *William Rufus* K. of *England*, first created *William de Warren* Earl of *Surrey*, to him succeeded his Son, and his Grandson, both of

Heylyn  
calls him  
William  
de Blois.

Heylyn  
Sirnam'd  
them Plan-  
tagenet.

Note Hey-  
lyn reckons  
not this 2d  
William.

of the same Name; but this last had only a Daughter, who brought the Title to William, King Stephen's Son, and afterwards to Hamelin Base Son of Geoffry Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou. Hamelin had by her William Earl of Surrey, whose Posterity taking the Name of Warrens, bore the same Title. This William Marry'd the Eldest Daughter and Co-heir of William Marshal Earl of Pembroke, and had by her John; and John by Alice, Daughter of Hugh le Brune Earl of March, had William, who by Joanna Vere had John, Born after the Death of his Father; he dying without Issue was the last Earl of this Family. Alice his Sister and Heiress Marry'd Edmund Earl of Arundel, and by that Marriage brought this Honour into the Family of the Arundels, from which it came at last to the Mowbrays, and then settled upon the Howards. In the mean time Richard II. confer'd the Title of Duke of Surrey, upon Tho. Holland Earl of Kent, who did not long enjoy the Honour; for he secretly endeavouring to rescue the same Richard, then a Prisoner, was seiz'd at Cirencester and Beheaded. Afterwards Tho. de Beaufort had this Dignity (if we credit Walsingham, but there's no mention of in the Kings Records.) However 'tis evident from publick Records, that Henry II. made John Mowbray, Son of John Duke of Norfolk, Earl Warren, and Surrey. At length Richard III. after he had villanously seiz'd on the Crown, that he might gain the Family of the Howards to himself, created on the same day John Baron Howard Duke of Norfolk, and Tho. his Son Earl of Surrey, in whose Line this Honour, to this day, remains.

This County hath 140 Parish Churches; and it sends to Parliament 14 Members, viz.

The County.

Southmark.

Belchingly.

Rygate.

Guilford.

Gatton.

Haslemere, From each two.

The



# The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the County of Surrey.

## Archdeaconry of Surrey.

### Deanery of Ewell.

v. Of Kingston	20	5	10
r. of Wimbalton	63	4	2
r. of Walton on the Hill	12	6	3ob.
r. of Long Ditton	12	0	5
v. of Ebbisham	8	9	9
v. of Morden	7	12	0
v. of Letherard	14	5	11ob.
v. of Croydon	21	18	10
v. of Micham	10	0	9ob.
r. of Chayham	17	5	4
r. of Ewell	8	0	0
v. of Banstede	13	8	7ob.
v. of Malden and Chesselden	8	4	11ob.
r. of Hedley	8	7	6
r. of Mickilham	12	19	10
v. of Karfalon	11	12	4ob.
r. of Woodmanstone	11	7	6
r. Ashsted	13	15	4
r. of Barnes	9	3	2
r. of Burstow	15	13	4
v. of Codington	7	12	3ob.
r. of Stoke Dalborn	13	11	4
v. of Cobham	9	17	11
v. of Bechworth	7	8	10
r. of Buckland	11	12	11
v. of Warlingham	11	12	9ob.
v. of Caterham	8	0	1ob.
r. of Farly	4	15	3
r. of Saundersted	7	0	0
v. of Addington	4	16	5
r. of Me-			

## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Mestham	22	1	8
r. of Reygate	20	5	3ob.
r. of Charlwood	19	16	8
v. of Horley	14	0	11
r. of Chaldon	7	10	6ob.
r. of Tattisfield	5	0	3
r. of Tatley	7	17	3
r. of Limesfield	20	0	5
r. of Oxsted	24	5	11
v. of Walkhamsted	9	11	5ob.
r. of Blechingleigh	19	19	4
Chap. of Horn	4	17	10
r. of Nutfield	14	14	5ob.
r. of Chipstead	17	13	10ob.
r. of Gatton	9	2	7
r. of Cullisden	21	17	1ob.
r. of Sutton	16	18	3
r. of Bedington	13	16	7ob.
Part of Bedington	8	12	0
r. of Leigh.	15	10	3ob.

## Stoke Deanary.

v. Of Witley	17	15	10
v. of Godalming	33	17	11ob.
v. of Send	8	18	1ob.
v. of Wolnerth	15	1	3
v. of Cobham	10	2	1
v. of Shalford	8	4	7ob.
v. of Dorking	14	13	11
v. of Egham	11	9	7
v. of Chertsey	13	13	4
v. of Farnham	29	5	5
v. of Woking	11	0	4
v. of Effingham	7	18	9
v. of Bockham	9	17	2ob.
v. of Walton upon Thames	12	13	4
r. of Alderbury	17	12	7
r. of Worepleston	24	13	7ob.
r. of Alfeld	6	11	3
r. of Shire			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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*l. s. d.*

<i>r. of Shire</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3ob.</i>
<i>r. of Compton</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7ob.</i>
<i>r. of Chiddingfold</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>r. of Dustenham</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>11ob.</i>
<i>r. of Westhorsley</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>11ob.</i>
<i>r. of Oakley</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>r. of St Mary in Guilford</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>r. of Holy Trinity the same</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11ob.</i>
<i>r. of St Nicholas the same</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8 12</i>
<i>r. of Asking</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>r. of Ewehurst</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3ob.</i>
<i>r. of Wotton</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7ob.</i>
<i>r. of Thorp</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>r. of Waybridge</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>r. of Bisley</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>r. of Hameldon</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>r. of Abingworth</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>11ob.</i>
<i>r. of Pepper Harrow</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>r. of Donsfold</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5ob.</i>
<i>r. of Ash</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>11ob.</i>
<i>r. of Craneley</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0ob.</i>
<i>r. of Okeham</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11ob.</i>
<i>r. of Bisleet</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>r. of East-Horsley</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>3ob.</i>
<i>r. of West-Clandon</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>r. of Marrow</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2q.</i>
<i>r. of Stoke near Guilford</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3ob.</i>
<i>r. of little Bockham</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>r. of East-Clandon</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>r. of Fecham</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>r. of Newdigate</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>r. of Windlesham</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>v. of Bockham.</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2ob.</i>

## *Southwark Deanary.*

<i>r. Of St George in Southwark</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4ob.</i>
<i>r. of little Toting</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>r. of Stretham</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>r. of Clapham</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9ob.</i>
<i>r. of Lam-</i>			



## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

l. s. d.

r. of Lambeth	32	15	6ob.
v. of Camerwell	20	0	0
r. of Bermondsey	15	8	11ob.
r. of Retherhith	18	0	0
r. of Newington	16	0	0
v. of Wanfworth	15	5	3ob.
v. of Battersey	13	15	1ob.
r. of St Olive in Southwark	8	4	9
St Thomas Chappel.	10	0	0

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Suffex



---

*Regni.*

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To the Honourable *Henry Lumly*, Esq; and  
*John Miller*, Esq; This County, for  
 which they are chosen Knights, is  
 humbly Dedicated.

---

*Sussex.*

UNDER *Suth-rey*, *Suth-sex* lies towards the South,  
 stretching it self out into a long Tract; it was  
 in ancient Times the Seat of the *Regni*, and call'd  
 in Saxon *Suth-sex*, now *Sussex*, which imports as *its Name.*  
 much, as, *The Country of the South Saxons*, who in  
 the Heptarchy plac'd here the Second Kingdom. It  
 lies all on the South-side, upon the British Ocean,  
 as it were, with a streight Shore, more in length  
 than breadth, but has but few Ports, the Sea being  
 very dangerous, by reason of its Shelves and Sands,  
 which renders it rough, and the Shore it self is Rocky.

The Sea-Coast of this Country has very high  
 green Hills (call'd the Downs) which consisting of *Downs.*  
 a fat, chalky Soil, are very fruitful. The middle  
 part being checquer'd with Meadows, Pastures,  
 Corn-fields, and Groves, makes a pleasant Shew:  
 The hithermost and Northern side is very delight-  
 fully shaded with Woods, as anciently the whole  
 Country was, which made it unpassable.

The Wood *Andradswald*, in British Coid *Andrad*, *Anderida*  
 so nam'd from *Anderida* the next adjoining City, *Sylva.*  
 (now call'd the *Weilde*, or *Wild*) took up in this *The Wild.*  
 Quarter 120 Miles in length, and 30 in breadth,  
 memorable for the Death of *Sigebert* King of the  
 West-Saxons, who, being deposed, was here stabb'd  
 to Death by a Swineherd. It hath many small Ri-



Iron.

Glaſs.

vers, but thoſe that come from the North ſide of the Country, preſently bend their courſe to the Sea, and are therefore unable to carry any Veſſels of Burden. There are ev'rywhere plenty of Iron Mines, for the caſting of which, there are up and down the County, Furnaces and Forges ſet up. Many Streams are drawn into one Channel, and many Meadows are reduc'd into Ponds and Pools for the driving of the Mills by the Flaſhes, which beating with Hammers on the Iron, fills the Neighbourhood with Noiſe, Night and Day. Nor were Glaſs-houſes here wanting, but the Glaſs was neither ſo clear nor transparent as at other Places, and was only uſed among the ordinary ſort of People; ſo turning to little or no Account, there are none now in the whole County.

This whole County is divided into Six Parts, according to its civil Partition, which by a peculiar Term, they call *Rapes*, that is of *Chicheſter*, *Arun- del*, *Bramber*, *Lewes*, *Pevenſey*, and *Haſtings*, ev'ry one of which, beſides their Hundreds, has a Caſtle, River and Foreſt of its own. The beſt way for its Deſcription, is, to take our way along the Shore from Weſt to Eaſt; for the inward Parts, ſcatter'd here and there with Villages, are ſcarce worth Obſervation.

In the very Confines of *Hampſhire* and this Coun-  
 B ſerham. ty, lies *Bofenſcam*, or *Bofham*, encompass'd with Woods and the Sea, from which Place *Harold* putting to Sea in a little Pinnace, was driven by an unfortunate Wind into *France*, and was there detain'd, until he had aſſur'd by Oath the Kingdom of *Eng- land* to *William* of *Normandy*, after the Death of *Edward* the Confefſor; which drew upon him his own Ruine, and the Kingdom's Deſtruction. God-  
 got by Earl win Earl of Kent, this *Harold's* Father, got this  
 Godwin. *Bofenham* from the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* by a  
 Gual. Wile: For being accompany'd with a great Train  
 Mapes in of Lords and Knights, he came ſmiling to the  
 Eb. de Archbiſhop, and ſaid, *My Lord, give me Bofeam*;  
 Aug. Cur. (alluding perhaps to *Baſium*, a Kils, uſed in Times paſt for doing Homage. The Archbiſhop wonder-  
 ing what he demanded by that Queſtion, *I give you Bofeam!*

Boseam ! says he. *Godwin* with his Knights and Soldiers fell at his Feet (as he before design'd) and kissing them, with a world of Thanks, retires to *Boseham*, and by Force of Arms kept it, and having his Followers as Witnesses to back him, gave the Archbishop a great many Commendations as the Donor, and so held it peaceably.

*Chichester*, in British *Cuercei*, in Saxon *Cissan-coaster*, in Latin *Cicestria*, stands in a Plain farther inwards, upon the same Arm of the Sea as *Boseham*; a pretty large City, and wall'd about, built by *Cissa* the Saxon, the Second King of this Province, taking its Name from him. In the Reign of *William* the Conquerer, when it was ordain'd that Bishops Sees shou'd be translated out of little Towns to Places of greater Note, this City was honour'd with a Bishops Residence (which was before at *Seisey*) and then began to flourish: Not many Years after, Bishop *Ralph* built there a Cathedral, which (before it was fully finish'd) was suddenly burnt down; but by his Endeavours, and *Henry* the First's Liberality, it was raised up again, and now has a Bishop, a Dean, a Chaunter, a Chancellour, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and thirty Prebendaries. The City had been richer, and more frequented, had not the Haven been a little too far off, and less Commodious, which nevertheless the Citizens have endeavour'd to make more Convenient, by digging a new Canal. It is wall'd about in a circular Form, and is wash'd on ev'ry side (except the North) by the little River *Lavant*; it has four Gates opening to the four Parts of the World, from whence the Streets lead directly, and run cross in the middle where the Market is kept, where Bishop *Read* built a fine Stone Piazza. On the North-side of this City, is a Place call'd *St. Rook's*, or *St. Roch's Hill*, and upon it is still to be seen an old Camp, the Diameter whereof is two Furlongs, and better, the Form of it is Circular, from which thus much may be gather'd, that it is not *Roman*, but rather *Danish*. And a Mile and a half from this Place, to the West, is another call'd *Gonshill* Camp, which

*Chichester.*

By whom built.

When a Bishoprick.

*St. Rook's Hill.*

Brile.

which is of another Form; the Figure of it is an Oblong-square, which is something like the *Roman* way of encamping. Towards the West there's a large *Roman* Camp call'd the *Brile*, of an Oblong Form, and two Perches in length, and two Furlongs in breadth; it lies in a flat, low Ground, with a great Rampire and single Graff, and in such a Place, that it's probable enough to have been that of *Vespasian's* after his Landing. As for the Castle, which stood not far from the North-Gate, it was anciently the Seat of the Earls of *Arundel*, who from hence wrote themselves Earls of *Chichester*, but was afterwards converted into a Convent of *Franciscans*.

Earls of  
Chichester.

Selfey.

Seales.

There are within the Walls five small Churches, besides the Cathedral, which is not very great, but neat, and has a very high Stone Spire, and on part of the South-side of the Church the History of its Foundation is curiously painted, as likewise the Pictures of the Kings of *England*. On the other part are the Pictures of all the Bishops, as well of *Selfey*, as *Chichester*, done at the Charge of Bishop *Sherburne*; but the great Tower which stands near the West-side of the Church was built by *R. Riman*. Besides the Earls of *Arundel*, who have sometimes stil'd themselves Earls of *Chichester*, this City has given the Title of Earl to *Francis Leigh* Lord *Dunsmore*, and after him, to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Natural Son to King *Charles* the Second.

*Selfey*, in Saxon *Seals-ey*, that is, as it's interpreted by *Bede*, *The Isle of Sea-Calves*, (which we in our Language call *Seales*) lies a little lower, a Place encompass'd on ev'ry side by the Sea, unless on the West-side, where it has an Entry into it of a Stone's throw over: Here *Wilfrid*, Bishop of *York*, being in Exile, first preach'd the Gospel, and afterwards King *Cedwella* founded here a Monastery, and honour'd it with an Episcopal See, which by *Stigand* the twenty second Bishop was translated to *Chichester*. At low Water there are some obscure Remains of that ancient little City where those Bishops resided. Beyond *Selfey* the Shore breaks, and makes way for a River that runs down out of  
St. Leonard's



St. Leonard's Forest by *Amberly*, and then by *Arun*-*Arundel*. seated on the side of a Hill, a Place more noted than it deserves, nor is't a Place very ancient, being not mentioned in History before King *Alfred*; tho' now 'tis a Market-Town, and sends two Burgesses to Parliament. Whether it takes its Name from *Portus Adurni*, by a Transposition of Letters for *Portus Arundi*, or from a Vale or Dale on the River *Arun*, being in some Authors call'd *Aruntina Vallis*, or from *Arundel* the Horse of one *Bevis* a Tradition in the Place, I shall not define. But its greatest Fame is owing to the Castle which flourish'd under the Saxon Government, and was, as we read, presently after the Coming-in of the Normans, repair'd by *Roger Montgomery*, thereupon stil'd Earl of *Arundel*. His Son, *Robert Belesme*, who succeeded his Brother *Hugh*, being outlaw'd and banish'd for Treason, King *Henry* the First gave it to his Queen *Adeliza*, who after the King's Death matching with *William D'Avany* (*De Albeneio*) the Earldom was vested in him, from whose Family by an Heiress, it came to the *Fitz-Alans*, the first of which Family, upon Account of his being seiz'd of the Castle, Honour and Lordships of *Arundel*, in regard of such his Possession in Fee, without any other Consideration or Creation, was Earl of *Arundel*, and so adjudg'd in Parliament. Of these *Fitz-Alans*, the Eleventh Earl of this Place dying without Male-Issue, was succeeded by *Philip Howard* his Grandson by his Daughter, who not being able to digest Injuries and hard Measure (put upon him) fell into the Snare some envious Persons had laid for him, and being brought to the last Extremity of Life, expir'd. But his Son *Thomas* was restor'd by King *James*, and had all his Fathers Honours return'd him by Act of Parliament, in whose Illustrious Posterity it now remains. Except the Castle, and its Earls, *Arundel* hath nothing memorable; for the College which there flourish'd, and had the Earls for its Founders (its Revenues being alienated) is now fallen to decay. There are some Monuments of the Earls in this Church, but the most noble is that which is in



That she shoud have away with her all that was hers.

Upon the Shore, a little lower, appears *Shore-ham*, in Saxon *Scoreham*, which by little and little has dwindled into a Village, now call'd *Old Shore-ham*, having given Rise to another Town of the same Name, the greatest part whereof is ruin'd and under Water, and the Commodiousness of its Port, by reason of the Banks of Sand cast up at the mouth of the River, is wholly destroy'd; whereas in former Ages it was wont to carry Ships under sail as high as *Bramber*. This was formerly a Castle belonging to the *Breose*, but now, instead of a Castle, there's nothing but a heap of Ruines, beneath which lies *Stening*, a Market of good Resort. Toward the North-East, lies *Findon*, within a Mile of which is an ancient Camp, call'd *Caesar's Camp*: They pretend to shew the Place where his Tent was, but by the roundness of it, it seems rather to have been a British Work.

*Portus Adurni*, that ancient Port, seems to have been hereabouts, near the Mouth of the *Arun*, where the Band of *Exploratores* under the Roman Emperors had their Station, when the Saxons first infest-ed our Seas. It is now choaked up with Sand, but the ancient Name is in some measure preserved in the Name of *Ederington*, a little Village still remaining; some adjacent Cottages being likewise to this Day called *Portslade*, that is, *The way to the Port*.

Farther along the Coast, but somewhat remote from the Sea, stands *Lewes* upon a rising Ground, for Largeness and Populousness one of the chief Towns of this County. In the Time of the English-Saxon Government, when King *Athelstan* made a Law, That Money shoud not be coin'd but in good Towns, he appointed two Mints for this Place. Thence we pass by a large Lake full of Fish, hard by *Furle*, the Seat of the *Gages*, to *Cuckmer*, a pretty good Haven. Then having pass'd the *Beachy montory Beachy*, the next that comes in our way is *Pevensey*, anciently *Peofensea*, by the Normans



Mr. Somner thinks this the ancient Anderida. Archbishop Usher makes it the Caer Pufavel-coit of the Britans. Standard-Hill.

call'd *Pevenfel*, but commonly *Pemsey*, a Castle in former Times belonging to *Robert Earl Moreton*. *Pemsey* Half-Brother (by the Mother's side) to *William* the Conqueror, who at this Place arriv'd with his whole Fleet upon the Coast of *Britain*, landed his Army, and having strongly fortified his Camp, set his Ships on fire, that their only Hope might be in their Courage and Resolution, their only Safety in Victory; and quickly after march'd to a Plain near *Hastings*, then to *Standard-Hill*, call'd so from his pitching his *Standard* there, and from thence, two Miles farther, where in a Plain, the Dye (as it were) was thrown for the Kingdom of *England*, and the English-Saxon Empire came to an end: For it was there King *Harold* with his English Forces was overthrown, and himself, after he had with great Labour maintain'd the Fight a long time, was shot through with an Arrow, and fell down dead. The Normans, in Memory of this Victory, erected in the very Place where *Harold* was slain, an Abbey, and dedicated it to St. *Martin*, call'd *Battle-Abbey*, about which grew up a Town of the same Name, where *Henry* the First institured a Market to be kept on the Lords Day; but *Ankony* Viscount *Mountague* got it chang'd to another Day by Authority of Parliament.

King Harold slain.  
Battle-Abbey.

King's.

*Hastings*, before spoken of, call'd in Saxon *Hastinga-Ceaster*, lies somewhat higher on the same Shore. It seems to have had this Name from *Hasting*, a Danish Pirate, who, where he landed with design to ravage, built sometimes little Fortresses. Here, in the Reign of King *Athelstan* was a Mint. It is the chief of the *Cinque Ports*, which, with its Members, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, &c. was bound to find 21 Ships for War at Sea. Furthermore, as there were certain Great Gentlemen in this County; at the beginning of the Norman Times, surnam'd *De Hastings*, so the Noble Family of the *Hastings*, now Earls of *Huntingdon*, enjoys this Title of *Hastings*. For *Edward* the Fourth bestow'd it with certain Royalties upon *William Hastings*, his Chamberlain.

Cinque Ports.

Vid Camb. Britan.

p. 117.

1st Edit.

Here

Here the Shore retires backwards, and is hollow'd inwards, being full of many Windings and Creeks, within which stands *Winchelsea*, built in Winchelsea the Time of King *Edward* the First, when a more sea. ancient Town in Saxon *Wincels-ea* was swallow'd up by the Sea; but it scarce began to flourish when it was Sack'd by the French and Spaniards, and by the Sea's shrinking back from it, as it were, on a sudden fell to decay. This Place has given the Title of Countess to *Elizabeth*, Wife to Sir *Moyle Finch*, whose Grandson now enjoys the Title of Earl of *Winchelsea*.

By the Benefit of the Sea, and the Decay of *Winchelsea*, its Neighbour *Rye* began to flourish, or rather to re-flourish; for that it flourish'd in ancient Times, and that *William* of *Ipres*, Earl of *Kent*, fortified it; *Ipres Tower*, and the Immunities and Privileges that it had in common with the Cinque Ports, do sufficiently shew. *Edward* the Third wall'd it about, and within the Memory of our Fathers, the Ocean, to make a rich Amends for the Injury it had done in receding from it, swell'd with an extraordinary Tempest, and broke so violently in (insinuating it self in the Form of a Bay) that it made a very convenient Port, which another Tempest likewise in the last Age did not a little contribute to. Since which Time it has greatly re-flourish'd with Inhabitants, Buildings, Fishing, and Navigation, and is now the usual Passage from hence to *Normandy*. Into this Haven the River *Rother*, or *Rither*, hath its Influx, which springing at *Ritheramfeld* (which we call *Rotherfeld*) runs by *Burgwash* and *Echingam*, and then dividing its Waters into three Channels, passes under *Roberts-Bridge*, and so by *Eodiam* falls into the Sea. As for the Mediterranean Parts of this County, there's nothing worth Observation, unless I shou'd reckon up the Woods and Forests (of great Extent both in length and breadth) the Remains of the vast and famous Wood *Anderida*; amongst which, the most Remarkable are those of *Arundel*, *St. Leonard's Forest*, *Wood Forest*, under which lies *Buckhurst*, the Seat of the ancient Family of the *Sackvils*,

Buck-  
hurst.

Vid. Earls  
of Dorset  
in Dorset-  
shire.

Earls of  
Sussex.

*Sackvils*, Barons of *Buckhurst*, and Earls of *Dorset*,  
*Waterdown-Forest*, and the least of all of 'em that  
of *Dallington*.

*Sussex* has had five Earls of the Family of *D'Au-  
beny*, who were likewise called Earls of *Arundel*;  
but the last dying without Issue, the Title of *Arun-  
del* sprouted out again in the *Fitz-Alans*, but that  
of *Sussex* lay as it were forgotten and lost, till  
King *Henry* the Eighth created *Robert Ratcliff* Earl  
of *Sussex*, to whom succeeded *Henry* his Son; him  
*Thomas* his Son succeeded, who was Chamberlain to  
Queen *Elizabeth*, and died without Issue. *Henry*  
his Brother succeeded him; after *Henry*, *Robert* his  
only Son enjoy'd this Title, and left it to his Son  
*Edward*, who died without Issue. In the Year  
1644. *Thomas Lord Savil* of *Pantifract* was made  
Earl of *Sussex* by King *Charles* the First, and was  
succeeded by *James* his Son, who dying Issueless in  
1674. *Thomas Lennard Lord Dacres* of *Gilliland*,  
was honour'd with this Earldom by King *Charles*  
the Second.

This County contains 312 Parishes; and sends  
to Parliament 20 Members, viz.

*The County.*  
*Chichester.*  
*Horsham.*  
*Midhurst.*  
*Lewis.*

*New Shoreham.*  
*Bramber.*  
*Steyning.*  
*East-Grimstead.*  
*Arundel*, from each Two

So much for *Sussex*, which, together with *Surrey*,  
was the Seat of the *Regni*, afterwards the Kingdom  
of the *South-Saxons*, call'd in Saxon *Suth-Seaxna-ric*,  
which 31 Years after the Coming-in of the Saxons,  
was begun by *Aella*: But in the 306th. Year from  
the Beginning of this Kingdom, upon *Aldinus* the  
last King's being slain by *Ina*, it wholly came under  
the Power of the *West-Saxons*.

The



*The Value of Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Suffex.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>T</b> He Bishoprick of Chichester	677	1	3
Deanery of the same	58	9	4
Præcentorship of the same	36		5ob.
Chancellor of the same	27	7	
Treasurer of the same	62	6	8
Archdeaconry of Chichester	38	3	4
Archdeaconry of Lewis	39	14	10
Prebend of Sutton	18		
p. of Coleworth	18	13	4
p. of Selsey	10		
p. of Wightring	20		
p. of Sidleham	13		
p. of Ferring	16	10	4
p. of Woodhorne, <i>alias</i> , Erlington	20	13	4
p. of Wisborough	6		
p. of Fittleworth	2	13	4
p. of Hethfeld	9	16	8
p. of Bishopsherft	16	13	4
p. of Brakelsham	11	17	3ob.
p. of Thorney	12		
p. of Waltham	11		
p. of Somerley	4	10	
p. of Ipthorn	10		
p. of Gates	8		
p. of Marden	4	15	
p. of Hampsted	2	13	4
p. of Huve-Town	10		
p. of Firles		10	
p. of Ertham	2	6	8
p. of Middleron	2	3	4
p. of Bury	13	6	8
p. of Highley	15	8	4
p. of Huve-Church	4	6	8
p. of Bursalis	13	6	8
p. of Excet	10	4	8
p. of Windham	9	16	8
p. of Bargham	10	2	7

*Cite*

## City of Chichester.

Church of the Sub-dean, or Vica- rage of St. Peter the Great of Chi- chester	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	16	8	4
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary in the Market of Chi- chester			
	2	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St. Andrew of the same	4	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St. Pancras of the same	8	10	10
<i>r.</i> of St. Martin of the same	1	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Olive	4	18	9
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter by Guild-hall of the same	4	8	6
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter the Less	1	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Fishborn	5	10	
<i>r.</i> of Wike	4		

## Boxgrave Deanery.

<i>v.</i> Of Boxgrave	9	5	4
<i>v.</i> of Hamptonet	7	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Mundham	9		9
<i>r.</i> of Selsey	11	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Selsey	8		
<i>v.</i> of Aldingborn	10	5	8
<i>v.</i> of Hunston	9	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Owving	10	11	10
<i>r.</i> of Marlton	7	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Donington	9	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Sidleham	7	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Einley, with Almoditon	7	6	
<i>r.</i> of Birdham	10		8
<i>r.</i> of East-Wightring, with Braklesham	6	16	8
<i>v.</i> of West-Wightring	10	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Westichenour	6	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Westbourn	24	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Westbourn	10	10	4
<i>r.</i> of West-Horsney	10	8	2
<i>r.</i> of Raeton, with Lurditon	5	19	1
<i>r.</i> of North-Marden	6	17	8
<i>p.</i> of Compton, with Up-marden	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of East-Marden	4	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Staughton	8	9	2

*r.* of

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Singleton	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Weitoke	9	11	
<i>v.</i> of West-Dean	6	12	
<i>v.</i> of East-Dean	5	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Waltham	6	3	
<i>v.</i> of Boscum	6	11	4
<i>v.</i> of Chidham	10	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Ertham	7	5	2

*Deanary of Pagham.*

<i>v.</i> Of Pagham	9	18	8
<i>r.</i> of All Saints in Palenta	5	17	6
<i>r.</i> of Tangmer	13	5	
<i>v.</i> of Barsted	8		
<i>r.</i> of Slindon	14	13	
<i>r.</i> of Eastlavant	20	18	

*Terting Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Terring	22	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Terring	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Paching	11	13	4

*Deanary of Arundel.*

<i>v.</i> Of Arundel	5		90b.
<i>v.</i> of Lyminster	9	1	2
<i>v.</i> of West angering	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Clapham	14		
<i>r.</i> of Fordes	9	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Middleton	6		
<i>r.</i> of Felsham	19	15	7
<i>v.</i> of Yapton	8		
<i>r.</i> of Eastangmering	17	9	2
<i>v.</i> of Bernham	7	15	
<i>v.</i> of Climping	9	10	11ab.
<i>v.</i> of Poling	10		
<i>v.</i> of Walberton	10	9	
<i>r.</i> of Gates	7	14	10
<i>v.</i> of Rustington	6		
<i>r.</i> of Ferring	8		

*v.* of



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Binsted	5	17	8
<i>v.</i> of Maidherst	6	9	10
<i>v.</i> of Amberley	7	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Northstoke	5	14	4
<i>v.</i> of Burpham	8	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Bury	7	5	4
<i>r.</i> of Southstoke	11	15	10
<i>r.</i> of Cudlow	1	8	5
<i>v.</i> of Felsham	9	10	6

## Storington Deanery.

<i>r.</i> Of Storington	18		
<i>v.</i> of Washington	9	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Affington, with Buncton	8	5	
<i>v.</i> of Stening	15		
<i>r.</i> of Ridgwick	13	5	
<i>v.</i> of Ridgwick	7	10	
<i>v.</i> of Goring	7	10	
<i>r.</i> of Thacam	14	9	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Ruspar	9	10	9
<i>r.</i> of Nuthetst	10		
<i>r.</i> of Chiltington	12	16	10
<i>r.</i> of Wiggentholt, with Greatham	7	15	
<i>r.</i> of Wilton	12	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Green	9	18	2
<i>v.</i> of Bullingherst	9	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Launcing	6	10	
<i>v.</i> of Sumpting	8	7	2
<i>v.</i> of Broadwater, with the Chap of Warthing	36		
<i>r.</i> of Ichingfeld	8		
<i>v.</i> of Warnham	10		10ob.
<i>v.</i> of Horsham	25		
<i>v.</i> of Findon	13	3	9
<i>r.</i> of Bramber, with Butolph	10	6	8
<i>r.</i> of West-Grinstead	25	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Sullington	12	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Pulburgh	20		
<i>v.</i> of Slinfold	7	7	6
<i>r.</i> of Slinfold	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Parham	10		
<i>r.</i> of Combes	10		ob.

Midhurst

*Midhurst Deanary*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> Of Tirwick	5	5	
<i>r.</i> of Grafham	9	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Wullavington	9		
<i>r.</i> of Sulham	4	16	
<i>r.</i> of Treford, with Didling	7	12	2
<i>r.</i> of Elsted.	11	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Barlavington	5	13	
<i>v.</i> of Fitleworth	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Bignor	8	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Sutton	15		8
<i>v.</i> of Lirford	11		
Iping, with the Chap of Chichester	7		
<i>r.</i> of Sedham, with Heishet	17	18	6
<i>r.</i> of Lurgerfale	8		
<i>r.</i> of Toliton	13	10	
<i>r.</i> of Petworth	41	10	5
<i>r.</i> of Bodegton, with Coats	7	4	
<i>r.</i> of Rogate	10	5	
<i>r.</i> of Trotton	9		
<i>r.</i> of Wolbeding	7	1	
<i>r.</i> of Stopham	5	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Beberton	8		
<i>r.</i> of Herting	26	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Herting	9		
<i>v.</i> of Cocking	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Eggedon	1	19	2
<i>r.</i> of Hardham	5	5	10
<i>v.</i> of Eastbourn	6	6	8

*Deanary of Lewes.*

<i>v.</i> of Porteslade	8	18	10
<i>v.</i> of Brightelmston	23	14	
<i>r.</i> of Hangilton	11	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Blechington	6	4	4
<i>v.</i> of Preston, with Hove	20	2	9 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>v.</i> of Old Shoreham	7	18	6
<i>v.</i> of New Shoreham	6	1	7
<i>r.</i> of Kingston by Shoreham	12	19	

*r. of*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Southwick	9	14	
<i>v.</i> of Petcham	7	1	50b.
<i>v.</i> of Falmer	6	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Ovington	9	5	6
<i>v.</i> of Rottingdon	9	9	10
<i>r.</i> of Tilscomb	13	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Ifford	10	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Radmell	15	6	10b.
<i>r.</i> of Southese	16	1	6
<i>v.</i> of Pedinghoo	7	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Meching	8	3	3
<i>v.</i> of Henfeld	17	9	10
<i>r.</i> of Slaughtam, with the Chap of Crawley	10	19	2
<i>r.</i> of Albourn	7	14	1
<i>r.</i> of Twinam	10	15	5
<i>r.</i> of Woodmancot	13	1	10
<i>r.</i> of Hurst Perpoint	15	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Claiton, with the Chap of Enmer	21		8
<i>r.</i> of Westmiston, with the Chap of Chiltinton	22	4	5
<i>r.</i> of Street	6	19	6
<i>r.</i> of Cheyleigh	9	4	2
<i>r.</i> of Newick	7	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Barcomb	18	10	70b.
<i>r.</i> of Hamsey	16	12	8
<i>v.</i> of Cuckfeld	20	14	2
<i>v.</i> of Hodleigh	9	16	
<i>r.</i> of Arthingleigh:	19	5	6
<i>r.</i> of Balcomb	15	18	60b.
<i>v.</i> of Iffeld	6	8	2
<i>r.</i> of Worth	13	3	2
<i>v.</i> of Bolney	5	5	5
<i>v.</i> of Kingston by Lewes	8	14	
<i>r.</i> of St. John in Southener Lewes	6	12	1
<i>r.</i> of All Saints in Lewes	7		
<i>r.</i> of St. Andrew the same	8	10	10
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary of the same	7	6	10
<i>r.</i> of St. Michael, the same	8	15	
<i>r.</i> of Aldrington	7	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Cowford	10	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Shermanbury	5		

v. of



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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Dicheling	11		
<i>v.</i> of Eastgrimsted	20		
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter in Westont, and Blef- fed Mary in Lewes	12	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Newtimber	8	8	2
<i>r.</i> of Plumton	12		
<i>r.</i> of Seal	8		
<i>r.</i> of Poynings	10		
<i>r.</i> of St. John Undercastle in Lewes	3	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Pycomb	15	8	7ob.

## *Deanary of Southmaling.*

<i>v.</i> of Ringmer	13		
<i>r.</i> of Cliff	5	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Stanmer	16		
<i>v.</i> of Woodhurst	15	1	
<i>v.</i> of Framfeld	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Edburton	16		
<i>r.</i> of Iffeld	9	12	8
<i>v.</i> of Maighfeld	17	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Glind	5	1	1
<i>r.</i> of Buxted, with the Chap of Uke- feld	37	5	2

## *Deanary of Dalington.*

<i>r.</i> of Playden	12		
<i>v.</i> of Monfeld	7	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Odmere	8	5	2
<i>v.</i> of Salehurst	14		
<i>r.</i> of Brede	12	10	5
<i>r.</i> of Penhurst	3	18	4
<i>v.</i> of Newfeld	8		
<i>r.</i> of Selfcomb	9	3	11
<i>v.</i> of Pefemarshe	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Beckley	11	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Ashburnham	8	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Crowhurst	10		
<i>r.</i> of Watlington	7	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Wartling	16		2
<i>r.</i> of Catsfeld	7	9	4

R

*r.* of

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Iden	18	8	6
<i>r.</i> of Ewherst	12	2	4
<i>r.</i> of Northiam	15	10	20b.
<i>v.</i> of Westfeld	11	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Hoo	7	2	6
<i>v.</i> of Bodyham	6	18	6
<i>v.</i> of Hetchfeld	10		
<i>r.</i> of Warbleton	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Tisehurst	18	7	4
<i>v.</i> of Dallington	8		
<i>r.</i> of Burwash	8	10	
<i>v.</i> of Burwash	18		
<i>r.</i> of Hurstmonsex	20		
<i>r.</i> of Echingham	11		
<i>v.</i> of Battel	24	13	4

*Deanary of Pevensey.*

<i>r.</i> of Southheighton	11	8	6
<i>r.</i> of Challeton	8		
<i>v.</i> of Alcyton	6		
<i>v.</i> of Lollington	6	12	11
<i>v.</i> of Alfriston	11	16	
<i>v.</i> of Bedingham	9	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Evington	20		
<i>r.</i> of Barwick	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Denton	15	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Sutton, with Seaford	11	15	
<i>v.</i> of Frent	8	5	5
<i>r.</i> of Rotherfeld	29	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Withiam	25	5	5
<i>r.</i> of Little Horsted	7		
<i>v.</i> of Erlington	10	6	110b.
<i>v.</i> of Eastborn	26	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Waldron	13	4	7
<i>r.</i> of Hertfeld	7		
<i>v.</i> of Hertfeld	10		
<i>r.</i> of Fokington	12		
<i>r.</i> of Ride	11	10	
<i>v.</i> of Helinglee	6	16	6
<i>r.</i> of Tarring	7	13	4
<i>v.</i> of East-dean	8		

*v.* of

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Selmeſton	7	5	8
<i>v.</i> of Laughton	9	11	3
<i>v.</i> of Chittingley	8		
<i>r.</i> of Weſt-dean	14	15	5
<i>v.</i> of Fletching	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Horſted Cains	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Eaſthodleigh	7	6	3
<i>v.</i> of Weſtſirleigh	13	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Buſhopſton	8	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Willington	8		
<i>v.</i> of Hayſham	16	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Blechinton	14		
<i>r.</i> of Maſfeld	12		
<i>v.</i> of Willingdon	12		
<i>v.</i> of Friſton	7		
<i>v.</i> of Weſtham	21	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Pevenſey	18	7	10
<i>r.</i> of Litlington	12	13	6

*Deanery of Haſtings.*

<i>r.</i> of Pett	4	15	8
<i>v.</i> of Fairleigh	6	9	1
<i>v.</i> of Hollington	8		2
<i>r.</i> of Geſteling	12		7 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Orre	3		2 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Eaſt-Guilford	8	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Bexhill	24	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Rye	42	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Ikellſham	13	1	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Thomas in Wincheſſey	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St. Giles in Wincheſſey	2	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Clements in Haſtings	23	6	10
<i>r.</i> of All Saints in Haſtings	21		



*Cantium.*


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To Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet; and Thomas Meredith, Esq; this County, for which they are chosen Knights, is  
Humbly Dedicated.

---

*Name.*

**W**E are now come to Kent, a Name which Time has not been able to deprive this County of. Cæsar, Strabo, Diodorus, Siculus, Ptolomy, and others, call it Cantium, so the Saxons, as Ninnius tells us, Cant-guar-land, that is, the Country of Men inhabiting Kent. Lambard fetches this Name from Cainc, signifying in British a green Leaf, because it was shaded with Woods. But if we observe that Britain here, shoots out into a large Corner Eastward; and farther take notice, that such a Corner of Scotland is called Cantir, and that the Inhabitants also of another Angle, in that part of the Island, are by Ptolemy call'd Cantæ, we guess it has its Name from its Situation; and the rather, because our French have us'd Canton for a Corner; as also, because this County is call'd Angulus, or a Corner, by the old Geographers: For it faces France with a large Corner, surrounded on every side by the *Æstuary* of the Thames and the Ocean, except upon the West, where it borders upon Surry, and upon part of Suffex to the South.

*Kent.*

**T**His County we call Kent, is not altogether Uniform, it extended it self in length from West to East 50 Miles, and from South to North 26; to the West it is more plain, and shaded with Woods, but to the East, rises with Hills of an easie



easie Ascent. The Inhabitants according to its Si-  
 tuation, from the *Thames* Southward, distinguish it  
 into three Plots or Portions, they call Degrees; the <sup>distingui-</sup>  
 Upper lying upon the *Thames*, they look upon <sup>shed into</sup>  
 as healthy, but not altogether so rich; the middle <sup>3 Parts.</sup>  
 to be both healthy and rich; the lower to be rich,  
 but withal unhealthy, because of *Romney-Marish*, and <sup>Romney-</sup>  
 a natural Moisture which is in most parts of it; but <sup>Marish.</sup>  
 it is however, very fruitful in Grass: As for good  
 Meadows, Pastures, and Cornfields, it has these in  
 most places, and abounds with Apples to a Miracle,  
 and also with Cherries, which were brought out of  
*Pontus* into *Italy*, 680 years after the Building of  
*Rome*, and 120 years afterwards into *Britain*; they <sup>Cherries</sup>  
 thrive exceeding well in these Parts, and take up <sup>first in Bri-</sup>  
 great quantities of Ground, making a very delight- <sup>tain.</sup>  
 ful shew, by reason they are planted by \* *Square*, <sup>Lambard</sup>  
 and stand one against another, which way soever <sup>says they</sup>  
 you look. This Country is very thick set with Vil- <sup>were</sup>  
 lages and Towns, well Peopled, and has pretty safe <sup>brought</sup>  
 Harbours, with some Veins of Iron; but the Air is <sup>into this</sup>  
 a little thick and foggy, because of the Vapours ri- <sup>Country</sup>  
 sing out of the Waters. The Inhabitants may just- <sup>by K. H.</sup>  
 ly claim that Commendation for Humanity, which <sup>8th. Gard-</sup>  
*Cesar* bestowed upon those in his Time, not to men- <sup>ner, and</sup>  
 tion their warlike † Bravery, which a certain Monk <sup>planted</sup>  
 has observ'd to be so very eminent in the Kentish- <sup>first near</sup>  
 Men, that the Front of the Battle was look'd upon <sup>Tunbridge.</sup>  
 properly to belong to them, as to so many *Triarii*, <sup>\* In Quin-</sup>  
 or Souldiers of try'd Valour and Resolution. \* *Cesar* <sup>cuncem di-</sup>  
 in his first Attempt upon our Island, arriv'd upon <sup>recta.</sup>  
 this Coast, and the *Kentish-Britains* opposing his <sup>† Courage</sup>  
 Landing, he got not to shore without a hot Dispute. <sup>of the Ken-</sup>  
 At his second Expedition, he landed his Army here, <sup>ish Men.</sup>  
 and the *Britains* receiv'd him warmly at the River <sup>\* *Cesar's*</sup>  
*Stour*; but being repuls'd by the *Romans*, they re- <sup>first Land-</sup>  
 tired into the Woods: Afterwards they Attack'd <sup>ing.</sup>  
 the *Romans* again, broke thro' the midst of them,  
 slew *Laberius Durus*, a Tribune, made a safe Re-  
 treat, and the next day surprized the Foragers. At  
 this time *Cingetorix*, *Carvilinus*, *Taximagulus* and *Se-*  
*gonax*, were Governours of *Kent*, by *Cesar* call'd  
*Kings*.



But after the Romans had quitted *Britain*, *Vortigern*, who had the Command of the greatest part Vice-roy. of it, set over *Kent*, a *Guorung*, or Vice-roy, without whose knowledge he frankly be-

The Saxon Chrop. mentions nothing of *Rowenna*, and shews he rather got it by force of Arms.

stowed this Country upon *Hengist* the Saxon, with whose Daughter *Rowenna* he was most passionately in Love. Thus was the Kingdom of *Kent* the first Kingdom of the Saxons in *Britain*,

Kent surrendered to William the Conq.

continued under a Race of Kings descended from him, till *Baldred*, last King of *Kent* of that Race, lost it to *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, and so it continued till the Norman Conquest: And then if we believe *Tho. Spot* the Monk, the Kentish Men carrying Boughs before em, representing a moving Wood, surrendered themselves at *Swanescomb* to *William* the Conquerour, upon condition they might have the Customs of their Country preserved entire, that especially which they call *Gavel-kind*, by which all Lands of that nature are divided among the Males by *Equal Portions*, or upon defect of Issue Male, among the Females. They likewise enjoy another Privilege peculiar only to *Kent*, That the Heirs shall succeed to Inheritance, tho' their Father suffer for Felony or Murder.

Lord of the Cinque-Ports first made.

*William* the Conqueror; to secure *Kent*, set a Constable over *Dover-Castle*, and constituted the same Person Governour of five Ports, stiling him Warden of the *Cinque-Ports*, after the Roman manner, who had their Count of the *Saxon Shore*. The Cinque-Ports, are *Hastings*, *Dover*, *Hith*, *Rumney* and *Sandwich*; to which *Winchelsey* and *Rye*, are annex'd as Principals, and some other little Towns as Members only. And because they are obliged to serve in War by Sea, they enjoy many and large Immunities; and such of the Inhabitants as have

The Kings Canopy at the Coronation supported by the Barons of the Cinque-Ports.

the Name of Barons, at the Coronation of the Kings of *England*, support the Canopy, and for that day have their Table spread and furnish'd upon the King's Right Hand, &c. and the

Lord Warden himself, who is ever one of the Nobility of approv'd Loyalty, has within his Jurisdiction,

in

in several Cases, the Authority of Admiral, Chancellor, and other Priviledges: But now to the Places.

The *Thames*, chief of all the British Rivers, runs (as we observ'd before) along the North Part of this County; and leaving *Surrey*, first sees *Deptford*, a *Deptford* most noted Dock, where Ships of War are built, and when shatter'd, repair'd: Here is a wet Dock of two Acres in superficies for Ships, and another of an Acre and an half for Masts, besides several Store-houses, Dwelling-houses, Boat-houses, Launches, &c. for the Use and Accommodation of the Navy Royal. Here is likewise an Incorporation, or Guild, something like a College, call'd *Trinity-House of Deptford Strond*, instituted (4 Hen. 8.) for improving the Craft and Cunning of Mariners, and advantaging several Matters relating to the Sea-Service. *Deptford* was formerly the Seat of the Ancient Barons *Mamignor*, but the Issue Male being defunct, by a Marriage it came to the *Sayes*, and now is enjoy'd by the Ancient Family of the *Evelins*. From hence the *Thames* goes to *Grenovicum*, commonly *Greenwich*, (that is, the *Green Creek*) formerly famous for being the Harbour of the Danish Fleet, and for the Cruelty that People exercis'd upon *Ealphege* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, whom they put to death by most exquisite Torments, in the year 1012. This Place was famous for a Royal Seat, built by *Humphrey* Duke of *Gloucester*, add call'd by him *Placentia*, very much enlarg'd by K. H. the 7th. who finish'd the Tower Duke *Humphrey* had begun on the Top of the Hill. But now there's a Royal Observ- Observa- tory erected in its Place, by King *Charles* II. furnish'd with all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, fit for Astronomical Observations. Here also King *Charles* began a stately Palace, which is now converted to an Hospital for Sea-men. And the Earl of *Northampton*, the last of the House of *Howards*, built an Hospital here, endowing it with Lands, for The Ho- the Maintenance of a Governour, and 20 Poor Men, spital, Nor should I forget *Will. Lambard*, a Person of great Learning and Piety, who built an Hospital here, which he call'd *Queen Elizabeths College*, for the Poor.

Poor. That renowned Princess was here born, as was likewise her Sister Queen *Mary*, and here dyed their Brother King *Edward* the 6<sup>th</sup>.

**Woolwich** A little lower lies *Woolwich*, provided with all Conveniencies for the building of Ships of War, such as Docks, Store-houses, Launches, &c. having always store of great Artillery and Magazines of Ammunition for supplying the Navy, such especially as are built, repaired, or fitted out from hence, and the Neighbouring Places upon this River: Behind this Place, at about 3 Miles distance, lies *Eltham*, once a retiring Place for Kings, built by *Anth. Beck* Bishop of *Durham*, and Patriarch of *Jerusalem*, who gave it to Queen *Eleanor*, Wife to King *Edward* the First.

**Seven-Oake.** The *Thames* afterwards growing narrower, is met by the River *Darent*, which coming out of *Surrey*, flows with a gentle Channel not far from *Seven-Oke*, call'd so, from Seven Oakes of an exceeding height, which once grew here, but have been long cut down.

In sight of this Place, stands *Knoll*, a large and noble House of the Earl of *Dorset*: And so the *Thames* comes to *Ottansford*, now *Otford*, famous for a bloody Defeat of the *Danes*, in the year 1016, by the *Saxons*, and also for another, a long time before, wherein *Offa* King of the *Mercians*, entirely subdued *Ealhmund* King of *Kent*. Here is likewise the Royal House built by *Warham* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for him and his Successors, with such Splendor and Stateliness, that *Cranmer* his immediate Successor, to avoid Envy, was forc'd to exchange it with *Henry VIII.* *Lullingston*, where was formerly a Castle, once the Seat of a Noble Family of the same Name, lies lower down upon the *Darent*, which at

**Dartford.** its Mouth, gives Name to *Darentford*, now *Dartford*, a large Market, and of great Resort (formerly infamous for the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler* and *Jack Straw*, which began here, but lately Ennobled, by giving the Title of *Viscount* to the Right Honourable *Edw. Villiers*, Earl of *Jersey*): And below that receives the little River *Crecce*, which imparts its Name in its short Course to five little Towns, *St. Mary Croy*, *Pauls Croy*, *Votes Croy*, *North Croy*, and *Croyford*. From *Darent*, to the Mouth of *Med-*  
*wey*,



wey, the *Thames* sees nothing but small Towns, the Omission thereof will be no Damage to their Reputation.

Amongst the rest, *Gravesend* is the most considerable, and as noted as any Town in *England*, for being a Station between *Kent* and *London*, where *Henry* the Eighth fortified both sides of the River, when he fortified the Sea-coasts. On the back of this, a little more within Land, stands *Cobham*, for *Cobham*. a long time the Seat of the Barons of *Cobham*, now extinct.

From *Gravesend*, a small Tract, like a *Chersonese*, call'd *Hoo*, (the Barony of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Jersey*,) shoots it self out a long way to the *Hoo*. East, between the *Thames* and the *Medway*; the Situation of it is not very wholsom: At the Entrance hereof is *Cowling Castle*, built by *John Lord Cobham*. In it, is *Cliff*, a pretty large Town, so *Cliff*. nam'd from the *Cliff* upon which it stands. The River *Medwege*, now *Medway*, rises in the Wood *Medway*. *Anderida*, call'd *Wealde*, which for a long way to-*Wealde*. gether takes up the South Part of this Country. At first, being yet small, it receives the *Eden*, and runs by *Pens-herst*, the Seat anciently of Sir *Stephen de Pensherst*, a famous Warden of the Cinque Ports; now, for a long time, of the ancient Family of the *Sidneys*, descended from *William de Sidney*, Chamberlain to *Henry* the Second; of which Family was Sir *Henry Sidney*, the famous Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, who had *Philip* and *Robert*; the last was honour'd, first, with the Title of Baron *Sidney* of *Penshurst*, (13 May, 1603.) and then with that of Viscount *Lisle*, (4 May, 1605. and Earl of *Leicester*, 2 August, 1618.) by King *James* the First. But *Philip*, not to be omitted without Sir *Philip* an unpardonable Crime, (who was the great Star *Sidney*. of that Family, the great Hopes of Mankind, the most lively Pattern of Vertue, and the Darling of the Learned World,) hotly engaging the Enemy at *Zutphen* in *Gelderland*, Gloriously lost his Life.

From thence the River *Medway* goes on to *Tun-Tun-bridge*, the Mannor of which (as they call it) the bridge. Earls of *Gloucester* held of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*,

Tun-  
bridge-  
Wells.

terbury, upon Condition they should be Stewards at the Instalment of the Archbishops, and grant 'em the Wardship of their Children. This Place was lately made a Viscounty (1695.) by the creation of *William Zulestein*, Earl of *Rochford*, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Baron of *Enfeld*, 7 W. 3. Southward from hence, at about four or five Miles distance, lies the famous Chalybeat Springs, call'd *Tunbridge-Wells*, so happily temper'd with martial Salt, and so useful in carrying off many radicated Distempers, and procuring (as 'tis reported) Impregnation. Their Fame, and being so much resorted to, has caus'd a great Number of fair Houses, and a Chappel to be built. The Whole are stil'd *Tunbridge-Wells*, tho' the Wells themselves are in *Speldhurst*, the Neighbouring Parish. They lie low, and the Country all about is barren; the large Downs on all sides serves to feed great Quantities of Sheep. *Tunbridge* is famous for the Sweetness of its Mutton, and for a little Bird call'd *Wheat-ears*, which are mostly to be had hereabouts, and the Neateness of the Wooden Ware there made, and therefore call'd *Tunbridge Ware*.

Mere-  
worth.

Maidstone.

Madus.

From hence the *Medway* glides forward, not far from *Mereworth*, where is a House like a little Castle, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Arundel*, the *Nevils*, the *Le Dispensers*, and now to the *Fanes*; and hastens next to *Maidstone*, which, because the *Saxons* call'd it *Medwegstone*, and *Medweageston*, is thought to be the *Vagniaca*, mention'd by *Antonine*, and what *Ninius* calls *Caer-megwad* in his Catalogue of Cities. Under the latter Emperors it's call'd *Madus*, according to the *Pentigian* Fables. This is a neat and populous Town, stretch'd out into a great length. The fair Stone Bridge was built by the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. *Boniface*, of *Savoy*, built a small College, and *William Courtney* erected a fair Collegiate Church. In the middle of the Town, was a Palace of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*. This Place is beholding for a great many Immunities to Queen *Elizabeth*, who made their chief Magistrate a Mayor, instead of a *Portgrieve*.

*Portgrieve*, which they had till that time; and it is to this Day the Shire-Town, where the Assizes for the County are usually kept.

Here, below the *Vagniacæ*, the *Medway* is join'd by a small River from the East, which arises at *Leneham*, very probably the \* *Duro-lenum* of *Antonine*. Hard by, at *Boston Malherb*, dwelt the Noble Family of the *Wottons*, of which flourish'd both *Nicholas Wotton*, Doctor of Law, Privy-Councillor to King *Henry the Eighth*, *Edward the Sixth*, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*; sent Embassador to Foreign Courts, Nine times, and employ'd thrice in a Treaty of Peace between the *English*, *French*, and *Scots*: As also *Sir Edward Wotton*, his Nephew's Son, whom Queen *Elizabeth* made Comptroller, and King *James* the First created Baron *Wotton of Marly*. Nor hath this River any other thing memorable on it, besides *Wotton, Leeds-Castle*, built by the noble *Crevequers*, (*de Crepito Corde*, in Latin,) and afterward the Seat of *Bartholomew Baron of Badilsmer*. Then the *Medway*, after it has received the little River *Len*, passes through fruitful Corn-fields, and by *Allington-Castle* to *Aylesford*, in Saxon *Eaglesford*, call'd by *H. Huntingdon*, *Elstre*; by *Ninnius*, *Epifford*; by the *Britains*, *Sassenaeg-haibail*, from the *Saxons* being conquer'd here: For it was here *Guortimer* the *Britain* fell upon *Hengist*, and the *English Saxons*, and put 'em to Flight: Two of the Generals were here slain, *Horfa* the *Saxon*, who was bury'd at *Horsted*, so call'd from him; and *Catigern* the *Britain*, who was interr'd at, or nigh *Ailsford*, where a Monument of like nature with that at *Stonehenge* is to be seen, call'd by the Country People *Keith's Cory-House*, from *Catigern*.

On the East-side of the *Medway*, (after it has pass'd *Halling*, where the Bishops of *Rochester* had formerly a House) a little higher up, is an ancient City, call'd by *Antonine*, *Duro-brus*, *Duro-priva*; and

\* Mr. Burton and Mr. Somner place *Duro-lenum* at *Newington*, near *Sittingborn*: And the Author of the *Additions* to the *Great Cambden*, would place it at *Bapchild*. See *Cambd. Brit.* p. 218.

Baron  
Wotton,  
Leeds-Castle.

Two Gene-  
rals slain.  
Catigern's  
Grave.



Duro-  
brevis.  
Roibis.  
Ceaſter.

Rocheſter.

\* Dr. Heylen ſays a Bi-  
ſhop's See was here ere-  
cted by St. *Auſtin*, who  
firſt preach'd the Goſpel  
to the *Saxons*.

and in other Places, truer, *Duro-brova*; and by *Bede*, *Duro-brevis*; and in the Decrease of the Roman Empire, *Roibis*; whence, with the Addition of *Ceaſter*, which being derived from the Latin, *Castrum*, was uſed by our Anceſtors to ſignifie a City, Town, or Caſtle; they call'd it *Hrove- ceaſter*, and we, now more contractly, *Rocheſter*. The *Latins* call it *Roffa*, as *Bede* imagines, from one *Roffus*. 'Tis ſeated in a Valley, partly encom- paſs'd with a Marſh River, and ruined Walls; but now it runs out with large Suburbs, towards Eaſt, Weſt, and South. It was once deſtroy'd by *Aethel- red* the *Mercian*, and more than once plunder'd by the *Danes*. *Aethelbert*, King of *Kent*, built a ſtately Church in it, and adorn'd it with an Episcopalian See. \* Near the Church are the Remains of a Caſtle, founded by *William* the Firſt. Here's a curious Stone Bridge, built with Money rais'd out of the *French* Spoils, by *John Cobham* and *Robert Knowles*.

*Rocheſter* has been lately honour'd, by giving the Title of Earl to *Henry* Lord *Wilmore*, of *Adderbury*, in *Com. Oxon. Decemb. 13. 1652.* who was ſuc- ceeded by his only Son *John*, who dying without Iſſue-Male, *Lawrence Hide*, Second Son to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, was created Earl of *Rocheſter*, Viſcount *Hide* of *Kenelmworth*, and Baron of *Wot- ton-Baſſet*, *Nov. 29. 1682.* Through *Rocheſter- Bridge*, one of the fineſt in all *England*, *Medway* poſts it ſelf with a violent Courſe, like a Torrent, and as it were with a ſort of Struggling; but pre- ſently growing more calm, affords a Dock call'd

Chatham.

*Chatham*, for the Security of which, a Fort was rais'd upon the Bank, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. 'Tis Famous for the Station of the Royal Navy, which was mightily increas'd by the Kings, *Charles* the Second, and *James* the Second, with large Ad- ditions of New Docks, and Store-houſes, and ſe- veral New Forts for their Defence; ſo that perhaps it may vie with the beſt Arſenal in the World. To *Shereneſs*, which add the Royal Fort of *Shereneſs*, in the Iſland

of

of *Shepey*, built at the mouth of this River, by King *Charles* the Second, which stands much more commodiously than did formerly the Castle of *Queenborough*.

Now *Medway*, grown fuller and broader, makes a pleasant Shew with its curling Waves; and passes through fruitful Fields, till divided by *Shepey*-Island, (before nam'd, probably the same that *Ptolemy* calls *Tolatis*;) It is carried into the *Æstuary* of the *Thames* by two mouths, the one whereof, Westward, is call'd *West-Swale*, as the Eastern one, which seems to have divided *Shepey* from the Continent, *East-Swale*; but by *Bede*,

*Genlad*, and *Tenlet*. This Island was call'd by our Ancestors, *Shepey*, from the Multitude of Sheep which it fed. 'Tis exceeding fruitful in Corn, but wants Wood, and is Twenty one Miles in Compass. Upon the West-side it was fronted with a strong Castle, built by King *Edward* the Third, who to it added a Burgh, and in Honour to *Philippa* his Queen, call'd it *Queenborough*. Upon the Queen-East lies *Shurland*, a Barony of the Earl of *Mont-borough*.

*gomery*: This Island belongs to the Hundred of *Middleton*, so call'd from the Town of *Middleton*, now *Milton*, once a Royal Village, near which, *Hastings*, a Danish Pirate, built him a Castle to annoy the Town, the Footsteps whereof yet remain at *Kems-ley-down*, beyond the Church, now call'd *Castle-Ruff*, being overgrown with Bushes. *Sittingbourn*, a Town well stor'd with Inns, and once both a Mayor and a Market-Town, appears in the Neighbourhood.

*Shepey*: Of this Place, *Elizabeth* Lady *Dacres* was made Countess for Life, by King *Charles* II. 1680. 'Tis now the Viscounty of *Henry* *Sidney*, Earl of *Romney*.

*Milton* is the Barony of the Earl of *Romney*.

Next is *Feversham*, very commodiously situated, *Feversham* the most plentiful part of this Country lying round it: It has a Bay very convenient for the Importation or Exportation of Commodities, for which Reason it flourishes this Day above its Neighbours. King *Stephen* founded here an Abbey for the Monks of *Clugny*, wherein himself, his Wife *Maud*, and his Son *Eustace*, were all bury'd. This Place was, the

its Abbey.

Pits.

the 8th of April, 28 Car. 2. erected into an Earldom, Sir George Sands, Baron of Throwley, and Viscount Sands, of Lees-Court, being made Earl of this Place, with Remainder to Lewis de Duras, (Marquis of Blanquesfort in France,) who married the said Earl's Daughter, and now enjoys the said Titles. Near Feversham (as also in other Parts of this County, there are here and there Pits of great depth, narrow at top, but more inward, very capacious, suppos'd to be those Pits mention'd by Pliny, out of which the Britains digg'd Chalk to manure their Ground; unless, as others imagine, that the English Saxons might dig such Holes for the same Uses the Germans did, from whom they descended: For, 'They were wont (says Tacitus) to dig Holes under Ground, and to overlay 'em with great Quantities of Dung, which were a Refuge against Winter, and a Garner for their Corn; for the Bitterness of the Cold is allay'd by such Places, and if at any time the Enemy shou'd surprize 'em, he only plunders what's open and exposed; the secret Corners and Pits being either altogether unknown, or safe, upon this Account, that they are to be sought for.

From thence, upon an open Shoar, abounding with Shell-fish, and particularly Oysters, (of which the Pits are common,) we see Reculver, in Saxon, Reaculf, but formerly, by the Romans and Britains, Regulbium, where the Tribune of the first Cohort of the Vetasians lay in Garrison. It justifies this its Antiquity by the Coins of Roman Emperors that are dug up in it. Aethelbert, King of Kent, built here a Palace for himself, Basso a Saxon adorn'd it with a Monastery, from whence it had the Name of Raculfminster. At this Day, it's nothing but a little Country Village, about Twelve Houses only, and the Church left, the Sea having gain'd all the Town, and the Church it self is in great Danger to be lost. They find here great Quantities of Roman Brick, or Tyle, Opus Musvum, Coins, Fibula, Gold Wyre, Ear-rings, Bracelets, &c. that we may conclude it has been a Place heretofore of great Extent, and very Populous.

Now



Now we are come to the Isle of *Thanet*, divided *Thanet* from the Continent by the small Channel of the *River Stour*, by *Bede* call'd *Wantsum*, which is made up of two different Rivers, in that woody Tract nam'd the *Weald*. As soon as the *Stour* gets into one Channel, it visits *Ashford* and *Wye*, noted *Ashford* Market-Towns, but small. *Cardinal Kemp*, a Native of the Parish, built a Collegiate Church, with a lofty Steeple, in the last, whose Spire was formerly fir'd by Lightning, and burnt down to the Stone-Work, or Tower, which, for want of timely Repair, fell down of it self, and beat down the greatest part of the Church, where it now lies in its Ruines.

Next is *Chilham*, or, as others call it, *Fulham*, *Chilham*: where is the Rubbish of an ancient Castle, which one *Fulbert* of *Dover* was said to have built. 'Tis a current Report here among the Inhabitants, that *Julius Caesar* encamp'd here in his Second Expedition against the *Britains*, and that thence it was call'd *Fulham*, as if one shou'd say *Julius's Station*, or *House*; and they seem to have a great deal of Reason for their Belief. But be it how it will, it's certain, that in his March from his Encampment, *Laberius Durus*, one of his Tribunes, was slain by the *Britains*, whose Monument it is that remains on the River Side, call'd by the Name of *Ful-laber*, or *Fulabery's Grave*.

At five Miles distance from hence, the *Stour*, dividing its Channel, runs with a violent Current to *Durovernum*, the chief City of this County, to *Durover* which it gives the Name; for *Durwhern* signifies in *num*. *British* a Rapid River. It's call'd by *Ptolemy*, *Durovernum*; by the *Saxons*, *Cant-wara-byrig*, that is, *Canterbury*; by *Ninnius*, and the *bury*: *The City of the People of Kent*; by the *Britains*, *Caer-Kent*, that is, *The City of Kent*, by us, *Canterbury*; and by the *Latins*, *Cantnaria*; a very Ancient City, and no doubt Famous in the Times of the *Romans*. While the *Saxon* Heptarchy flourish'd, it was the chief City of the Kingdom of *Kent*, and the Seat of their Kings, till King *Aethel-Austin*, the first gave it with the Royalties to *St. Augustin*, consecrated *Apostle*.

- secrated Archbishop of the *English* Nation, who here fix'd a Seat for himself and Successors: From that time, it's almost incredible how it has flourish'd, both by reason of the Archiepiscopal Dignity, and also of a School, which *Theodore* the Fourth Archbishop founded there; tho' it suffer'd in the *Danish* Wars, and has several times been almost destroy'd by Fire, yet it always rose again with greater Beauty.
- William Rufus gave it to the Bishops.** After the Coming-in of the *Normans*, when *William Rufus* (as 'tis in the Register of *St. Augustin's* Abbey) gave the City of Canterbury entirely to the Bishops, which they had formerly held only by Courtesy; what by the Name of Religion, and the Bounty of its Prelates, it did not only recruit, but altogether on a sudden, rose up to that Splendor, as even, for the Beauty of its private Buildings, to be equal to any City in *Britain*; but for the Magnificence of its Churches, and their Number, exceeded the best of 'em. Amongst these, there are two peculiarly eminent, *Christ's*, and *St. Augustin's*: As for *Christ-Church*, it's in the very Heart of the City, and rises up with so much Majesty, that it imprints a sort of Religious Veneration at a distance. The same *Augustin* we spoke of, repair'd this Church, (which, as *Bede* tells us, had formerly been built by the *Romans* that were Christians,) and dedicated it to *Christ*, and it became a See for his Successors, which Seventy nine Archbishops have now in a continued Series been possess'd of. *Lanfrank*, and *William Corboyl*, rais'd the upper part of the Church to that Majesty wherewith it appears, as their Successors did the lower part, both done at great Charges, to which the pious Superstition of former Ages contributed; for Numbers of all sorts, both highest, middle, and lowest Quality, flock'd hither with large Offerings, to visit the Tomb of *Thomas Becket*, Archbishop, who was slain at the Altar for opposing the King too resolutely, and over-warmly asserting the Liberties of the Church. Upon that account he was canoniz'd for a Martyr, and had divine Honours paid him; his Shrine was so loaded with rich Offerings, that Gold was one of its vilest Treasures.
- Christ-Church.**
- St. Augustin's Church.**
- Repair'd by St. Augustin.**
- Heylin's Catalogue of the Archbishops of Cant.**
- Becket's Tomb.**
- Becket made a Martyr.**

*All* (says *Erasmus*, who was an Eye-witness) *shin'd, sparkled, glitter'd, with rare and very large Jewels, and even the whole Church shew'd a Profuseness above that of Kings.* At its Dissolution by *Henry the Eighth*, the Plate and Jewels fill'd two great Chests, each whereof requir'd Eight Men to carry it out of the Church. It has some other particular Tombs, of which it may more deservedly boast; as those of *Edward the Black Prince*, that wonderful Hero, and *Henry the Fourth*, that Potent King of *England*. In lieu of its former Monks, *Christ-Church* has a Dean, Archdeacon, Twelve Prebendaries, and Six Preachers.

It had another Church below the City, to the East, which disputed Pre-eminence with this, known by the Name of *St. Augustin's*; because *St. Augustin* himself, and King *Aethelbert*, by his Advice, founded it to the Honour of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and for a Burying-place for the Kings of *Kent*, and the Archbishops, (for it was not then lawful to bury in Cities) and *St. Augustin* himself was buried in the Porch of it, as were the Six Archbishops that immediately succeeded him. Of the Dignity of the See of *Canterbury*, (which was formerly very great) we shall only say thus much, That as in former Ages, under the Hierarchy of the Church of *Rome*, the Archbishops of *Canterbury* were *Primates of all England, Legates of the Archbishops Popes*, and (as Pope *Urban the Second* express'd *how still it* it) *Patriarchs of another World*; so, when the Papal Authority ceas'd, it was decreed, by a Synod held in the Year 1534. that they should be only *Archbishops and Metropolitans of all England*.

At present the City of *Canterbury* is a Place of *its Trade*. great Trade, to which the Foreigners in it seem to have contributed very much, who are partly *Wal-* *The Wal-* *loons*, and partly *French*; the first were driven out *loons*. of the Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, for adhering to the Reformed Religion, and brought the Art of weaving Silk into this Kingdom, which is arriv'd to that Perfection, that Silks wove in *Canterbury*, equal, if



French.

not exceed, most sorts of Foreign Silks. The French, who are but of late Date, are very Industrious and Frugal, and in Publick Service join with the Walloons, who have a Place allow'd them near the Cathedral.

Hackington.

Fordich.

Sturemouth.

Isle of Thanet.

After *Stour* has gather'd its Waters into one Channel, it runs by *Hackington*, and thence by *Fordich*, (famd for its excellent Trouts,) passeth on to *Sturemouth*, where it divides its Water into two Channels, and leaving the Name of *Stour*, is call'd *Wantsume*, and makes the Isle of *Thanet*, on the West and South sides, which on the other Parts is wash'd by the Sea: *Solinus* calls this Island, *Arhanatos*, and in other Copies, *Thanatos*; the *Britains*, *Inis-Rubin*; the *Saxon*, *Tanet*, and *Tanet-land*; and we, *Thanet*, or *Tenet*. The Soil is all white Chalk, very fruitful in Corn and Grass. It's in length Eight Miles, and Four in breadth. It was here the Saxons first landed, and here it was that *Guortimer*

Saxons first landing.

\* *Lapis Tituli*. judg'd by *Cambden*, *Usher*, and others, to be stonar in this Island; but *Somner* and *Stillingfleet* rather place it at *Follstone*.

\* *Lapis Tituli* he forc'd them to a disorderly and tumultuary Retreat to their Pinnaces. A long time after them, *St. Augustin* landed here: Here likewise, *Egbert*, the Eighth King of *Kent*, gave as much Land to *Domneva* (in Recompence of a Wrong he

had done her) as a Hind shou'd run over at one Course, to build a Monastery on, which amounted to no less than one third part of the Island. We cannot omit the Mention of a thing very much to the Honour of the Inhabitants, thole especially who live by the Roads or Harbours of *Margate*, *Ramsgate*, and *Brodstear*; for they are exceedingly Industrious, and are as it were amphibious Creatures, and get their Living both by Sea and Land; for they deal in both Elements, and are both Fishers and Ploughmen; for the same Hand that holds the Plough, steers the Ship likewise. This Island was advanc'd to the Honour of being an Earldom by King *Charles* the First, *Anno Regni* 4. who created *Nicholas* Baron *Tufion*, of *Tufion*, (in *Com. Suff.*)

The Great Indurty of these Parts.

Earl

Earl of *Thanet*, who was succeeded by his Son *John*, who having Six Sons, *Nicholas*, *John*, *Richard*, *Thomas*, *Sackvil*, and *George*, and dying, 1664. has been already succeeded by Four of them, *Thomas* now enjoying the said Earldom.

On the South-side of the mouth of *Wantsum*, (which they imagine has chang'd its Channel) and over-against the Island was a City, call'd by *Pto*-Richbor-  
*lemy*, *Rhutupia*; by *Tacitus*, *Trutulensis*, for *Rhu*-row.  
*tupensis Portus*; by *Antonine*, *Rhitupis Portus*; by *Ammian*, *Rhutupia Statio*; by *Orosius*, the Port and City of *Rhutubus*; by the Saxons, (according to *Bede*) *Reptacester*; and by others, *Ruptimuth*; by *Alfred* of *Beverly*, *Richberge*, and at this Day, *Richborrow*. And since *Rhyd Tufith*, in *British*, signifies a *Sandy Ford*, we wou'd willingly deduce it from thence. When the *Romans* govern'd here, the City was exceedingly Famous; from thence they commonly set sail from *Britain* to the Continent: But now Age has eras'd the very Tracts of it, and, to teach us, that Cities die as well as Men, it is at this Day a Common Field, wherein, when the Corn is grown up, one may observe the Draughts of Streets crossing one another, for where they have gone, the Corn is thinner. Nothing of the City now remains, but some ruinous Walls of rough Flints, and long *British* Bricks, the Cement of which is as hard as Stone. But the Plot of the City, now plough'd, has often cast up the Marks of its Antiquity, Gold and Silver Coins of the *Romans*, and shews its Daughter a little below, call'd, from the Sand, by the Saxons, *Sandwyc*, and by us, *Sand*-*Sandwich*.  
*wich*: It is one of the Cinque Ports, fenc'd on the North and West sides with Walls; on the rest, with a Rampire, a River, and a Ditch. Now it's pretty Populous, tho' the Haven, by reason of the Sands heap'd in, and that great Ship of Burden, *Pope Paul* the Fourth's, sunk in the very Channel) has not Depth enough to carry Ships of the larger sort. In the Time of *Henry* the Sixth, it was burnt by the *French*, and at sundry times before felt the Fury of the *Danes*. This Place has been lately honour'd,

by giving the Title of Earl to that great Sea Commander, *Edward Mountague*, Esq; created Earl of this Place by King *Charles the Second*, *July 12. Anno Regni 12.* who was succeeded by *Edward* his Son, the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Cantium,  
Prom.

Below *Rhutupia*, *Ptolemy* places the Promontory *Cantium*, as the utmost Cape of this Angle, call'd by us now the *Foreland*; notwithstanding, all the whole Shore, hereabouts, is call'd by the Poets, the *Rhutupian Shore*, from *Rhutupia*. From the Promontory *Cantium*, the Shore running on Southward, for some Miles, is indented with the rising of several Hills; but when it comes to *Sandon*, (that is, a *Sandy Hill*), *Deal*, and *Walmar*, three neighbouring Castles, it falls, and lies plain and open to the Sea. That *Cæsar* landed at

Sandon.  
Three  
Castles.

\* *Deal*, *Cæsar's* Landing-place, call'd by *Ninnius*, *Dole*, which signifies, in *British*, a low, open Plain upon the Sea.

\* *Deal*, is a current Opinion, and *Cæsar* himself confirms it, when he says he landed upon an open and plain Shore, and that he was very warmly receiv'd by the *Britains*. Just upon the Shore, are Ridges for a

long way together, like so many Rampires, which, *Cæsar's* for ought we know, may have been a Fence, or a *Ships Camp*. Ship-Camp, which *Cæsar* made when he drew in

The Inhabitants call  
this Rampire, *Rome's*  
Work.

his shatter'd Ships, to secure 'em both against a Tempest, and also the *Britains*, who made some Attempts upon 'em, but without Success. All along from *Deal*, a Ridge of high Rocks

Dubris.  
Dover.

runs about Seven Miles to *Dover*, where it gapes and opens it self to Passengers. In this Break of that Ridge of Rocks, lies *Dubris*, mention'd by *Antoine*, call'd in *Saxon*, *Dofra*, and by us, *Dover*, from *Dufyrrha*, in *British*, a steep Place, as *Mr. Lambard* conjectures. The Town which is seated among the Rocks, (where the Haven it self formerly was, while the Sea came up farther) is more noted for the Convenience of its Harbour, and the Passage from thence into *France*, than for its Neatness or Populousness. It's one of the Cinque Ports, and was formerly bound to find Twenty one Ships for the



the Wars, in the manner and form as *Hastings*, before mention'd. It affords a Seat to the Archbishops of *Canterbury's* Suffragan, who, when the Archbishop is taken up with more weighty Affairs, manages such things as concern good Order, but does not meddle with the Business of Episcopal Jurisdiction. There's a large Castle, like a little City, with strong Fortifications, and a great many Towers, which as it were threatens the Sea under it, from a Hill, or rather a Rock, upon the Right hand, that is on every side rugged and steep, but towards the Sea rises to a wonderful heighth. It was first built by the *Romans*, which appears from those *British* Bricks in the Chappel, which they used in their large sort of Building. Upon another Rock over against this, and of almost an equal heighth, there are to be seen the Remains of a Watch-Tower, to direct Sailers by Night-lights. The Lord-Warden of the Cinque Ports, of late, is sworn here, and most of the other Business, relating to the Ports in general, is here dispatch'd. Under this Rock, King *Henry* the Eighth built a Mole, or Pile, (call'd the \**Peer*,) with great Labour, and infinite Charge, wherein Ships might ride with more Safety: But the Fury and Violence of the Sea almost render'd this Contrivance ineffectual; for the Frame of the Work, by the continual beating of the Waves, began to disjoint, but was repair'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, with great Expence. *Dover* has given the Title of Earl to *Henry Cary*, Baron *Hunsdon*, and Viscount *Rochfort*, created Earl of this Place by King *Charles* the First, March 8. 1627. who was succeeded by *John* his Son, who dying, 1667. without Issue Male, the Barony of *Hunsdon* only continued in the Collateral Line. The 13th. of May, 1685. King *James* the Second created *Henry Jermyn*, Nephew to *Henry* Earl of *St. Albans*, Baron of *Dover*, who now enjoys the said Honour.

This Sea Coast is parted from the Continent of *Europe*, by a narrow Sea, wherefore some are of Opinion that it wrought it self a Passage through:

*Solinus* calls it *Fretum Gallicum*, or the *French Straits*; the *French*, *Pas de Calais*; and we, the *Straits of Calais*.

From *Dover*, the Chalky Works, as it were hanging one upon another, run in a continued Ridge, *Folkstone*. for five Miles together, as far as *Folkstone*, which appears to have been an ancient Town, from the *Roman* Coins and *British* Bricks daily found there; but what Name it had, is unknown. Now it's only a little Village, the Sea having worn off the greatest part of it.

From thence, the Shore turning South-Westward, *Saltwood*. *Sandgate-Castle* defends the Coast, and has *Saltwood* near it, a Castle of the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and *Ostenhanger*. At four Miles distance, is *Hith*, one of the Cinque Ports, from whence it had its Name; *Hith*, in *Saxon*, signifying a *Port*, or *Station*, tho' at present it can hardly answer its Name, by reason of the Sands heap'd in there, which have shut out the Sea at a great distance from it. *Hith* owes its Original to *Lime*, a little Village adjoining, formerly a famous Port, before it was shut up with the Sands that were thrown in by the Sea. *Antonine*, and the *Notitia*, call it *Portus Lemanis*, and *Ptolemy*, *Limen*. From hence to *Canterbury*, is a Pav'd, Military Way, call'd *Stony-street*, which may easily be discern'd to be a *Roman* Work; and so is *Stutfall-Castle*, which included ten Acres, upon the Descent of the Hill. *Rumney-Marsh* is a Champaign Tract, which, from *Lemanis*, contains fourteen Miles in length, and Eight in breadth, has two Towns, nineteen Parishes, and about 44200 Acres of Land; that, by reason of its Fruitfulness, is very good for fattening Cattle, and has by degrees been join'd by the Sea to the Land.

*Romney*. *Rumney*, or *Romney*, and formerly *Romenal*, which some infer from the Name, to have been a Work of the *Romans*, is the chief Town of these Parts, and one of the Cinque Ports, having *Old Rumney* and *Lyde*, as Members of it: It's seated upon a high Hill of Gravel and Sand, and on the West-side of it had a pretty large Haven, (that was guarded against

against most Winds,) before the Sea withdrew it self. By degrees it has decay'd, and has lost much of its ancient Populousness and Dignity: But of late it has been honour'd, by being made an Earldom, *Henry Sidney*, Viscount *Sidney*, of *Sheppey*, and Baron of *Milton*, being created Earl of *Romney*, 14. May, 1694.

Below this, the Land shoots forth a long way, Eastward, ( we call it *Ness*, as resembling a Nose ) *Ness*. before which lies a dangerous Flat in the Sea ; nigh it, stands *Lid*, a pretty Populous Town, whither *Lid*. the Inhabitants of *Prom-Hill* betook themselves, after the Innudation, which, in the Reign of *Edward* the First, destroy'd that Town. In the very utmost Promontory, call'd *Denge-ness*, where there is nothing but Beech and Pebbles, there grows Holm-Trees, with sharp, prickly Leaves, always Green, representing a low Wood, for a Mile together, or more. Among these Pebbles, is a Heap of larger Stones, which (if you will believe the Common People ) is the Monument of *St. Crispin*, and *St. Crispinian*, who were cast upon this Shore by Shipwreck. From hence the Shore turning, goes directly Westward, and has a sort of Pease which grows in great Plenty, and naturally amongst the Pebbles, in large Bunches like Grapes, in Taste, differing very little from Field-Pease, and so runs forward to the Mouth of the *Rother*, which for some time divides *Kent* from *Sussex*.

*Derge-ness.*  
*Holm-Trees.*

*St. Crispin & St. Crispinian.*

The Course of this River we have spoken of before, as to *Sussex* side. On *Kent* side it has *New-enden*, which is believed to be that Haven, call'd *den*. by the *Notitia*, *Anderida* ; by the *Britains*, *Caer Anderida*. *Andred* ; and by the *Saxons*, *Andredsceafer* : First, because the Inhabitants affirm it to have been a Town and Haven of great Antiquity ; next, from its Situation by the Wood *Andredswald*, to which it gives that Name ; and lastly, because the *Saxons* seem'd to have call'd it *Brittenden*, i. e. *The Valley of Britain*, (from whence *Selbrittenden* is the Name of the adjoining Hundred.) *Hengist* sack'd this Town, and put the Inhabitants to the Sword, an



it remain'd desolate, till under *Edward* the First, Sir *Thomas Albuger* built a little Monastery for the Friars Carmelites; upon which, a Town presently sprung up, which, in respect to the ancient one demolish'd, was call'd *Newenden*, i. e. *The New Town in the Valley*.

*Oxney.* Lower down, the River *Rother* divides its Waters, and surrounds *Oxney*, an Island abounding with Grass; and near its mouth, has *Apuldore*, where *Hastings*, with the *Danish* and *Norman* Pirates, landed with his large Spoils, taken on the *French* Coasts, and built a Castle. Near, in a woody Part, are, *Cranbrook*, *Tenterden*, *Benenden*, and other Neighbouring Towns, wherein the Cloth Trade was formerly very much encourag'd, when *Edward* the Third invited over the *Flemings*, by large Rewards, who first taught the *English* the Cloth-Manufacture, which is now one of the Pillars of the Kingdom, but much decay'd in this County.

*Cloth Trade*  
*first brought*  
*into Eng-*  
*land.*

*Earls of*  
*Kent.*

Not to mention the Earls of this County in the *Saxon* Times, who were Officiary, and not Hereditary, *Odo*, Brother (by the Mother's side) to *William the Conqueror*, is the first Earl of *Kent* we meet with of the *Norman* Extraction: He was at the same time Bishop of *Baiex*, and after a great Rebellion he had rais'd, his Nephew, *William Rufus*, depriv'd him of his whole State and Dignity in *England*. After *Stephen* had usurp'd the Throne, he conferr'd that Honour upon *William* of *Ipres*, a *Fleming*. Afterward *Hubert de Burgh*, for his good Services, had the Honour conferr'd upon him by King *Henry* the Third. This Title slept till the Reign of *Edward* the Second, who bestow'd it upon his younger Brother, *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, whose two Sons, *Edmund* and *John*, had the Honour successively, and both dying without Issue, the Title was carried by their Sister (for her Beauty, call'd, *The Fair Maid of Kent*) into the Family of the *Hollands*; which, after a Succession of Four Earls of that Name, was again extinct for want of Issue-Male, when King *Edward* the Fourth honour'd

*William*

*William Nevil*, Lord *Fauconberg*, and afterwards, *Edmund Grey*, Lord of *Hastings*, *Weisford*, and *Ruthyn*, with this Title, who was succeeded by his Son *George*: He had, by his first Wife, *Richard* Earl of *Kent*, who died Issueless, and was succeeded by Sir *Henry Grey*, his Half Brother, whose Grandchild *Reginald*, by his Son *Henry*, was made Earl of *Kent* by Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1572. He dying without Issue, was succeeded by his two Brothers, *Henry* and *Charles*, successively: *Charles* was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who dying without Issue, the Honour descended to *Anthony Grey*, Rector of *Barbudge* in the County of *Leicester*, who was Grandson of *Anthony* the Third Son of *George*, the Second Earl of this Family. *Henry* succeeded his Father *Anthony*, and is succeeded by *Anthony* his Second Son, (*Henry*, the eldest, dying young) the present Earl of *Kent*.

This County hath 398 Parish-Churches, and sends to Parliament 10 Members, viz.

*The County,*  
*Canterbury,*  
*Rocheſter,*

*Maidſtone,*  
*Queenborough,*  
From each, 2.

The

# *The Value of Ecclesiastical Benefices in the County of Kent.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>A</b> Rehbiſhoprick of Can- terbury. } 3193 8 8			

## *Westbere Deanary.*

Vicarage of Reculver, with the Chap. of Heath	9	12	3
v. of St. Nicholas, at Wood, in Iſle of Thanet	15	19	7
v. of Herne	20	16	1
v. of Monkton	13	0	4
v. of Minſter	33	3	4
v. of St. Peter, in the Iſle of Thanet	9	0	0
v. of St. Lawrence in Thanet	7	0	0
r. of Westbere	7	0	0
r. of Swaleliff	11	9	4
v. of Seſalter	11	0	0
v. of Chiſtlet	29	19	8
v. of St. John in Thanet	8	0	0
v. of Whitſtiple	20	0	0

## *Deanary of Bregge.*

v. of Godmanſham, with the Chap. of Chollock	9	3	8
r. of Ickham, with the Chap. Annexed	29	13	4
r. of Addiſham, with the Chap. of Staple annexed	28	1	0
r. of Chelmden	5	0	0
r. of Crundall	11	10	0
			<i>v. of</i>



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Chilham, with the Chap. of Molaish	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Beklebourne, <i>alias</i> , Liningis-bourn	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Waltham	7	15	4
<i>r.</i> of Kingstone	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chartham	41	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Wickambreux	29	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Patricksbourn, with the Chap. of Bregge	5	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Bishopsbourn, with the Church of Berham annexed	39	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Littlebourn	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Hardes, with the Chap. of Stelling annexed	19	13	0
<i>v.</i> of Petham	8	0	1
<i>v.</i> of Boston Aluph	6	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Broke	7	7	0
<i>v.</i> of Preston	9	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Elmeston	6	7	7
<i>r.</i> of Stormouth	18	19	10

*Eltham Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> of Lyming	21	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Lyming	10	18	8
<i>r.</i> Saltwood, with the Chap. of Heth annexed	34	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Denton	5	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Wotton	8	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Acrise	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Horton	7	10	8
<i>v.</i> of Braborn	11	17	6
<i>v.</i> of Eltham	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Elmsted	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Hastingleigh	10	5	0

*r.* of

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Stowting	7	17	10
<i>v.</i> of Paffling	6	8	2
<i>r.</i> of Bircholt	2	10	10

*Deanary of Canterbury.*

<i>r.</i> of St. Andrew	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary Bredman	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter	3	10	3
<i>r.</i> of St. Mildred	7	19	8
<i>r.</i> of St. George	7	18	0
<i>r.</i> of All Saints	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary of the Castle	2	18	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary Magdalen	4	10	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Alfag	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St. Martin	6	5	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Paul	9	18	6
<i>v.</i> of Westgate	13	0	2
<i>v.</i> of Northgate	11	8	8
<i>v.</i> of St. Mary of Bred	4	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Nether-Hards, <i>alias</i> , Little-Hards	7	19	8
<i>v.</i> of Hakington	5	2	2
<i>r.</i> of St. Michael of Harbaldown	9	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Fordwich	5	15	2
<i>v.</i> of St. Dunstan near Canterbury	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St. Cosme and Damian of Bleon	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Sturrey	13	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Milton	4	14	4
<i>d.</i> Archb. Canterbury	50	0	10

*Deanary*

*Deanary of Sandwich.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Eastry	17	11	9
<i>r.</i> of Deal	19	10	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter in Sandwich	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St. Clements	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Telmanston	7	9	7
<i>r.</i> of Betsfanger	6	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Eythorn	15	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Ripley	3	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Kingswald	13	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Norborn, with the Chap. of Shelden	12	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Colrede	6	2	6
<i>v.</i> of Knolton	6	5	2
<i>v.</i> of Woodnesbury	10	0	6
<i>r.</i> of Ham	5	6	6
<i>v.</i> of Walde share	5	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Great-Mongeham	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little-Mongeham	5	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Berfrisan	7	14	0
<i>v.</i> of Siberdswood	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of East-Langton	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stoner	3	6	8

*Linn Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> of Aldington, with the Chap. of Smeth	38	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Newchurch	8	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Newchurch	19	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Wittrilham	15	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Ivechurch	44	16	0

*r.* of



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of New Rumney, with the Chap. annexed	6	16	2
<i>v.</i> of Lidde	55	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Shaddaxherst	7	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Warehorn	19	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Selling	7	4	5
<i>r.</i> of Dimchurch	7	2	10
<i>r.</i> of Sevington	8	14	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Appledore, with the Chap. annexed	21	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Henxell	8	1	8
<i>v.</i> of Willesburgh	8	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Brokeland	17	12	10
<i>v.</i> of Stone	8	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Roking	14	13	5
<i>r.</i> of Kingsnoth	11	9	10
<i>v.</i> of West-Heth	8	14	6
<i>v.</i> of Brenset	6	19	0
<i>r.</i> of Keverton	12	0	11
<i>r.</i> of Snergate	17	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Bonington	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Ostenhanger	7	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Snav	19	7	9
<i>r.</i> of Orlaston	4	15	9
<i>r.</i> of All Saints of Hope	10	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Burmerth	20	10	6
<i>r.</i> of Old Rumney	15	19	2
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary in Rumney-Marsh	23	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Midley	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Fakenerhurst	4	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Blackmonston	4	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Orgiswick	3	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Mertham	26	16	11
<i>r.</i> of Woodchurch	26	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Eastbridge	5	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Lempne	9	1	4

*Dover Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hongham	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Ewel	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Lyden	6	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Cheriton	16	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Bewixfeld	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Alkham, with the Chap. of Capel-Ferm	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St. Margaret of Cliff	6	9	8
<i>v.</i> of Newington, near Hith	7	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Folkston	10	0	2
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter of Dover	4	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ryver	7	1	0
<i>r.</i> of Hauking	7	7	10
<i>r.</i> of St. James Dover	4	17	6

*Sutton Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> of Ulcomb	16	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Holingborn	28	14	9
<i>v.</i> of Lenham	13	15	2
<i>v.</i> of Thornham	8	0	10
<i>v.</i> of Gouthurst	28	19	2
<i>r.</i> of Frensted	9	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Hollingborn	7	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Ottham	9	17	6
<i>r.</i> of Langley	6	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Staplehurst	26	5	10
<i>v.</i> of Boughton Mencasey	7	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Boxley	12	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Morden	7	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Harcliffham	11	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Chart, near Sutton Vallance	8	12	8 ob.

*v. of*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Barsted	6	7	4
<i>v.</i> of Sutton-Valence	7	9	6
<i>r.</i> of Wermfel	10	0	0
Linton Perpetual Donative	7	13	4

## Charing Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Hawkherst	36	13	4
<i>v.</i> Cranebrook	12	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Tenterden	33	12	10
<i>r.</i> of Biddenden	35	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Rolvinden	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hedcorn	15	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Great Chart	25	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Bocton-Malherb	13	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Pevington	5	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Brethden	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Newenden	7	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Fretinden	15	18	8
<i>r.</i> of Little-Chart	13	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Hethfeid	17	5	0
<i>r.</i> of Sandhurst	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Pluckley	20	1	5
<i>v.</i> of Beminden	17	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Smerden	24	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Charing, with the Chap. of Egerton	47	5	4
<i>v.</i> of Charing	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Kenington	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Westwell	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Eastwell	9	16	8
<i>v.</i> of High-halden	19	4	6
<i>v.</i> of Ashtisford	18	4	6

Sittingborn



*Sittingborn Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
v. of Hartlip	9	10	8
r. of Warden	4	15	0
v. of Rodmersham	8	6	4
r. of Kingdown	5	19	2
r. of Bignore	5	10	0
r. of Wichling	4	1	8
v. of Upchurch	11	0	0
r. of Milsted	8	15	0
v. of Leydon	10	10	0
v. of Stockbury	9	11	0
v. of Bacchild	8	0	0
r. of Tunstall	14	18	4
r. of Morsten	10	4	7
v. of Tong	8	6	8
v. of Sittingborn	10	0	0
v. of Bredgar	9	0	0
v. of Milton	13	2	3
v. of Halstone	8	2	0
v. of Rainham	14	4	8
v. of Borden.	8	10	0
v. of Newinton	14	0	0
Chap. of Elmley	5	0	0

*Ospring Deanary.*

v. of Ospring	10	0	0
v. of Feverham	26	17	4 <i>ob.</i>
v. of Bocton	9	4	8
v. of Tenham	10	0	0
v. of Linsted	8	3	10
v. of Preston	8	12	6
r. of Norton	10	18	4
r. of Galing	16	0	0
r. of Buckland	15	13	4
Hartey	20	5	11
r. of Baddesmere	5	2	0
v. of Stalsfeld	5	6	8

T

v. of

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Sheldwich	6	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Luddenham	12	8	4
<i>v.</i> of Newinham	5	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Doddington	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Leveland	4	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Selling	6	13	2
<i>v.</i> of Thoroughley	7	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Otterinden	6	14	0
<i>r.</i> of Guddenston	5	2	7
<i>v.</i> of Hernhill	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Graveney	12	0	0

*Shoreham Deanary, in the Jurisdiction  
of Canterbury.*

<i>r.</i> of Shoreham, with the Chap.	34	9	8
of Otford			
<i>v.</i> of the same	14	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Cleve	50	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Huntingdon	16	12	1
<i>r.</i> of Ifeld	4	7	0
<i>r.</i> of Wrotham, with the Chap.	50	8	0
of Stonefted			
<i>v.</i> of Wrotham	22	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Peckham	23	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Sundridge	22	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Mepeham	16	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Brafted	22	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Eansford	12	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Eansford	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bexley	13	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Ightham	15	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Chedingston	28	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Pensherft	30	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Heber	15	17	4
<i>v.</i> of Peckham	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Gillingham	15	13	8
<i>v.</i> of Norfleet	21	0	0

*r.* of

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Senock	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Senock	15	3	0
<i>r.</i> of Orpington, with the Chap. of Cray	30	14	4
<i>v.</i> of Orpington	11	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Eard, <i>alias</i> , Crayford	35	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Chevinig	21	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Farmingham	9	5	8
<i>r.</i> of Halsted	5	17	10
<i>v.</i> of Eastfarleigh	6	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Eastmalling	10	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Keston	6	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Grean	9	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Deruth	9	18	10
<i>r.</i> of Woodland	3	14	6
<i>r.</i> of Heis	6	18	0
Donative in Gillingham	6	13	4

## *Deanary of Rochester.*

<i>r.</i> of Stone	26	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Halstoo	14	5	6
<i>v.</i> of Frendisbury	10	3	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Swanscomb	25	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Southfleet	31	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Snodland	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St. Nicholas Rochester	13	15	4
<i>v.</i> of St. Margaret by Rochester	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Halling	7	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Cokeston	14	15	4
<i>r.</i> of Woldham	14	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Burham	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Clements in Rochester	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Aliford	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Shorn	13	1	8
<i>v.</i> of Chalk	6	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Milton	16	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Gravesend	15	0	0

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*r.* of



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Nusted	4	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Falkham	6	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Ashe	9	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Ridley	3	14	8
<i>r.</i> of Hertley	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Luddisden	11	11	6
<i>r.</i> of Mabscomb	3	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Stoke	8	11	8
<i>r.</i> of Kingsdown	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hoo	18	6	0
<i>v.</i> of All Saints in Hoo	8	7	11
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary in Hoo	16	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Cowling	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Higham	8	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Chetham	8	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Langfeld	5	17	6
The Bishoprick of Rochester	35	8	3
Archdeaconry of Rochester	34	13	0
Merston Chap.	2	13	4
Malling Deanary.			
<i>v.</i> of West-malling	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Birling	6	9	6
<i>v.</i> of Ryerth	8	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Addington	6	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Troscliff	10	3	1 ob.
<i>r.</i> of Lyborn	17	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Ditton	11	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Alington	6	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Offham	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Mereworth	14	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Westfarleigh	6	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Nettlested, with the Chap. of Berminget, <i>alias</i> , Westberling	15	10	8
<i>v.</i> of Watringbury	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of West-peckham	7	6	0
<i>v.</i> of Yalding	20	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Tonbridge	20	3	4
			<i>r.</i> of

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Spelhurst	15	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Hadlow	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Light	9	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Kemfing, with the Chap. of Seal	19	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Weltram, with the Chap. of Eatonbridge	19	19	6
<i>v.</i> of Tudley	4	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Ashurst	5	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Cowdon	9	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Bilborow	5	4	2
<i>v.</i> of Pepingbury	6	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Harfemunden	26	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Lambherft	12	10	9
<i>v.</i> of Brenchley	12	19	2
<i>r.</i> of Padleworth	3	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Berming	12	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Teston	6	10	0

*Detfort Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> of Detford	18	11	2
<i>v.</i> of Horton	5	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Lullingston	7	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Erith	9	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Northcray	7	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Powlscray	12	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Footscray	18	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Rokesley	6	6	4
<i>v.</i> of Wilmington	6	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Lee	3	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Plumsted	6	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Chislehurst	16	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Bromeley	39	12	0
<i>v.</i> of Cadam	13	2	6
<i>v.</i> of Eltham	3	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Wolwich	7	12	5
<i>r.</i> of Charlton	10	7	8
<i>r.</i> of Chelsfeld	24	14	1
<i>r.</i> of West-Wickham	11	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Sutton	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bekingham	16	18	10
<i>v.</i> of Lewsham	23	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Depford	12	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Greenwich	21	0	0
Bokenfield	7	5	6

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Nufsted	4	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Falkham	6	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Ashe	9	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Ridley	3	14	8
<i>r.</i> of Hertley	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Luddifden	11	11	6
<i>r.</i> of Mabscomb	3	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Stoke	8	11	8
<i>r.</i> of Kingsdown	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hoo	18	6	0
<i>v.</i> of All Saints in Hoo	8	7	11
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary in Hoo	16	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Cowling	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Higham	8	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Chetham	8	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Langfeld	5	17	6
The Bishoprick of Rochester	35	8	3
Archdeaconry of Rochester	34	13	0
Merston Chap.	2	13	4
Malling Deanary.			
<i>v.</i> of West-malling	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Birling	6	9	6
<i>v.</i> of Ryerth	8	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Addington	6	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Troscliff	10	3	1 ob.
<i>r.</i> of Lyborn	17	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Ditton	11	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Alington	6	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Offham	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Mereworth	14	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Westfarleigh	6	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Nettlested, with the Chap. of Berminget, <i>alias</i> , Westberling	15	10	8
<i>v.</i> of Watringbury	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of West-peckham	7	6	0
<i>v.</i> of Yalding	20	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Tonbridge	20	3	4

*r.* of



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Spelhurst	15	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Hadlow	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Light	9	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Kemsing, with the Chap. of Seal	19	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Weltram, with the Chap. of Eatonbridge	19	19	6
<i>v.</i> of Tudley	4	17	8
<i>r.</i> of Ashurst	5	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Cowdon	9	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Bilborow	5	4	2
<i>v.</i> of Pepingbury	6	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Harsemunden	26	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Lambherst	12	10	9
<i>v.</i> of Brenchley	12	19	2
<i>r.</i> of Padleworth	3	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Berming	12	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Teston	6	10	0

*Detfort Deanery.*

<i>v.</i> of Detford	18	11	2
<i>v.</i> of Horton	5	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Lullingston	7	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Erith	9	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Northcray	7	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Powlsray	12	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Footscray	18	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Rokesley	6	6	4
<i>v.</i> of Wilmington	6	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Lee	3	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Plumsted	6	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Chislehurst	16	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Bromeley	39	12	0
<i>v.</i> of Cadam	13	2	6
<i>v.</i> of Eltham	3	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Wolwich	7	12	5
<i>r.</i> of Charlton	10	7	8
<i>r.</i> of Chelsfeld	24	14	1
<i>r.</i> of West-Wickham	11	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Sutton	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bekingham	16	18	10
<i>v.</i> of Lewsham	23	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Depford	12	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Greenwich	21	0	0
Bokenfield	7	5	6

## Dobuni.

**W**E have already gone through those Counties which are bounded by the British Ocean, the Severn Sea, and the River Thames: Let us now take a Survey of the rest, according to our intended Method; and crossing the River, and returning back to the Thames Head, and to the Severn, where the Tide flows, let us view the Seats of the Dobuni, who inhabited Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire.

Name.

Bodo,  
what it  
meant  
amongst  
the Gauls.  
Bodinco-  
magus.

Wiccii,  
whence  
derived.

Their Name seems to be derived from Duffen, a British Word, signifying Deep, or Low, because inhabiting, for the most part, a Plain, and Valleys encompass'd with Hills, the whole People took their Denomination from thence; and, to strengthen this Opinion, we find Dion calls these People by a Word of the same Signification, Bodunni, if there's not a Transposition of the Letters: For Bodo, or Bodun, in the ancient Language of the Gauls, signifies Deep, which Language has been before demonstrated to be the same with the British; from whence also (as it's suppos'd) came the Name of the City Bodincomagus, which is placed upon the deepest Parts of the River Po; and of the Bodiontii, a People that inhabited the Low and Deep Valley, now call'd Val-de-Fontenay, near the Lake Lemane. As soon as the Saxons had conquer'd Britain, the Name of the Dobuni was lost; part of them, with their Borderers, by a new German Name, were call'd Wiccii. but from whence it's hard to conjecture; yet if Wic, in the Saxon Tongue, signifies the Creeks of a River, it may not be so very improper to derive the Name of Wiccii thence, since their Habitation was about the Mouth of the Severn, which is full of Windings and Turnings.

To





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To John Howe, Esquire, and Sir Richard Cocks, Baronet. This County, for which they are chosen Knights, is humbly Dedicated.

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*Glocestershire.*

**G**locestershire, in the Saxon Tongue, *Glean-ceastre-scyre*, was the chief Seat of the *Dobuni*. It is bounded on the West by *Monmouthshire*, and *Herefordshire*; on the North, by *Worcestershire*; on the East, by *Oxfordshire* and *Warwickshire*; and on the South, by *Wiltshire*, and part of *Somersetshire*: A pleasant and fertile Country, stretching out in length from North-East unto South-West. The most Eastern Part, which swells with rising Hills, is call'd *Cotteswold*. The middle part is a large, fruitful Plain, water'd by the noble River *Severn*, which gives as it were Life and Spirit to the Soil. The more Western Part lying on the other side of the *Severn*, is altogether shaded with Woods. "The Vale of *Glocester* (says *William of Malmsbury*) is so call'd from its chief City, the Soil whereof yields Variety of Fruits, Plants, and all sorts of Grain: The High-ways and Publick Roads are full of Fruit-Trees, not set, but naturally grow-ing. There's no Province in *England* hath so many, or so good Vineyards, as this County, either for Fertility, or Sweetness of the Grape; the Wine whereof carries no unpleasant Tartness, being not much inferior to the *French* in Sweetness.

'Tis said to be in Length 60 Miles, in Breadth 26, and in Circumference 190.

But yet, not to mention other things, we have no reason to admire that so many Places in this County, from their Vines, are call'd Vineyards, since they formerly afforded Plenty of Wine; and that they yield none now, is rather to be imputed

to the Sloth of the Inhabitants, than the Indisposition of the Climate. Formerly, in some Parts of this County, they had a private Custom, (as we read in our \*Statutes,) which grew into a Law, (but is now lost, through Desuetude,) *That the Lands and Tenements of Condemn'd Persons were Forfeited to the King only for a Year and a Day, and after that Term was expir'd, (contrary to the Custom of all England beside) return'd to the next Heirs.* But now let us survey those Three Parts in their order, which we mention'd before.

\* Lands of Condemn'd Persons, Forfeited only for a Year and a Day. See 17 Edw. 2. 16.

Forest of Dean.

Iron Ore.

The more Western Part beyond *Severn*, (which was formerly held by the *Silures*) as far as the River *Yaga*, or *Wye*, which divides *England* and *Wales*, is cover'd entirely with Woods, and at this Day is call'd *Dean-Forest*: Some of the Latin Writers call it *Sylva Danica*, from the *Danes*; others, with *Giraldus*, *Danubia Sylva*: But, unless it takes its Name from a small neighbouring Town, call'd *Dean*, we may fancy that *Dean*, by cutting off a Syllable, is derived from *Arden*, which Word the *Gauls* and *Britains* heretofore seem to have used for a Wood. This Wood was formerly so thick with Trees, so very dark and terrible in its Shades, and various Cross-ways, that it render'd the Inhabitants barbarous, and embolden'd them to commit many Outrages: And in the Reign of *Henry* the Sixth, they so infested the Banks of the *Severn* with their Robberies, that an Act of Parliament was made on purpose to curb and restrain them. The present Forest of *Dean* contains about 3000 Acres; the Soil a deep Clay, fit for the Growth of Oak. The Hills are full of Iron Ore, which colour the several Springs that have their Passage through them. Here are several Furnaces for the making of Iron, which by the Violence of the Fire becomes fluid, and being brought to their Forges, is beat out into Bars of various Shapes. The Oak of the Forest was once so considerable, that 'tis said to have been part of the Instructions of the *Spanish Armada*, to destroy the Timber of this Place; but what they could not effect,

effect, our own Civil Dissentions did ; for it went miserably to wrack in the late Civil-Wars.

But of most Ancient Note is *Antonine's Abone*, Abone, or *Avone*, not totally depriv'd of its old Name, be-<sup>now Al-</sup>ing now call'd *Aventon*, *Alventon*, or *Alvington*, and <sup>vington.</sup> is a Chappel of Ease to *Wollaston*, the Estate of the Duke of *Beaufort*. *St. Breulais's Castle*, once <sup>S. Brevial's</sup> Famous here, is now ruin'd, and serves mostwhat <sup>Castle.</sup> as a Prison for Offenders in the Forest. It was once noted for the Remarkable Death of *Mahel*, youngest Son of *Miles* Earl of *Hereford*, who lost his Life by the fall of a Stone from the highest Tower, The *Mine-Court*, *Swan-Mote*, and *Speech-Court*, are kept here.

By the River *Wye* lies *Newland*, a large Parish, <sup>Newland.</sup> standing in a pleasant Plain, where are Mine-Pits of <sup>Mine-Pits.</sup> 60 or 70 Foot deep, and as large as a considerable Church. Mr. *Jones*, a *Hamborough* Merchant, erected here an Alms-House for 16 poor Men and <sup>Alms House</sup> Women. North-West from hence, is *Westbury*, a <sup>Westbury.</sup> very large Parish, reputed above 20 Miles in Com-  
pass.

The River *Severn*, call'd by the *Britains*, *Haffren*, <sup>Severn.</sup> after it hath run a long way in a narrow Channel, <sup>Sabrina.</sup> at its first Entrance into this Shire, receives the *Avon*, and another small River that runs into it from the East : Between which, is seated *Tewks-* <sup>Tewsk-</sup> *bury*, in *Saxon*, *Theocsbury*, so call'd from *Theocus*, <sup>bury.</sup> who here led the Life of a Hermit. It's a large <sup>Theoci</sup> and fair Town, having Three Bridges over Three <sup>Cur'a.</sup> Rivers leading to it, Famous for the making of Woollen-Cloth, and very good Mustard ; but for-<sup>Cloth and</sup> merly most noted for an ancient Monastery, found-<sup>Mustard.</sup> ed by *Odo* and *Dodo*, two Brothers, in the Year 715, <sup>Its Mo-</sup> which was afterwards repair'd by *Robert Fitz-Haman*, <sup>nastery.</sup> a *Norman*. It's likewise famous for the bloody Over-throw the *Lancastrians* received here, *Anno Dom.* 1471. and for the Death of *Edward* the only Son of King *Henry* the Sixth (whose Brains were barbarously beaten out here.) From thence we go down the Stream to *Deorhirst*, which is mention'd <sup>Deorhirst,</sup> by *Bede* : It lies low upon the *Severn*, whereby it sustaineth great Damages when the River over-  
floweth.



floweth. It had formerly a small Monastery, which was ruin'd by the *Danes*, but reſlourish'd under *Edward the Confessor*. Mr. *Powell*, in the Year 1615. dug up in his Orchard an old Stone, with this Inſcription: *Odda dux juſſit hanc regiam Aulam Conſtrui, atque dedicari in honorem S. Trinitatis, pro animâ Germani ſui Elfrici, qua de hoc loco aſſumpta, Ealdredus vero Episcopus qui eandem dedicavit 2 Idibus April. 14 autem Anno S. Regni Eadwardi Regis Anglorum; i. e.* Duke *Odda* commanded this Royal Palace to be built, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the Soul of his Couſin *Elfrick*, which had its Aſſumption from this Place. But *Ealdred* was the Biſhop who conſecrated it, on the 2d. of the *Ides of April*, and the 14th. Year of the Holy Reign of *Edward King of England*. Over-againſt *Deorhirst*, in the middle of the River, lies a Place call'd *Olanige*, and *Alny* by the Saxons, now the *Eight*, i. e. *Iſlet*, Famous for a ſingle Combat fought here between *Edmund*,

A ſingle Fight between *Edmund King of England*, and *Canutus King of the Danes*,

King of the *Engliſh*, and *Canutus*, King of the *Danes*; who, after a doubtful Fight, agreed that the Kingdom ſhould be divided betwixt 'em. Others would have the *Iſle of Alney*, betwixt *Oversbridge* and *Mayſemore*, to be the Place of that Action. *Vid. Camb. Brit. laſt Edit. p. 245.*

From *Deorhirst*, the River *Severn*, after various Windings and Turnings, parts it ſelf, to make the *Iſle of Alney* rich in fruitful green Meadows, and then haſtens to the chief City of the County, which *Antonine* calls *Clevum*, or *Glevum*; the *Britains*, *Gloceſter*; the *Saxon*, *Gleauceſter*; we, *Gloceſter*; the *Vulgar Latins*, *Glovernia*; others, *Clau-dioceltria*, from the Emperor *Claudius*, who is Fabuloſly reported to have given it that Name, when he here married his Daughter *Geniſſa* to *Arviragus* the *British King*. But as the *Saxon Name*, *Gleauceſter*, came from *Glevum*; ſo *Glevum*, by Analogy, came from the *British Name*, *Caer-Glowi*, and that from the *British Word*, *Glow*, which ſignifies fair and ſplendid; ſo that *Caer-Glow* is the ſame

same as a fair City. It was built by the Romans, on purpose to curb the *Silures*, and a Colony was plac'd there, call'd *Colonia Glevum*. This City lies <sup>its Situation.</sup> extended upon the *Severn*, and is beautify'd with many fair Churches, and handsome, well built Streets. On the South-side was once a Castle, built in *William* the Conqueror's Time, which is now the Common Goal for Debtors and Felons. *Ceanlin*, King of the West Saxons, first took this City by Force of Arms from the *Britains*, in the Year 570, afterwards it flourish'd under the Jurisdiction of the *Mercians*. *Osrick*, King of the *Northumbrians*, founded here a Monastery for Nuns, over which, *Kineburga*, *Eadburga*, and *Eva*, all *Mercian* Queens, presided; and *Edelfleda* adorn'd it with a noble Church, in which her self lies entomb'd. Not long after, when the whole County was laid wast by the *Danes*, and all its ancient Churches ruin'd, *Aldred*, Archbishop of *York*, and Bishop of *Worcester*, erected a new one for Monks, which is now the present Cathedral, and hath a Dean and six Prebendaries belonging to it. *Nicholas Morwent* built the Western Front, Abbot *Horton* the Northern Isle, Abbot *Frowcester* the Cloisters, and Abbot *Sebrook* the Tower: A Fabrick so curious, that several Travellers have affirm'd it to be one of the best Pieces of Architecture in *England*. The South-Isle was rebuilt with the Offerings that devout People made at the Shrine of King *Edward* the Second, who lies <sup>Edward the Second's</sup> here interr'd in an Alabaster Tomb; and not far from him, that unfortunate Prince, *Robert Curt-Tomb*, <sup>Tomb.</sup> *hose*, the Eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror, lies in the middle of the Choir. Beyond the Choir, in an Arch of the Church, there is a Wall built in the Form of a Semicircle, with Corners, where, if any one whisper very low at one end, and another lay his Ear to the other end, he may easily hear each distinct Syllable; but if we survey the Place, it seems to be purely Accidental. This City suffer'd some Calamities in the Barons Wars, being Plunder'd by *Edward* the Son of *Henry* the Third; and after, almost laid in Ashes by a casual Fire. King *John*

*Formerly a See.* John first made it a Burrough, to be govern'd by two Bailiffs ; and King *Henry* the Third (who was crown'd here) made it a Corporation. 'Tis now a County of it self, and call'd, *The County of the City of Gloucester*. *Henry* the Eighth augmented the State thereof, by erecting an Episcopal See, with which Dignity (as *Geoffry of Monmouth* says) it was formerly honour'd.

*Episcopus Glouciensis* occurs in ancient Lists of the British Prelates.

Hospitals.  
Bartho-  
lomew's.  
Blewcoat  
Hospital.

There are in the City, six Parish-Churches, and great Provisions are made for the Poor by Hospitals, particularly *Bartholomew's*, which maintains Fifty four poor Men and Women, to whom there belongs a Minister, Physician, and Surgeon. Sir *Thomas Rich*, Baronet, gave 6000*l.* for a *Blewcoat* Hospital, wherein are educated Twenty Boys ; and Ten poor Men, and as many Women are maintain'd.

Stroud.

The River *Severn* having now left *Gloucester*, a little below, receives the River *Stroud*, (upon which stands a Town of the same Name, famous for Cloathing, the Water whereof is said to have a peculiar Quality in dying Reds,) and afterwards uniting its divided Streams, winds it self by *Elmore*, and waxing broader and deeper, by the flowing and ebbing of the Tide, rages like the *Æstuation* of the Sea, towards which it hastens with frequent Turnings and Windings, meeting with nothing memorable in its course, but *Cambridge*, a very little Hamlet, where the little River *Cam* empties it self into it.

*Berkley*. On the same side of the River, not much lower, stands *Berkley*, in the Saxon Tongue, *Beorkenlan*, eminent for its strong Castle, (a Barony by Tenure,) as also for the Lords thereof, the Barons of *Berkley*, lately (*viz.* 11 *Septemb.* 1679. 31 *Car.* 2.) advanced to the Title of Earls of *Berkley*. The Castle is not so large as formerly, but the Room where King *Edward* the Second was murther'd, is still to be seen. *Berkley* is esteem'd the largest Parish in the County.

Aven  
River,

Below this Place, the little River *Aven* runs into the Sea, at the Head whereof, scarce Eight Miles from



from the Shore, on the Hills, near *Alderly*, a small Town, are found various Stones, resembling Cockles *Stones like Cockles.* and Oysters, which, whether they were living Animals, or ludicrous Fancies of Nature, let Natural Philosophers enquire. The *Trajectus* that *Antonine* mentions to be opposite to *Abone*, where was a Passage over the *Severn*, may be fix'd very probably at *Oldbury*; tho' now the Ferry is at *Aust*, a Village somewhat lower. Some few Miles from hence, lies *Great Badminton*, a Seat belonging to the Duke of *Beaufort*, adorn'd with stately Additions, Parks, Gardens, Paddocks, &c. and other Contrivances for Recreation and Pleasure.

Now we pass forward to the Easterly Parts, which are Hilly, viz. *Cotswold*, which takes its Name *Cotswold.* from the Hills and Sheep-Cotes, (for Mountains and Hills, in old time, by *English* Men were term'd *Wolds*;) Upon these Hills, are fed large Flocks of Sheep, with the whitest Wool, having long Necks and square Bodies, whose fine Fleece is much valu'd in Foreign Nations. Under the side of these Hills, as it were in a Neighbourhood together, lie these following Places, most Remarkable for their Antiquity.

*Campden*, commonly call'd *Camben*, a noted Market-Town, where (as *John Castor* avers) all the Kings of the *Saxon* Race had a Congress in the Year 689, how to carry on the War against the *Britains*. 'Tis Remarkable now for giving the Title of Viscount *Campden* to *Baptist Noel*, Earl of *Gainsborough*.

*Hales*, a most flourishing Abbey, and built by *Hales.* *Richard* King of the *Romans*, and famous for its Scholar, *Alexander Hales*, a great Master of that knotty and subtle sort of School-Divinity, who is *Alexander de Hales.* here bury'd.

*Sudley*, formerly *Sudleagh*, had a beautiful Castle, *Sudley.* whose best part, with its Church, was ruin'd in the Civil-Wars. Hard by, is *Toddington*, where the *Toddington.* *Tracies*, an ancient Family, have long flourish'd. *Winchelcomb* is here seated, which was a populous *Winchelcomb.* Town whilst the Inhabitants cou'd plant Tobacco; but being restrain'd by the 12th. of *Car. 2.* they decay'd by little and little, and are now generally poor. There are scarce any visible Remains, either of

of the Abbey, *Ivy-Castle*, *St. Nicholas's Church* that stood on the East part of the Town. The Neighbourhood of this Place, was formerly a Sheriffdom of it self, and the Monastery was in great Repute for the Reliques of King *Kenelm*, a Child of Seven Years old, murder'd by his Sister for his Inheritance, and by that Age counted a Martyr.

Brimps-  
feild.

Lower in the County lies *Brimpsfeild*, where the *Giffords* were formerly Lords, one of which Family founded *Glocester-Hall* in *Oxford*. These Places are situated among the Hills; under which, upon the East Confines of the County, is the famous

Fosse way.  
Leming-  
ton.

*Roman Highway*, call'd the *Fosse*; out of *Warwickshire* it comes down by *Lemington*, where there seems formerly to have been a Station of the *Romans*, from the Coins that are often found and plow'd up there; from thence it goes by *Stow on the Would*, by its high Situation too much expos'd to the Winds. There's a common Observation of this Place, that they have but one Element, *viz.* Air; there being neither Wood, Common Field, nor Water, belonging to the Town.

North-  
leach.

Thence it goes by *Northleach*, so call'd from the little Rivulet that runs by it; and has a Free-School, a neat Church, and is a Market-Town; and so to *Cirencester*, to which Town, the River *Churn* running Southward among the Hills, and very commodious for Hills, gave that Name. This has been a famous City, of great Antiquity, call'd by

Corinium.  
Durocor-  
novium.

*Ptolemy*, *Corinium*; by *Antonine*, *Durocornovium*, i. e. the *Water Cornovium*, just Fifteen Miles, as he observes, distant from *Glevum*, or *Glocester*. The *Britains* call'd it *Caer-Cori*, and *Caer-Ceri*; the *English Saxons*, *Cyrenceaster*, and we, by Contracti-  
on, at this Day, *Ciceter*. That this was a considerable Place, the *Roman Coins*, *Chequer'd Pavements*, and *Inscriptions of Marble*, here dug up, evidently prove. Now, scarce the Fourth part within the Walls is inhabited, (which are said to have been two Miles about,) the rest being Pasture-Ground, and the Ruines of an Abbey, first built by the *Saxons*, as 'tis reported. The chief Trade of the Inha-

Woollen Ma-  
nufactures.

bitants is in the Woollen Manufacture. They talk much of the great Bounty of *Richard the First*, who

(as they affirm) made 'em Lords of the Seven adjacent Hundreds, to have Tryal of Causes, and to impose Fines, to have the Forfeitures, Amercements, and other Profits arising thence, to their own use. They have had Three Parish-Churches; the present is a very fair one, call'd St. John's: This Place is the Barony of the present Earl of Portland.

The Seven Hundreds are now united in the Family of the late Lord C. B. Atkins.

Now as to what relates to the Earls; 'tis said, about the Norman Invasion, one *Bithrick*, a *Saxon*, was Lord of *Glocester*; his Estate was granted by the Conqueror to *Robert*, the Son of *Hainon*, of *Curboyle*. \* *Robert*, the Natural Son of *Henry* the First, marry'd his Daughter, and was made first Earl of *Glocester*, and by the common Writers of that Age, is call'd *Consul of Gloucester*. He left the Honour to his Son *William*, whose Three Daughters convey'd the Dignity to so many Families. The Eldest (*Isabella*) brought this Title to *John*, surnamed *Sans-terre*, Son of King *Henry* the Second, who, when he came to the Crown, procured a Divorce, and sold her for 20000 Marks to *Geoffry de Mandeville*, whom he created Earl of *Glocester*: He dying Issueless, *Almaric*, Son to the Earl of *Eureux*, enjoy'd this Honour, as being born of *Mabil*, Earl *William's* youngest Daughter. *Almaric* dying also Childless, the Honour fell to *Gilbert de Clare*, (Son of *Amicia*, the Second Daughter of Earl *William*, and *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Hertford*,) whose Son *Richard*, and Grandson *Gilbert* the Second, and Great-Grandson *Gilbert* the Third, successively inherited this Title; but, during the Minority of *Gilbert* the Third, *Ralph de Monthermer*, who had married his Mother, enjoy'd this Honour. After *Gilbert* the Third, who died Childless, *Hugh de Spencer* was stil'd Earl of *Glocester*; but he being hang'd, the Honour, by the Favour of *Edward* the Third, was conferr'd upon *Hugh de Audly*; after whose Death,

Earls of Gloucester.

Note, Sir *William Dugdale* reckons *Eldol* the *Britain*, and *Swain*, eldest Son of *Godwin* Earl of *Kent*, Earls of *Glocester*.

\* *Robert de Melhent*.

King.



*Dukes of Gloucester.* King *Richard* the Second erected this Title into a Dukedom. *Thomas* of *Woodstock*, Earl of *Buckingham*, the youngest Son of King *Edward* the Third, was the first that was dignified with the Title of Duke; but he being murder'd at *Calais*, the same King *Richard* the Second made *Thomas de Spencer* Earl of *Glocester*; who being beheaded at *Bristol*, some Years after, *Henry* the Fifth created his Brother *Humphrey* the Second Duke of *Glocester*, who used to stile himself, Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings; Duke of *Glocester*, Earl of *Pembrook*, and Lord High-Chamberlain of *England*. He was a great Friend and Patron, both of his Country and Learning; but by the Contrivance of a Woman, he was taken off at *St. Edmunds-bury*. The Third was *Richard* the Third Brother to King *Edward* the Fourth, who having inhumanly murder'd his Nephews, usurp'd the Throne, and in two Years after, lost his Life in a pitch'd Battle. The Fourth Duke was *Henry*, Third Son to King *Charles* the First, born 1639, who died unmarried, 13 Sept. 1660. Since which Time this Title lay vacant, till His present Majesty created *William*, Son of Her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* and *George* Prince of *Denmark*, Duke of *Glocester*; a hopeful Prince, but lately dead, to the inexpressible Grief of his Royal Parents, and the inestimable Loss of the whole Kingdom.

There are in this County 280 Parishes, and it sends to Parliament Eight Members, viz.

<i>The County,</i>	<i>Cirencester,</i>
<i>Gloucester City,</i>	<i>Tewksbury,</i>
	From each Two.

*The*

*The Value of Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Gloucester.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
THE Bishoprick	315	7	2
Dean of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester	}		
Stow Deanary.			
r. of Stow	18	0	0
v. of Turkdean	10	0	0
r. of Odington	21	6	8
r. of Bradwell, with the Chap. of Athirthorp	23	11	10
r. of Sutton	13	13	4
r. of Shipton Solace	7	3	4
r. of Hasilton, with the Chap. of Enworth	19	5	4
v. of Longbarrow	5	14	10
v. of Lower-Swell	6	12	3
r. of Upper-Swell	7	0	0
r. of Wike-Resingdon	16	2	6
r. of Westcot	9	7	3
v. of Bladington	6	13	4
r. of Widford	3	14	0
v. of Little-Barrington	4	19	10b.
v. of Winrich	5	0	0
v. of Great-Barrington	7	6	8
r. of Great-Resingdon	22	0	20b.
r. of Little-Resingdon	10	3	1
r. of Burton Super aquam, with the Chap. of Lower-Slaught.	27	2	8
r. of Upper-Slaughter	14	14	10b.
v. of Lower-Gyting	14	19	5
r. of Halling	10	18	8
v. of Aston-Blanke, alias, Coldaston	9	18	0

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Naunton	16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Natgrove	15	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Pinnock	3	13	4
<i>Winchelcomb Deanary.</i>			
<i>v.</i> of Trimley	9	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Harisfeld	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Twinning	7	9	7
<i>v.</i> of Corfe	6	2	9
<i>v.</i> of Badgeworth, with the Chap. of Shorington	20	11	1
<i>v.</i> of Brookworth	6	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Wolfston	13	5	11
<i>v.</i> of Downhatherly	8	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Swideley	6	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Shipton-Cliff	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Collesbarn	5	6	9
<i>v.</i> of Stannerton, with the Chap. of Bodington	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Elmiston	9	2	2
<i>v.</i> of Lye	7	16	3
<i>v.</i> of Prestbury	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Leckhampton	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Swindon	12	1	00b.
<i>r.</i> of Whittington	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Bishop-Cleave, with the Chap. of Stoke Orch	84	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Whetington	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Dodswell	13	6	8
<i>Fairford Deanary.</i>			
<i>v.</i> of Fairford	13	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Hampton-Merley	20	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Letchlade	12	13	30b.
<i>r.</i> of Hartherope	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Holy-Cross Ampney	6	9	00b.
<i>v.</i> of Southorp	4	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Downhampne	10	5	8
<i>v.</i> of Shirbourn	15	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Kempford	19	0	0



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Burthorp	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Quenington	7	18	2
<i>v.</i> of Culn Aylwin	8	19	5

*Cirencester Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> of Northleach, with the Chap. of Estington	10	19	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Thormerton	16	5	4
<i>r.</i> of Hamptnet	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stawell	5	16	11
<i>r.</i> of Rancomb	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Northcerney	21	10	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Bagenden	8	4	3
<i>r.</i> of Abot's Downtisburn	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Knight's Downtisburn	8	14	8
<i>r.</i> of Daglingworth	8	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Stratton	12	7	6
<i>r.</i> of Culn-Dennis	9	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Culn-Rogers	7	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Cotes	9	6	8
<i>v.</i> of South-Cerney	6	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Driffeld	8	2	4
<i>r.</i> of Harnhill	5	16	3ob.
<i>v.</i> of Preston	9	10	6
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary Sidington	8	11	8ob.
<i>v.</i> of Peter Sidington	5	12	2ob.

*The Peculiar Jurisdiction of Byberley.*

<i>v.</i> of Bybera, with the Chap. of Winston	13	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Barnsley	13	15	4

*Part of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of Blockley.*

<i>r.</i> of Selincote	9	12	9
<i>r.</i> of Burton upon the Hill	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Senbury	19	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Bacheor	13	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Condicote	7	0	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Dichford Frary	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stratton upon Foss	11	0	0

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Hawksbury Deanary.</i>			
<i>v.</i> of Hawksbury	18	9	8
<i>r.</i> of Yate	30	18	0
<i>r.</i> of Thormerton	27	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Turvillston	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Weston-Birk	6	2	0
<i>v.</i> of Poculchurch, with the Chap. of Westerleigh and Abson	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Cyston	5	14	4
<i>v.</i> of Great-Badington	5	5	7
<i>v.</i> of Tedrington	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Alderley	11	4	6
<i>r.</i> of Ironacton	16	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Frampton Cotterlet	11	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Odbery	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Waplay	7	18	0
<i>v.</i> of Marisfeld	29	4	8
<i>r.</i> of Dereham	14	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Coldashton	17	1	7
<i>r.</i> of Dinton	14	11	2
<i>r.</i> of Bykeware	18	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bitton	18	14	10 ob.
<i>v.</i> of Cheping	14	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Chervild	10	1	2
<i>r.</i> of Cromale	16	9	2
<i>r.</i> of Tortworth	16	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Didmerton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Boxwell, with the Chap. of Laterton	23	4	8
<i>r.</i> of Harton	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little-Sodbury	6	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Dodington	5	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Sylton	5	6	8
<i>Dursley Deanary.</i>			
<i>r.</i> of Dursley	10	14	3
<i>r.</i> of Beverston, with the Chap. of Kingfot	30	0	0

*r. of*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Longbridge, with the Chap.	17	18	7 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Slimbridge	28	2	4
<i>r.</i> of Lasborough	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Woulsworth	6	10	7
<i>v.</i> of Barkley	32	14	8
<i>v.</i> of Cowley	8	2	2
<i>r.</i> of Rokington	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Nowington, with the Chap.	14	0	0
of Wolpen	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Frampton	12	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Uley	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Hame	25	15	8
<i>v.</i> of Thorbury	13	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Wotton-under-edge			

*Bristol Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> of Littleton	11	4	8
<i>v.</i> of Henbury	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Winterbourn	27	7	0
<i>v.</i> of Almonsbury, with the Chap.	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Filton	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Alveston, with the Chap.	24	0	0
annexed			
<i>r.</i> of Compton Greenfield	7	0	0

*Stonehouse Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> of Tethury	36	13	2
<i>r.</i> of Hampton	41	12	4
<i>v.</i> of Billeley	19	10	5
<i>v.</i> of Stonehouse	22	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Estington	32	14	9
<i>v.</i> of Whitmister	7	12	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Pamefwick	14	15	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Craneham	6	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Brymfeld	9	11	11
<i>r.</i> of Coberley	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Cooley	9	1	0
<i>v.</i> of Elkiston	12	9	2
<i>r.</i> of Syde	3	18	3

*r.* of



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Winston	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Miserden	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Egeworth	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Salperton	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Rodmerton	18	1	3
<i>r.</i> of Cherington	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Avening	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Shipton-Moyn	18	1	9
<i>v.</i> of Horsley	7	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Nymmesfeld	11	5	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Kings-Stanley	18	15	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Woodchester	10	0	0
Kinley, Free Chap.	9	2	10
Preb. of Torleton	20	0	0
Glocester <i>Deanary</i> .			
<i>r.</i> of St. Michael in Glo- cester	21	5	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of St. Mary, <i>alias</i> , Christ- church	14	7	19
<i>r.</i> of All Saints	7	1	8
<i>v.</i> of St. Andoen	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of the Holy Trinity	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St. John Baptist	14	0	10 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of St. Aldat	3	17	4
<i>v.</i> of the Blessed Mary before the Gate of St. Peter	19	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Frowceter	10	5	8
<i>v.</i> of Arlingham	19	7	2 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Frethorn	5	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Langney	12	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Standish, with the Chap. of Sale, Ranwick, and Hardwick	44	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Harsfeld	17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ashelworth	11	9	0
<i>v.</i> of Hartbury	16	6	5
<i>v.</i> of Brokethorpe	7	17	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Matson	3	16	5 <i>ob.</i>

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

273

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>p.</i> of Moreton Vallance	14	5	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wiccomb	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Lassingdon	6	10	0
<i>p.</i> of Whaddon	12	15	0
<i>Forrest Deanary.</i>			
<i>v.</i> of Churcham	20	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Westbury	20	2	10
<i>r.</i> of Great-Dean	10	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Bromesborow	7	15	0
<i>v.</i> of Newent	23	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Rudford, with the Chap. of Uppledown	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Oxenhall	9	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Tiberton	7	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Bleisden	5	7	4
<i>v.</i> of Minsterworth	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Teynton	9	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Tuddenham	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Wolaſton, with the Chap. of Alvington	13	11	5
<i>v.</i> of Awre	10	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Longhope	9	7	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Abinhale	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Huntley	7	5	10
<i>v.</i> of Kempley	5	6	4
<i>v.</i> of Dymock	9	13	8
<i>v.</i> of Lidney, with the Chap. of Aylberton, Hulleisfeld, and St. Briovel	23	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Lancawt	3	0	4
<i>Rosſe Deanary.</i>			
<i>r.</i> of Newland	18	7	0
<i>r.</i> of Engliſh Bicknor	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Preſton	7	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Stanton in the Deanary of Irechinfield	6	11	0

Campden

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Campden Deanery.			
r. of Welford	29	15	10
r. of Little Wormington	7	15	0
r. of Dumbleton	18	16	6
r. of Alderton	22	1	9
r. of Kemmerton	17	13	0
r. of Stanton, with the Chap. of Snowhill	17	11	4
r. of Buckland	20	6	8
r. of Todnam	18	19	9
r. of Shemington	15	3	4
r. of Clifford	18	5	6
r. of Aston-under-edge	10	2	2
v. of Wickwan	8	6	10 <sup>ob</sup>
v. of Campden	20	6	8
v. of Makelton	9	14	3
v. of Quinton	18	13	4
v. of Preston upon Stour	8	13	4
v. of Weston upon Avon	7	14	5
v. of Pebworth	10	12	0
v. of Beckforth	16	16	10
v. of Todington	8	13	4
v. of Didbroke	8	0	0
v. of Stanwey	9	0	0
v. of Marston Sicca	17	10	0
r. of Dorlington	12	19	0
r. of Weston-under-edge	31	0	0
r. of Willarsey	13	2	6
r. of Hinton	8	13	11
r. of Aston Somerfiled	9	3	4
v. of Eberton	9	9	4
v. of Tirly	9	6	8

To





The Hundreds

A. Banbury	H. Ewelme
B. Bampton	I. Langtree
C. Binfield	K. Lezknor
D. Bloxham	L. Firton
E. Bulkington	M. Flougley
F. Chadlington	N. Thame
G. Dorchester	O. Wotton

To Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bar. and Sir Edward Norreys, Kt. This Shire, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

### Oxfordshire.

THE County of Oxford, call'd by Saxons *Oxenford-Scyre*, commonly called *Oxfordshire*, which we before observ'd to belong to the *Dobuni*; on the West, borders upon *Glocestershire*; on the South, where it is the broadest, the River *Isis* divides it from *Barkshire*; on the East it is bounded by *Bucks*; and upon the North, where it ends as it were with a Cone, on the one side it has *Northamptonshire*, on the other *Warwickshire*.

Tis a rich and fertile Country; the lower Parts are cultivated into pleasant Fields and Meadows; the

† Hills are cover'd with great store of Woods. Nor is it only fruitful in Grass and Corn, but abounds with all sorts of Game both for Hunting and Hawking, and Rivers well stock'd with Fish. The *Isis* (afterwards call'd

\* *Tamisis*) in a long Course washes the South-side of this County. *Cherwell*, a small River, famous for plenty of Fish, after it has divided this Shire for some space from that of *Northampton*, flows gently through the middle of the County, and divides it as it were into 2 Parts; the River *Tame* waters and makes fruitful the Eastern Parts, till at last both these Rivers, with several other little Streams, are receiv'd into the *Isis*.

† The Woods, except in the Chiltern Country are much destroy'd since Mr. Camden's time.

\* The Author of the Additions to Camb. Brit. proves it to be call'd *Tamisis* (or the *Thames*) from its first Source, and not upon its Confluence with the *Isis* or *Ouse*. Vid. in Com. Wilts.

|| Dr. Plot reckons, besides the 3 principal Rivers, about 70 of inferior Rank, not accounting Brooks.

Rodcot-  
bridge.  
Bablac.

Windrush.

Burford.

Minster-  
Lovel.

Whitney.

Coges.

The *Isis*, when it has touch'd upon *Wiltshire*, is upon its first Entrance on this County restrain'd by *Rodcot-bridge*; whence it passes by *Bablac*, famous for the Defeat of *Robert de Vere*, the great Earl of *Oxford*, Marquis of *Dublin*, and Duke of *Ireland*; for being hated by his Fellow-Barons, he was here routed in a Skirmish, and constrain'd to take the River: This was the sad Catastrophe of all his Greatness and Glory; for he presently fled the Realm, and being struck by a Wild Boar in Hunting, died of his Wound at *Lovain*. After this the *Isis* now and then overflowing the lower Grounds, receives its first Addition from *Windrush*, a small Brook which flowing out of the *Cotteswold*, salutes *Burford*, standing on the Banks of it, in Saxon *Beorford*, or *Beorg-ford*, when *Cuthred* King of the West-Saxons, not being able to endure the Cruelty and base Exactions of *K. Ethelbald*, met him in open Field with an Army, and beat him, taking his Standard, in which was the Portraicture of a Golden Dragon. In which Town there is a Custom on every Midsummer-Eve of making a Dragon, and carrying it up and down the Streets in great Jollity, which seems to bear some Relation of *Cuthred's* taking the Golden Dragon; only to the Townsmens Dragon there is a Gyant added, but for what Reason is unknown. Here was also a Council conven'd by the Kings *Etheldred* and *Berthwald*, *An. 685.* where *Eldhelm* Abbot of *Malmsbury*, afterwards Bishop of *Shirburn*, was commanded by the Synod to write a Book against the Error of the British Churches in the Observation of *Easter*.

From hence it runs to *Minster-lovel*, heretofore the Seat of the Lords *Lovel* of *Tichermerst*, which Family was extinct in *Francis Viscount Lovel* who was slain at the Battle of *Stoke* taking part with *Lambert* the Impostor Prince. His Sister *Fridiswida* was Grandmother to *Henry* the first Lord *Norris*. Passing hence the *Windrush* visits *Whitney*, an old Town which before the Conquest belong'd to the Bishops of *Winchester*. Near adjoining is *Coges*, the Head of the Barony of *Arfic*, the Lords of which, descended from the Earls of *Oxford*, have been long extinct. Hard by, is *Wichwood Forest*, of a large extent, tho' the bounds of



of it once were much larger; for \* K. Richard III. \* John  
*disforested a great part of Whichwood, between Wood-* Rous of  
*stock and Brightlow which K. Edward IV. had taken* Warwick.  
*into the limits of that Forest.* The River *Isis*, when  
 it has receiv'd *Windrush*, passes to *Ensham*, in Sax- Ensham.  
 on *Eignesham* or *Egnes-ham*, formerly a Royal Vill,  
 very commodiously situated, amongst most delight-  
 ful Meadows. *Cuthwulph*, the Saxon first took it from  
 the Conquer'd Britans; and *Ethelmar* a Nobleman  
 adorn'd it with a Monastery, which is at present  
 turn'd into a private Seat, belonging to the Earl of  
*Derby*. Below *Einsham*, the *Evenlode*, a small Rivu-  
 let, runs into the *Isis*, which flows from the *Cortef-*  
*wold*, in the utmost Borders of this County; not far  
 from which, near *Chastleton*, is a Fortification which  
 Dr. Plot imagines to be cast up about the Year 1016;  
 when *Ironside* met *Canute* the Dane. *Isis* leaves nigh  
 its own Banks a great Monument of Antiquity, a  
 number of vastly great Stones placed in a Circular  
 Figure, which the Country People call *Roll-rich-* Roll-rich-  
*Stones*, and have a fond Tradition that they were once Stones.  
 Men thus turn'd into Stones: The highest of them all  
 which lies out of the Ring towards the East, they call  
*King*, because they fancy he should have been *King*  
*of England*, if he could have seen *Long-Compton*, a  
 Village within view, at 3 or 4 steps farther. Five  
 large Stones, which upon one side of the Castle touch  
 one another, they pretend were Knights or Horse-  
 men, and the other common Soldiers. 'Tis suppos'd  
 this Monument may have been rais'd in Memory of  
 some Victory here obtain'd, or the Coronation of  
 some Prince. Hard by stands *Hochnorton*, the Inhabi- Hochno-  
 tants whereof were formerly such Clowns and Churls, ton.  
 that it pass'd into a Proverb, for a rude and ill-bred  
 Fellow, *To be Born at Hogs-Norton*. This Place is  
 famous for the Fatal Slaughter of the English in a  
 Fight with the Danes, under *Edmund the Elder*:  
 The two Barrows, one at *Tadmerton*, and the other  
 here, were probably cast up upon this occasion; the  
 round one at *Tadmerton* by the Danes, and the  
 square one here by the Saxons. *Evenlode* runs by no  
 other place remarkable, but after a long course, takes

Wood-  
stock.

The Laby-  
rinth or  
Bower.

Geoffrey  
Chaucer.

Godstow.

Rosa-  
munds  
Tomb.

Banbury

in a small Brook, upon which is seated *Woodstock*, in Saxon *Wudestoc*, i. e. *a Woody Place*. King *Ethelred* held here an Assembly of the States, and Enacted several Laws. King *Henry I.* Built a Royal Palace, and adjoin'd to it a large Park, enclos'd with a Wall of Stone, reported to have been the first Park in England. In this place *K. Henry II.* Built a Labyrinth (to secure *Rosamond Clifford* from the restless Jealousie of his *Juno Queen*) where the many Windings and Turnings made it an inextricable Maze. The Town has nothing else to be proud of, unless for being the Birth-place of our English *Homer* *Geoffrey Chaucer*; and for being lately made the Viscounty of *William Bentinck* Earl of *Portland*.

The *Isis*, when it has taken in the *Evenlode*, divides its own Channel, and cuts out many pretty Islands, amongst which stands *Godstow*, i. e. *The Place of God*, once a Nunnery, Founded by one *Editha* a Rich Widow, improv'd and annually endow'd by King *John*, that Holy Virgins might pray for the Souls of King *Henry II.* his Father, and *Rosamond* his Concubine, here Bury'd with this Epitaph.

*Hac jacet in cumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda  
Non redolet sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

*Hugh* Bishop of *Lincoln* caus'd her Bones to be remov'd, as unworthy of Christian Burial; but the Holy Sisters translated them again into the Church, where they were found at the Dissolution of the House. The *Isis*, before its streams are again united, meets with *Cherwell*, which coming out of *Northamptonshire*, flows almost thro' the middle of this County. Its first waters *Banbury* (formerly *Banesbyrig*) Famous for a Battle between the Britans and the West-Saxons; and another wherein *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*, Fighting for the Lancastrian Interest, defeated the *York* Party, and took soon after *Edward IV.* Prisoner. It has a Castle built by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*; and for an Argument of its Antiquity, Roman Coins are found in the Fields adjoining. The Town is noted for making good Cheese.

Near

Near to Banbury is Hanwell, where the Family of Hanwell. Cope hath flourished many Years in great and good Esteem. We must not here pass by Broughton the Seat of Richard Fienes or Fenis, to whom King James the First, in the first Year of his Reign (*Aug. 9. Fines of 1603.*) granted and confirm'd the Name, *Style and Ti-Say* and *Baron* *Seal*, he being descended in a Right Line from James Fienes, Lord Say and Seal, high Treasurer of England in the Reign of Hen. VI. who was cruelly beheaded by the rebellious Rabble. He was made a Viscount July 7. in the 22. Year of the same King James whose Descendant William now enjoys it.

The Cherwell for many Miles after it has left Banbury, sees nothing but well-cultivated Fields and most delightful Meadows, amongst which stand Heyford-Warine, so denominated from Warine Fitz-Gerald, Lord thereof. Heyford Purcell, call'd from the Purcells or de Parcellis, ancient Gentlemen, the old Owners; with Blechindon the Ancient Possession of the Family of Poure; and Islip, formerly Githslepe, or Gbithslepe, the Birth-place of Edward the Confessor. Heyford-Vvarine. Heyford-Purcel. Blechingdon. Islip.

In the Chapel here which is call'd the Kings-Chapel, there stood not many Years since a Font (as Tradition has constantly handed it down) wherein the aforementioned King Edward was baptized; but being in later Times put to an indecent Use as well as the Chapel, it is now remov'd to the Garden of Sir Henry Brown, Baronet, at Necker-Riddington. The Church continues in the Patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, (to which Place King Edward gave this Mannor) the present Rector is Dr. Robert South, who at his own Expence has built a decent Chancel, and a beautiful Parsonage-House, &c. At a small distance is Hedindon, which King John gave for a Hedin-Barony to Tho. Bassett, and which is now the Barony don. of the Duke of St. Albans.

At Islip the Cherwell is join'd from the East by a small Brook which runs by Burcester, in Saxon *Burche-* *renceaster* and *Burnaceaster*, perhaps as much as to say *Burche-* *Birini Castrum*, implying it to be a Frontier Garrison of the West-Saxons against the Mercians rais'd out of the Ruins of Alchester, by the Advice and Assistance of Birinus Bishop of Dorchester.



Towards the West we meet with some few Remains of an old deserted Station which they call *Allchester*, perhaps instead of *Aldchester*, or the *Old-Castrum*, thro' which a military Way led from *Wallingford*, as the Neighbours believe to *Banbury*. The Bounds of a Quadrangular Camp or Garrison are still visible, and the Reason of its Name is an Evidence of its Antiquity, whether we make it *Aldchester*, or *Allecti Castrum*, from the Roman *Allectus*, as some believe.

But where the *Cherwel* flows along with the *Isis*, and their divided Streams make several little sweet and pleasant Islands, is seated on a rising Vale the most Famous University of *Oxford*, in Saxon *Oxenford*, our most noble *Athens*, the Seat of the English *Muses*, the Prop and Pillar, the Sun, the Eye, the very Soul of the Nation, the most celebrated Fountain of Wisdom and Learning, from whence Religion, Letters and good Manners are happily diffus'd thro' the whole Kingdom. A delicate and beautiful City, whether we respect the Neatness of Private Buildings, the Stateliness of Publick Structures, or the healthy and pleasant Situation. Authors tell us it was heretofore call'd *Bellosum*. The Saxons call'd it *Oxen-ford*, that is a *Ford* of *Oxen*, the Welch in the same sence *Rhyd-Ychen*, yet others derive its Name from the River *Ous*, in Latin *Isis*, and believe it anciently to have been call'd *Ousford*, especially since the little Islands which the River here made, are call'd *Ousney*. Wise Antiquity (as we read in our Chronicles) even in the British Age, consecrated this place to the *Muses*; and King *Alfred* after the Danish Storms were pretty well blown over, restor'd the *Muses* (who had suffer'd a long Exile) to their former Habitation; and built three Colleges, the first at the East-end of *High-street*, for 26 Gramarians, call'd *Little University-Hall*; the second in *School-street*, for the Maintenance of 26 Students in Logic and Philosophy, call'd *The less University-Hall*; and the third in *High-street*, near to the first, but higher to the West, with endowments for 26 Divines, and call'd *great University-Hall*, now *University-College*. But this happy Restoration of Learning receiv'd two

Oxford.

Call'd Bel-  
losum.  
Rhyd-  
Ychen.

or three interruption in few years ; for in the Reign of King *Ethelred*, the Danes Sack'd and Burnt the City ; and soon after *Harold*, surnam'd *Harefoot*, was so incens'd against this Place for the Death of some of his Friends in a Tumult, that he prosecuted his Revenge in so barbarous a manner, that the Scholars were miserably banish'd from their Studies, and the University lay as it were expiring, till the Time of the Conqueror. Soon after, *Robert de Oili* Built a Castle on the West-side of the City, by order of the King who was jealous of the Fidelity of those parts, and fortify'd it with large Trenches and Rampires. He is supposed likewise to have Beautify'd the City with new Walls, which are now by Age sensibly impair'd. *Robert* his Nephew, by the persuation of his Wife *Edith*, in the Island of *Meday*, nigh the Castle Built *Oseney Abbey*, which the Ruins of the Walls still shew to have been very large ; at the same time, as we read in the Register of the said Abbey, *Robert Pulein* began to read the holy Scriptures at Oxford. To the same purpose *John Rous* of Warwick writes thus ; By the care of King Henry III. the Lecture of Divinity, which had been long intermitted, began again to flourish, and this Prince Built there a New Palace, where K. Richard I. commonly call'd *Cœur de Lyon*, was Born. The City being thus adorn'd with beautiful Buildings, many Students began to flock thither, as to the common Mart of Civility and good Letters. So that Learning here quickly reviv'd, chiefly through the care of the aforesaid *Robert Pulein*, a Man Born to promote the Interest of the unlearned World, and he met with such fortunate Success in his endeavours, that, in the Reign of King *John*, there were three thousand Students in this Place, who went away all together, some to *Reading*, *Cambridge*, *Maidstone*, *Salisbury*, and other places, upon this occasion. A Clerk accidentally Killing a Woman, and complaint being made to K. *John* then at *Woodstock*, he commanded two of the Scholars (whom the Townsmen had Committed upon suspicion of the Fact) to be immediately Hang'd without the City Walls. Upon this the Scholars deserted the Town ; but the Inhabitants were soon sensible of the

The Castle,  
now the  
County Goal

Oseney.

1129.

An. 1209.

loss they Sustain'd by their absence, and deprecated their Fault, and submitted to a *Public Penitance*; upon which the Scholars, after a five Years absence, return'd to *Oxon*, A. D. 1214. *K. Henry III.* here conven'd a Parliament to adjust the differences between Him and his Barons, and at that time confirm'd the Privileges of the University, granted by his Predecessors, and added some New acts of Grace and Favour. After which the Number of Learned Men so increas'd, as to afford a constant supply of Persons qualify'd, by Divine and Humane Knowledge, for the discharge of Offices both in the Church and State: So that *Matthew Paris* expressly calls *Oxford*, *The second School of the Church after Paris*; nay, *the very Foundation of the Church*.

Now the Worthy Patrons and Favourers of Learning began to furnish the City and Suburbs with stately Colleges, Halls and Schools, and to Endow them with ample Revenues; (for before this time the greatest part of the University stood without *Northgate*). Thus in the Reign of *K. Henry III.* *John Baliol*, Father of *John Baliol*, King of the Scots, Founded *Baliol Coll.* *Baliol College*, but dying before it was finish'd, left the pious Project for his Wife and Executors to Finish, which was perform'd by *Dervorguill* his Relict. And soon after *Walter Merton* Bishop of *Rocheſter* transferr'd the College which he had first Founded at *Mal-don* in *Surrey* in the Year 1264, to *Oxon*, where it receiv'd the last Statutes of the wise Founder, in the in the Year 1274. Then *William*, Archdeacon of *Durham*, repair'd and restor'd the Foundation of *King Alfred*, and dying in the Year 1249, left three hundred and ten Marks to the Chancellor and Masters of the University, for the Maintenance of 10, 11, or 12 Masters; with which Money a Society was here Establish'd *An.* 1280, and their Statutes prescrib'd by the University in the Year 1292. About this time, in this University, there were reckon'd 30000 Students. Under *K. Edward II.* *Walter Staple-*  
*Exeter Coll.* *don* Bishop of *Exeter* Built *Hart-Hall* and *Exeter Col-*  
*Hart Hall, lege.* The King, after his Example, Founded *Oriel*  
*Oriel Coll.* *College* and *St. Maries-Hall*; about which time the  
 1381. Hebrew Tongue began to be read by a Jewish Con-  
 vert,



vert, for whose Stipend every Clerk in Oxford contribu- Regist.  
ted one Penny for every Mark of his Ecclesiastical Re- Mon. Hide.  
venue.

*Queens College* owes its Name to Queen *Philippa*, *Queens Coll.*  
but its Foundation to *Robert de Eglesfeild* her Chap-  
lain. About this time the Scholars were divided in-  
to the Northern and Southern Factions; upon which  
the first retir'd to *Stanford* in *Lincolnshire*, and there  
set up publick Schools; but in a few years all Feuds  
were forgot, and they return'd thither again; and  
Statutes were Enacted to prohibit all Persons from  
professing at *Stanford* to the prejudice of *Oxford*. A-  
bout this time *William de Wickham* Bishop of *Winche-*  
*ster* Built *New College*; and on *April 14, Anno 1386*, *New Coll.*  
the Warden and Fellows were admitted with solemn  
Procession. *Lincoln College* was begun *Anno 1427*, *Lincoln Coll.*  
*6 Henry VI.* for a Seminary of Divines to confute the  
Doctrines of *Wicliff*, but *Thomas Rotheram* Bishop of  
*Lincoln* Finish'd the Building of the College, increas'd  
their Revenue, and gave them Statutes in *1479. Gloucester*  
*Gloucester Hall* was Built by \* *John Giffard* Baron of *Hall.*  
*Brimsfield*, for the Maintenance of thirteen *Benedi- \* So the*  
*ctine Monks*; but at the suppression of Religious *Ad. to C. B.*  
Houses by *Henry VIII.* *Sir Tho. White*, Founder of  
*St. John's*, purchas'd and transmitted it for the use  
of a Principal and Scholars. *All-Souls College* was *All-Souls*  
Founded by *Henry Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury* *Coll.*  
*437*, who Endow'd it for a Warden and Forty Fel-  
lows.

*William Wainfleet* Bishop of *Winchester* Founded *An.*  
*1458* *Magdalen College*, remarkable for its stately  
Buildings, fine Situation, and pleasure of adjoining  
Groves and Walks. It is justly esteem'd one of the *Magdalen*  
noblest Foundations in the Christian World. At the *Coll.*  
same time the *Divinity School* was Erected, a Work  
of such admirable Structure and Beauty, that the  
saying of *Zeuxis* may justly be Inscrib'd upon it; *Divinity*  
*'Tis more easie to envy, than imitate this Work.* And *School.*  
above this School was a Library furnish'd with one  
hundred twenty nine choice Volumes, procur'd from  
*Italy* at the great Expence of *Humphry the Good*,  
*Duke of Gloucester*, a great Patron and Admirer of  
Learning. But most of these Books are long since  
embezell'd

**Bodleys  
Library.**

embezell'd and converted to private use, in the over zealous Times of K. *Edward VI.* Afterwards the design of a Publick Library was laid by Sir *Tho. Bodley*, Kt. in the Year 1597. By him the old Library of Duke *Humphry* was repair'd and fitted for the reception of Books, and an additional East Gallery, begun in the Year 1610: Another Gallery on the West projected by him was rais'd, with a House of Convocation under it, *Anno* 1638. But these being too narrow to contain the vast accession of Books, there have been New Galleries Erected over each side of the Middle-Isle. If the whole be consider'd, the vast number of valuable Books and Manuscripts, it may vie with any Library in the Universe.

**Brazen-  
Nose Coll.**

*Brazen-Nose College* (so call'd from a Hall of that Name) was Founded by *William Smith*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and *Richard Sutton*, Esq; 3 *Henry VIII.* and is of late adorn'd with a beautiful Chappel, Library and Cloysters.

**Corpus  
Christi  
Coll:**

*Corpus Christi College* was design'd by that great Prelate *Richard Fox*, for a Seminary of Monks to the Priory of *St. Swithin* in *Winchester*; but being diverted from that design, and assisted by *Hugh Oldham* Bishop of *Exeter*, he Establish'd it with ample Endowments, and admirable Statutes for a Society of Students, *Anno* 1516, when Cardinal *Wolsey* had procur'd from Pope *Clement VII.* a Bull for dissolving 22 Religious Houses, he converted them to the use of two Colleges; the one to be Founded at *Ipswich*, the other at *Oxford*, obtaining the King's Licence to institute this College on the site of the Priory of *St. Frideswide*, calling it *Cardinal College*: But before any settlement was made came his total Ruin; when among other of his vast Possessions, this College fell to the King; who in the Year 1532, restor'd most of the allotted Revenues, and had it call'd, *Henry the Eighth's College*. But this he dissolv'd *Anno* 1545, and the Year following Erected it into a Cathedral Church for a Bishop, a Dean, and eight Canons.

**Christ  
Church.**

*Sir Tho. Pope*, Kt. purchas'd the dissolv'd *Durham College* in the Year 1554, of *George Owen* of *Godstow*, Physician to K. *Edward VI.* and repair'd and endow'd it the year following. It has lately been adorn'd with

**Trinity Coll.**

with fair additional Buildings, and a Chappel of exquisite Beauty, consecrated *April 12, 1694.*

The Site of *Bernard College* was obtain'd from the Crown in the Year 1555 by Sir *Tho. White* Alderman of *London*. This he enlarg'd and endow'd, giving it the Name of *St. John Baptists College*, which in Buildings and Revenues has receiv'd great augmentation from the Liberal Piety of Archbishop *Land*, and Archbishop *Juxon*. St. Johns.  
An. 1557.

*Dr. Hugh Price*, Treasurer of the Church of *St. Davids*, began to Build and competently Endow'd *Jesus College*, An. 1571: But the Society, to assume the honour of a Royal Foundation, acknowledge Queen *Elizabeth* for their Founder. And Sir *Lionel Jenkins*, late Secretary of State, was so great a Benefactor, that he may be justly esteem'd a second Founder. Jesus Coll.

*Wadham College*, design'd by *Nicholas Wadham*, was compleated by *Dorothy* his Relict, An. 1613. Wadham.

And *Broad-gate Wall* was converted into *Pembroke College* by the Charity of *Thomas Tisdale*, and the Industry of *Richard Wightwicke*. Pembroke.

But above all other Buildings, this University justly boasts of its Theatre; a Work of admirable contrivance, and exceeding Magnificence; Built by *Gilbert Sheldon* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the University; who, besides a vast Expence upon the Structure, gave 2000 l. for its perpetual Repair. Theatre.

The Walls of *Area*, within which the Theatre stands, are adorn'd with inestimable Reliques of Grecian and Roman Antiquity; of which the greatest part is owing to the Munificence of *Henry Howard* Earl of *Arundel*.

On the West-side of the Theatre stands *Ashmole's Museum*, a neat and curious Edifice, of which the lower part is a Chymical Laboratory; the first Floor on a noble ascent, is a spacious Hall; and the upper Chamber a repository of Natural and Artificial Curiosities. The greatest part of them are owing to the Generosity of *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; who has likewise repositied here an excellent Collection of M.S.S. made by himself and his Father-in-law Sir *William Dugdale*. Musæum  
Ashmoleanum.

These



These Colleges, now 18 in Number, and 7 Halls, all fairly Built, and well Endow'd, together with their excellent and useful Libraries, do so raise the Credit and Esteem of *Oxford*, that it may be justly thought to exceed all other Universities in the World. Nor doth it yield the precedence to any in Living Libraries (for so, with *Eunapius*, we may term the Men of profound Learning) nor in the admirable Method of Teaching all Arts and Sciences.

As soon as *Isis* and *Cherwell* have join'd their Streams below *Oxford*, the *Isis*, with a swift and deeper Current, passes on to the South; nor does it run many miles, before *Tame*, rising in the County of *Bucks*, comes and joins with it; which River, upon entrance into this County, gives its own Name to a Market-Town pleasantly situated among Rivers; for the River *Tame* washes the North-part of the Town, and two little Brooks glide into it by the East and West sides. This Place hath been in a flourishing Condition ever since *Henry* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of *Henry* III. brought the great Road, which lay before on one side of the Town, through the middle of it. *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln* founded here a small Monastery, and many Years after the *Quaremans*, a Family of great Repute, built here an Hospital; but neither of these Foundations are at present to be seen: but instead of them *John* Lord *Williams* Baron of *Tame* (advanc'd to that Dignity by *Queen Mary*) founded here a beautiful School and Alms-house; but his Title was soon at an end, leaving only Daughters married into the Families of *Norris* and *Wenman*.

From hence the *Tame* runs near *Ricot*, a Seat belonging formerly to the Lord *Williams* before-nam'd, and by his Daughter to the Lord *Henry* *Norris*, whom *Queen Elizabeth* advanc'd to the Dignity of a Peer, by the Title of Baron *Norris* of *Ricot*, a Person as well eminent for his Honourable Descent, as for his Stout and Martial Sons, whose Valour and Conduct were sufficiently known in *Holland*, *Portugal*, *Bretagne*, and *Ireland*. It now continues in that Noble Family, being Part of the Possession of *Mountain* Earl of *Abindon*.

The

The next place visited by *Tame* is *Dorchester*, call'd *Dorcheſt.* by *Ninnius* and *Huntingdon*, *Cacr-Danri*; by *Alfred* of *Beverly*, *Cair-Dorin*, and by *Bede*, *Civitas Dorcinie*. That this was formerly a Station of the Romans, ſeveral of their Coins found frequently in this place do ſufficiently attelt; and our Hiſtorians tell us it was once a Biſhops See, Founded by *Birinus* the Apoſtle of the Weſt-Saxons. The See after 460 Years continuance was translated to *Lincoln* by *Remigius*, in the Time of *William* the Conqueror. After this removal of the Biſhops Chair, and the great Road to *London*, which lay through this Town, being turn'd another way, it began ſenſibly to decay; and tho' it was formerly a City, it ſcarce now deſerves the Name of a Town.

Near this place, *Tame* and *Iſt*, with mutual conſent, join as it were in *Wedlock*, and mix their Names, as well as their Waters, being henceforth call'd \* *Tham-Iſt*.

Hence the *Thames* paſſes on to *Benſon* (formerly *Benſington*) and a Royal Vill, at preſent it is a ſmall Village, and ſhews at a little diſtance from it a Houſe of our Kings, now gone to decay, by reaſon of its unhealthy Situation near low and wet Grounds. It is call'd *Enelme*, commonly *New Elm* (from the Elms here growing) and was Built by *William de la Poole*, Duke of *Suffolk*, who likewise Built here a neat Church and a fair Hoſpital, call'd *Gods houſe*.

The Rectory of this place (with a Canonry of *Chriſt Church*) K. *James I.* in the 3d Year of his Reign, annex'd to the Office of *Regius* Profeſſor of Divinity in *Oxford*, as he did the Government of the Hoſpital to the Profeſſor of Phyſick there.

From hence the *Thames* fetches a large and winding compaſs round the Hundred of *Henley*, Hilly and Woody, which ſome think to have been the Country of the *Ancalites*, who ſubmitted themſelves to *Cæſar*. Upon the *Thames*, in the utmoſt limits of the County, ſtands *Henley*, where the greateſt part of the Inhabitants drive a Trade and get their Livelihood by carrying Wood and Corn to *London* by Water. The Timber Bridge over the *Thames* they report to have been heretofore of Stone, and Arched.

From

*Watlington.* From *Henly* the *Chiltern-Hills* run in a continued Ridge to the North, and separates this County of *Oxon* from that of *Bucks*, at the Foot whereof are seated many little Towns, of which the most remarkable are *Watlington* (a small Market-Town, belonging formerly to *Robert D'Oily*, and probably very ancient, as seeming to fetch its Name from the Brittish Way of making Towns and Cities with *Wattles*, in Saxon *Watelas*.)

*Shirburne* *Shirburne*, heretofore a small Castle of the *Quatre-mans*, now a Seat of the *Chamberlains*, descended from the Earls of *Tankervil*, who bearing the Office of *Chamberlains* to the Dukes of *Normandy*, call'd themselves *Chamberlains* from the said Office.

*Heylin mentions Edgar Atheline as Earl of Oxford.* The Title of Earl of *Oxford* has long flourish'd in the Family of *Vere*, who derive their Pedigree from the Earls of *Guisnes*, and their Name from the Town of *Vere* in *Zealand*. They owe the beginning of their Greatness in *England* to King *Henry I.* who advanc'd *Alberic de Vere*, for his great Prudence and Integrity, to several Places of Honour and Profit; and his Son *Henry*, and *Maud* the Empress, and her Son then in Possession of the Throne, by their several Charters created him *Earl of Oxford*. Of his Posterity, not to mention every Particular, the most eminent were these that follow; *Robert de Vere*, the ninth Earl, who being highly in Favour with King *Richard II.* was by him advanc'd to the unheard of Honours of *Marquis of Dublin*, and *Duke of Ireland*; but shortly after, being degraded through the Envy of other Courtiers, he ended his Days in Banishment. *John de Vere*, a Man of great Ability and Experience in the Arts of War, and as eminent for his constant Fidelity to the *Lancastrian* Party, fought often in the Field against King *Edward IV.* Another *John* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* in all the Parts of his Life so temperate, devout and honest, that he was distinguish'd by the Name of *John the Good*: He was Grandfather to Earl *Henry* the eighteenth Earl of this Family, and to the two Noble Brothers *Francis* and *Horatio Vere*, who by their admirable Courage and Military Conduct, and their many brave and fortunate Exploits in the *Low-Countries*, have



have added no small lustre to their Ancient and Honourable Family. This *Henry* dying at the Siege of *Breda*, An. 1625, without Issue, *Robert Vere*, Son of *Hugh de Vere*, Son and Heir to *Aubery de Vere*, 2d Son of *John* the Fifth, was in the Parliament held at *Westminster* An. 2 *Car. I.* restor'd to the Title of Earl of *Oxford*; who taking to Wife *Beatrix Van Hemmema* of *Friezeland*, had Issue by her *Aubery* the present Earl, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.

This County contains 280 Parish Churches, and sends to Parliament 9 Members, viz. from

+	The County	2
o	University of Oxon	2
o	City of Oxon	2
+	New Woodstock	2
+	Banbury	1

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The

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Oxford.*

**T**HE Bishoprick of Oxford  
Archdeaconry.

*Deanery of Burcester.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
	354	18	400.
	71	8	0
<i>v.</i> Of Chesterton	7	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Finmere	8	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Marton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hampton Poyle	6	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Curtlington	11	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Fritwell	7	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Lillingstone Lovell	8	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Ambrifden	11	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Bucknell	13	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Haiford Warren	13	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Wendelbury	11	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Somerton	15	1	9
<i>r.</i> of Heth	7	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Odington upon Otemore	12	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Newton Purcell	3	15	4
<i>r.</i> of Blechindon	12	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Charlton upon Otemore	21	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Goddington	7	18	10
<i>r.</i> of Suldern	8	14	0
<i>r.</i> of Mixbury	15	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Cottisford	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Shelliswell	4	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Middleton	12	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Hardwick	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ardeley	5	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Tosmere	3	5	0
<i>r.</i> of Hayford at the Bridge	10	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Fringford	12	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Langton	11	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Burcester	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Islip	16	13	6
Dadlington			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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## *Dadington Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Michael Barford	6	4	10
<i>r.</i> of Wigginton	17	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Dadington	15	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Swacliff	7	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Todmerton	13	11	0
<i>r.</i> of Overworton	6	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Cropredy	16	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Broughton	18	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Great Tew	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Southnewton	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Abberbury	21	4	9
<i>r.</i> of Aukerington	6	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Draiton	12	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Bloxham	17	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Hanwell	17	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Banbury.	22	0	2

## *Henley Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Henly upon Thames	21	1	00 <i>lb.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Harpen	12	10	4
<i>v.</i> of Shiplack	7	1	0
<i>v.</i> of Maplederam	12	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Whitechurch	16	2	80 <i>lb.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Chakenden	19	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Rutherford Gray	10	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Rutherford Pippard	9	9	40 <i>lb.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Tuffeld	7	16	100 <i>lb.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Southstock	12	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Northstock	14	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Mangwell	9	9	40 <i>lb.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Crawmerth Gifford	12	6	00 <i>lb.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Swinecomb	7	9	40 <i>lb.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Bixgibwin and Bixbrand.	9	14	100 <i>lb.</i>

## *Ashton Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Chinnor	26	0	40 <i>lb.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Aston	16	18	11
<i>r.</i> of Crowell	7	9	90 <i>lb.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Lewknor	11	17	0
			<i>v.</i> of Shet-



*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Sherborn	10	16	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Pirton	17	9	4ob.
<i>v.</i> of Watlington	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ewelme	21	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Cuxham	9	10	5ob.
<i>v.</i> of Chalgrove	10	5	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Britewell	18	16	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of South-weston	9	2	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Whiteford	9	10	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Stokestalmage	12	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Amington	11	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Ibiſton	9	9	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Adwell	4	3	10
<i>r.</i> of Warpsgrave	2	11	10
<i>r.</i> of Eſington	4	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Brutwell	6	19	2
<i>v.</i> of Thame.	18	0	0

*Cuddeſdon Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of March Baldon	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Newenham Courtney	15	6	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Yeltley	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Beckley	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Waterperis	8	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Stanton St John	16	9	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Halton	12	19	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Waterſtock	10	16	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Abbere	9	2	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Haſeley	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Garlington	14	9	8
<i>v.</i> of Cuddeſdon	17	0	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Woodeaton	10	0	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of Ellisfeld	6	8	0
<i>v.</i> of Milton	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Newington.	18	13	4

*Oxford Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of St Ebbe	3	5	1
<i>v.</i> of St Mary Oxford	5	4	0
<i>v.</i> of St Giles	5	12	8ob.
			<i>v.</i> of St

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of St Mary Magdalen	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Peter in Balliol	3	14	0
<i>v.</i> of St Peter in the East	13	2	0
<i>r.</i> of St Aldate	8	13	20 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of St Martin	8	1	5
<i>r.</i> of Noke.	7	19	7 <i>d.</i>

## *Witney Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Witney	47	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Witney	9	12	4
<i>r.</i> of More	18	17	6 <i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Shilton	5	5	4
Church of Langford	13	6	10
<i>v.</i> of Langford	21	19	4
<i>v.</i> of Clanfeld	7	6	4 <i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Kencote	6	19	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Dullington	24	10	3
<i>v.</i> of Minster Lovel	8	9	6
<i>v.</i> of Norton Brimer	9	7	10
<i>v.</i> of Astall	7	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Brampton	30	2	4
<i>r.</i> of Alnetton	8	16	4
<i>r.</i> of Elford	4	3	5
<i>v.</i> of Bradwell	8	14	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Burford, with the Chap. of Fulbrook	31	12	11
<i>r.</i> of Westwell	5	3	9
<i>r.</i> of Stanlake	16	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Teinton	7	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Broughton Pongis	7	7	11

## *Chipping Norton Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Chipping Norton	10	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Rolright	16	9	4
<i>v.</i> of Churchill	7	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Ewston	9	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Salford	9	11	1
<i>r.</i> of Cornwell	7	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Kingham	17	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Shipton under Wichwood	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chestilton	9	0	1
			<i>v.</i> of Cherl-

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Cherlbury	25	5	8
<i>v.</i> of Spilsbury	9	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Little Rolright	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Saresden	8	18	0
<i>r.</i> of Heithorp	7	11	10
<i>r.</i> of Swarford.	15	6	8

*Woodstock Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Steple Barton	7	9	4q.
<i>v.</i> of Erdington	8	5	4
<i>v.</i> of Dunstew	8	2	8q.
<i>r.</i> of Wescote Barton	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Sandford	7	0	4q.
<i>v.</i> of Northaston	6	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Carlington	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Northley	9	2	0q.
<i>r.</i> of Shipton upon Charwell	11	9	4q.
<i>r.</i> of Glymton	6	16	0q.
<i>v.</i> of Stanton Harecourt	16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Stepleaston	16	2	8
<i>r.</i> of Hanburgh	11	6	0q.
<i>r.</i> of Stonesfeld	4	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Rollisham	11	9	4q.
<i>r.</i> of Cuddington	7	9	4q.
<i>r.</i> of Tackley	19	9	4q.
Blaidon with the Chap. of Woodstock	16	0	4q.
<i>r.</i> of Wotton	15	2	8q.
<i>v.</i> of Emesham	15	14	0
<i>r.</i> of Wivelcote.	2	13	4



### Cattieuchlani.

ON the East of the Dobuni border those People whom Ptolemy, according to different Copies, calls Cattieuchlani, Cattidudani, Cathiclodani; and Dio, Cattuellani; but I rather think these People were anciently call'd Cassii, from whence their Prince Cassivellaunus, or Cassibelinus, first took his Name; and that they again from their Prince Cassivellaunus, were by the Grecians call'd Cattuellani, Cathuellani, and Cattieuchlani. Now the Cassii, mention'd among the British Nation by Cæsar, did most certainly inhabit these Parts, from whom a pretty large Tract in this County still retains the Name of Caishaw. And since Cassivellaunus govern'd here, as from Cæsar is evident, it seems very probable that Cassivellaunus denotes as much as the Prince of the Cassii: Nor ought it to seem strange that Princes heretofore took their Name from the People whom they govern'd: For thus the Catti in Germany had their Cattimarus; the Teutones their Teutomarus, and Teutobochus; the Daci their Gottiso. And why may not our Cassibelinus?

Cassii,

But whence these People obtain'd the Name of Cassii we can't discover, unless from their Warlike Valour; for Servius Honoratus informs us, that the stoutest and most vigorous Soldiers were by the ancient Gauls (who spoke the same Language as the Britans) call'd Gessi. Now that the Cassii were renown'd for Martial Prowess is most certain: For, before the arrival of Cæsar, they had wag'd continual War against their Neighbours; extending their Name and Dominion to a considerable distance; for under the general Name of Cassii or Cattieuchlani, were comprehended all those People who inhabit three Counties in the present division, viz. Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire, of which we shall now speak in their order.

To the Honourable *Goodwin Wharton*, Esq; and the Right Honourable *William Lord Cheyne Viscount Newhaven*, This County, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

### Buckinghamshire.

**B**uckinghamshire abounding exceedingly in *Beech-Trees*, which the English-Saxons call *Bucken*; 'Tis probable that from them the chief Town *Buckingham* had its Name; and from that the whole County. Some think it more natural to derive it from the Saxon *Buc*, which *Elfrick* in his Glossary interprets *Cervus* (a *Buck* or *Hart*) nothing being more probable than that those woody Parts abounded with *Deer*. This Shire being of no considerable breadth, is in length extended from the *Thames* Northward. On the South it hath *Berkshire* divided from it by the *Thames*; on the West *Oxfordshire*; on the North *Northamptonshire*: On the East first *Bedfordshire*, then *Hertfordshire*, and afterwards *Middlesex*.  
*Its Name.*  
*This County is reckoned in length 39 Miles, in breadth 18, in circumference about 138. Confines.*

*Soil.*

The Soil is for the most part very fruitful; the Inhabitants thick and numerous; who generally follow Grazing. The County is divided into two parts; the one a Mountainous or rather Hilly Country, toward the South and East call'd *Chiltern*; the other seated below this to the North, call'd the *Vale*.

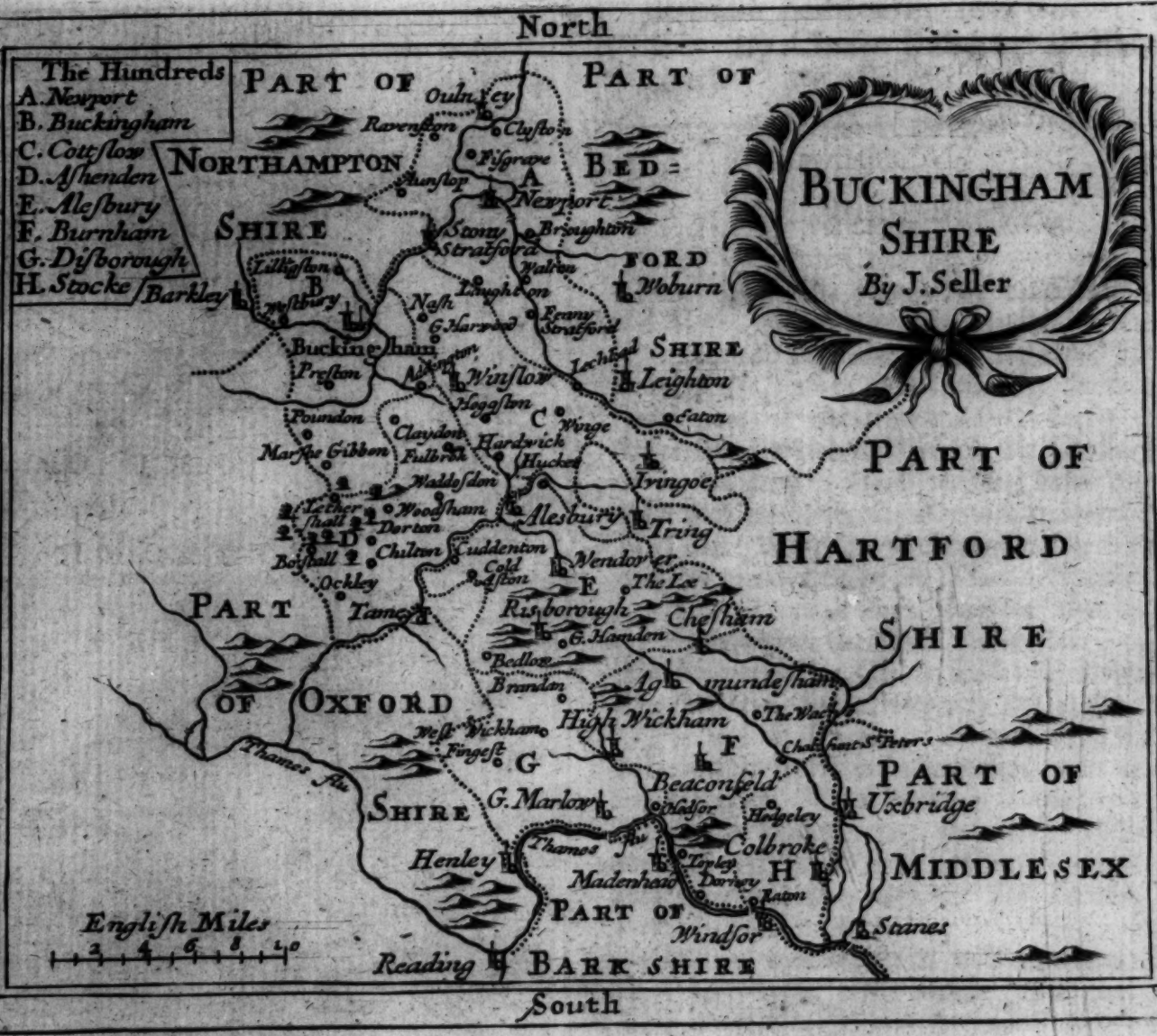
*Chiltern.*

*Chiltern*, whether it has its Name from *Chilt* or *Cylt*, in Saxon *Chalk*, rises for the most part into Chalky Hills cover'd with Woods and Groves of Beeches; being formerly a common Receptacle for Thieves, till in a great measure clear'd by *Leofflan* Abbot of *St. Albans*. In this Part where the *Thames* winds it self round the bottom of the Hills, is seated *Marlow*, a pretty considerable Town, having its Name from

*Marlow.*

a fort

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a sort of Chalky Clay which we call *Marle*, that mightily fattens and enriches the Soil. Nigh this Town a little River cuts its Way into the *Thames*; on the turning of which is seated *High Wickham*, or rather *Wicomb*, for Largeness and Beauty comparing with the greatest in the County, and as it is a Borough Town, and govern'd by a Mayor, it may justly enough be preferr'd to most of the rest. About the Conquest, *Wigod de Wallingford* was Lord of the Borough of *Wicomb*. Upon the general Dissolution of Religious Houses, the Revenues of *St. John's Hospital*, with certain Rents call'd our *Lady's Rents*, Queen *Elizabeth* gave to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeses, for the Maintenance of a Free Grammar-School, and certain Alms-people there. In the North of *Wickham* is judg'd to be the highest Eminence of these Parts (whence it still keeps the British Name *Pen*, for so they call the Head or Top of any thing.) Not far from hence lies *Bradenham*, of a healthy and commodious Situation, which is the chief Residence of the Barons of *Windsor*. Having receiv'd this \* Rivulet, the *Thames* keeps on its Course to *Eaton*, famous for its Seminary of Learning, founded by that pious Prince *Henry VI*. A few Miles from hence the *Thames* is augmented by the River *Cole*, which here dividing *Buckinghamshire* and *Middlesex*, gives Name to *Colebrook*. The exact Distance from *Wallingford* and *London* sufficiently prove this to be the † *Pontes* of *Antonine*: Nor is there any other Town between these two Places to which the Name of *Pontes* or *Bridges* doth more properly agree. For here *Cole* is divided into Four Channels, which, for the Convenience of Travellers, have so many Bridges over them; and that this Name is deriv'd from them is plain from the very Word. With these Divisions of its Streams, the *Cole* makes several pleasant Islands, into which the Danes fled in the Year 894, from King *Alfred*. On this turning of the River stands *Eure* or *Ever*, (so call'd from *Roger de Ivres*, who came in with *William* the Conqueror) a little Village which King *John* confirm'd to *John Fitz-Robert*, from whom the Lords of *Eure* are descended. More inward we meet with two Places,

Wickham.

Pen.  
Braden-  
ham.\* See in  
Wicomb  
above.  
Eaton.

Colebrook

Pontes.  
† Others  
fix it at  
Reading.

Eure.

Stoke-  
Pogeis.

the first *Stoke-Pogeis*, call'd so from the *Pogeis* formerly Lords of it; but it afterwards devolv'd on *Edward Lord Hastings*, who married the sole Heiress of *Thomas Lord Hungerford*. In the Parish Church, *George* and *Anne*, the first Earl and Countess of *Huntingdon* lie Inter'd. And *Edward Lord Hastings* is bury'd in a Chapel built by him for the Use of the Hospital he here founded. The other is *Fernham-royal*; this the Barons *Furnival* held heretofore by this Service; That on the Coronation Day they should be oblig'd to find a Glove for the King's Right Hand, and to support his Left Arm so long as he held the Royal Scepter. From the *Furnivals* it fell to the *Talboys* Earls of *Shrewsbury*, which Family, tho' they enjoy not the Land, are yet entitled to that Honourable Office.

Fernham-  
Royal.

Missenden

Amerham

Cheyneis.

Latimers.

Hamden.

The Vale

The Cole being join'd higher by another Rivulet from the West, carries it along; on which the first Place observable is *Missenden*, where a Monastery was founded by the *D'Oilies*. Next in the Vale stands *Amerham*, in Saxon *Agmundsham*, which can neither boast of its Buildings nor Populousness. Something more towards the East is *Cheyneis* the chief Seat of the Earls of *Bedford*, where *John* the first Earl of this Family, and several of the same Illustrious House since lie Entomb'd.

To *Cheyneis* adjoineth *Latimers*, which had the present Name from the Lords of it, the ancient Barons *Latimer*.

Passing thence, scarce 3 Miles Northward, we come to the Ridge of the *Chiltern Hills*, which divides the whole Shire, from South-West to North-East, through many little Villages, of which the most considerable is *Hamden*, from which the ancient Family of *Hamden* took its Name. On the Eastern Angles of the Hills, upon a Descent, stands *Asheridge* formerly a House of Pleasure for Kings, where *Edmund* Son to *Richard* King of the *Romans*, founded a Monastery for a new Order of Religious Men, call'd *Bon-hommes*, who profess'd the Rule of *St. Austin*, and wore Sky-colour'd Habits after the Manner of the Hermits. From the Top of these Hills we have a clear and full Prospect of the *Vale*, which we said was the other part

Brill.

[illegible]

**Ailesbury.**  
*in Saxo*  
**Ægles-**  
**byrge.**

\* *Straw*  
likewise to  
strew his  
Chamber,  
and 3 *Eeles*  
if he came  
in Winter;  
if in Sum-  
mer, sweet  
Herbs for  
the strew-  
ing, and 2  
green *Geese*.

the



the Lord Wharton, to which Family it came from the  
Goths, the former Lords thereof.

By the Thames, lower down, we meet with nothing remarkable, unless Cherdsey be (as many think it is) the *Cerdices-leag* of the Saxons, so call'd from Cherdsey *Cerdicus*, who had here a sharp Engagement with the Britans. Near this place is *Credendon*, which was the seat of the Honour of Giffard. The Monastery of *Credon*. *Notsey* is thought to be Founded by *Walter Gifford* then Earl of *Buckingham*. The Ruins likewise of *Bolebec*. *Bolebec-Castle*, and *Ascot*, the principal Mansion House of the *Dormers*, are seen hard by.

*Uss* or *Ouse*, formerly *Isa*, and the second *Isa*, which flows gently through the Northern parts of this Shire, rising in *Northamptonshire*, and presently entering this County with but a small Current passeth by *Bitelesden* to *Buckingham* the chief Town of the County, which *Edward the Elder* (as *Marianus* has it) Fortifi'd with Rampires and Turrets on both sides of the Banks, against the IncurSIONS of the Danes.

The Town is seated on a low Ground: The *Ouse*, very commodious for the Mills, surrounds it on all sides but the North. The Castle seated in the middle of the Town, upon a great Mount (of whose very Ruins scarce any thing now remains) as it were divides the Town into two parts: The greater of them is to the North, where stands the Town-Hall; the lesser to the West, where there stands a Church not very ancient.

In this Hundred is *Caversfield*, whether so call'd from *Carausius*, as if one should say, *Carausius's Field*, we dare not be positive; however, from the circumstances, it's probable, that this is the very place where *Allectus* slew *Carausius* in Battle.

Hence the *Ouse* moves with a gentle current to the North-East. More Easterly, from the River, towards *Whaddon* the Woods, is *Whaddon*, formerly the seat of the *Giffards*, and lately the Barony of the Dukes of *Buckingham*. Not far from hence lies *Saulden*, where the *Fortescues* had a seat. On the other side of the River, not far from the Bank, are *Leckhamsted*, *Lillingstone*, and *Luffel*, where there was formerly a Monastery Founded by *Robert Earl of Leicester*. Higher on

**Wolver-**  
**ton.**

Earls and  
Dukes.  
of Buck-  
ingham.

ed his Grandson *Henry*, who was the chief means of bringing *Richard III.* to the Crown, tho' he afterwards endeavour'd to Depose him, but too late, for he was Beheaded. His Son *Edward* being restor'd to all by the kindness of K. *Henry VII.* thro' the wicked Practices of Cardinal *Wolsey*, lost the favour of *Hen. VIII.* and was at last Beheaded for Treason; which when the Emperor *Charles III.* heard, he is reported to have said, That a Butchers Dog had torn down the finest Buck in England. Afterwards the splendor of this Family so decay'd, that they enjoy'd only the bare Title of Earls of *Scaffold*. So it lay vacant the 2d time till K. *James I.* created *Geo. Villiers*, Baron of *Whaddon*, Earl of *Buckingham* in the 14th Year of his Reign, Marquis in the 17th, and Duke of this Place in the 21th: He was stabb'd by *Felton*, and succeeded in his Honours and Estate by his Son *George* late dead without Issue.

There are in this County 185 Parishes; and it sends to Parliament 14 Members, viz.

*The County.*

*Buckingham Town.*

*Chipping Wicomb.*

*Aylesbury.*

*Agmondesham.*

*Wendover.*

*Great Marlow, Each two.*



*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Bucks.*

*l. s. d.*  
**A**rchdeaconry of Bucks. 82 14 5

*Burneham Deanary.*

<i>v. Of Burneham</i>	16	13	4
<i>r. of Hitchin</i>	11	5	6
<i>r. of Taplowe</i>	11	18	8
<i>v. of Dorney</i>	8	10	4
<i>v. of Upton</i>	6	17	0
<i>v. of Stokepoyges</i>	7	17	0
<i>r. of Ferneham Royal</i>	12	16	0
<i>v. of Datchet</i>	11	0	0
<i>v. of Waterdsbury with Langley</i>	14	10	20b.
<i>r. of Harton</i>	22	9	4
<i>v. of Ever</i>	13	6	8
<i>r. of Denham</i>	19	9	4
<i>r. of Chalfont Peter</i>	15	17	0
<i>r. of Agmondesham</i>	48	16	0
<i>v. of Pennie</i>	9	13	4
<i>r. of Beconsfeld</i>	26	2	8
<i>r. of Eastmansted Cheyney</i>	12	16	0
<i>r. of Chesham Leicester</i>	13	1	5
<i>r. of Chesham Owburn</i>	13	1	5
<i>v. of Wexham</i>	5	14	0
<i>v. of Hogeley</i>	6	0	0
<i>r. of Chalfont St Giles.</i>	19	9	4

*Muresley Deanary.*

<i>r. Of Muresley</i>	11	0	0
<i>v. of Swanborne</i>	9	9	6
<i>r. of Draiton Passlowe</i>	12	0	0
<i>v. of Wingrave</i>	9	9	5
<i>r. of Chetlington</i>	15	9	5
<i>r. of Grove</i>	4	13	4
<i>v. of Ment-</i>			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Mentmore	6	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Slapton	14	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Hardwick	39	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Great Harwood	14	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Waddon	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Mafleworth	9	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Edlesborough	13	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Cablington	9	16	1
<i>r.</i> of Hawridge	8	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Kirslewe	3	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Druton Becham	11	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Hoggeston	11	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Whitechurch	8	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Dinton	9	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Sulbury	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Stutley	9	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Ivinghoe	12	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Winge.	18	16	1

*Part of the Deanary aforesaid, within the  
Jurisdiction of St. Albans.*

<i>v.</i> Of Winesloo	11	5	8
<i>v.</i> of Little Horwood	5	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Greeneborough	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Abbots Aston.	6	7	8

*Waddeston Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Waddeston 1st part	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of the 2d part	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of the 3d part	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Quenton	33	12	09.
<i>v.</i> of Okeley	5	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Pichcote	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Shobington	10	9	49.
<i>r.</i> of Hikeford	9	9	49.
<i>v.</i> of Wormenhall	6	18	10
<i>r.</i> of Fletmerston	8	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Overwinchindon	7	17	1
<i>r.</i> of Ludgarsale	17	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Aston Sandford	12	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Kingsey			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

335

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Kingsley	8	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Grenedon Underwood	15	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Middle Cleydon	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of East Cleydon	7	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Ovinge	7	17	109
<i>v.</i> of Elmer.	6	10	8

## *Bucks Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Caversfeld	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of March	21	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Foscote	9	9	4
<i>r.</i> of Agecote	11	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Turvorston	12	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Thorneborough	8	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Steeple Cleydon	13	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Addington	9	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Shalleston	8	0	3
<i>r.</i> of Bechampton	14	16	5
<i>r.</i> of Waterstratford	7	0	3
<i>r.</i> of Lekehamsted	15	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Tingewick	12	16	1
<i>r.</i> of Addestocke	13	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Padbury	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Stowe	11	14	5
<i>r.</i> of Thornton	11	16	1
<i>r.</i> of Radcliffe	8	1	1
<i>r.</i> of Lillingston	7	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Akeley	6	2	9
<i>r.</i> of Moreton	18	2	9
<i>v.</i> of Westbury	9	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Bucking	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Horley and Thornton	16	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Sutton	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Preston.	11	9	49

## *Newport Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Newport	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Gotebairt	6	0	1
<i>r.</i> of Haversham	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hanslap	18	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Stoke Goldington	14	6	00b.
<i>v.</i> of Ra-			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Ravensden	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Olney	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Mulshoo	16	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Lavenden	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Newton Blossonville	8	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Clifton Reignes	13	6	9
<i>r.</i> of Emerton	15	2	9
<i>r.</i> of Filgrave	5	19	5
<i>r.</i> of Tillingham	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Sherington	20	0	1
<i>v.</i> of Chechitley	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hardemede	13	6	9
<i>v.</i> of Aftwood	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Crameley	27	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Broughton	10	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Milton Keynes	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Wavendon	26	6	9
<i>r.</i> of Walton	8	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Bowbrickhill	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Little Brickhill	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stokehammond	19	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Newton Longvile	20	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Blechely	29	13	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Simpson	17	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Brickhill	18	2	9
<i>v.</i> of Lathbury	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Woughton	16	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Great Wolston	8	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Willen	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Lindeford	20	0	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Little Wolston	8	6	1
<i>v.</i> of Stanton Barry	7	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Bradwell	5	11	0
<i>v.</i> of Wolverton	10	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Calverton	26	2	9
<i>r.</i> of Shendley	22	9	5
<i>r.</i> of St John Baptist in Newport	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Loughton	14	5	5
<i>r.</i> of Okeney with Petfoo.	2	17	6

*Wendover Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Wendover	12	16	1
<i>v.</i> of Domington	17	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Haddenham	15	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Stone	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hertwell	14	5	3
<i>r.</i> of Aston Clinton	23	6	9
<i>r.</i> of Weston Turville	22	0	9
<i>v.</i> of Little Messenden	13	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Hutcote	10	0	1
<i>r.</i> of Ellisborough	11	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Great Kimbell	6	10	9
<i>r.</i> of Little Kimbell	6	2	9
<i>v.</i> of Bledlowe	16	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Great Hampden	9	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Horningdon	6	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Ailsbury	24	18	1
<i>v.</i> of Birton with Membris.	20	10	0

*Risborough Deanary within the Jurisdiction  
of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.*

<i>r.</i> Of Risborough	30	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Halton	13	6	8

*Wicomb Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Wicomb	23	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Sawnderton	13	9	5
<i>r.</i> of Radnage	6	13	11
<i>r.</i> of Braddenham	5	3	8
<i>v.</i> of Hichendon	8	18	4
<i>v.</i> of Great Marlow	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Little Marlow	8	5	9
<i>v.</i> of Hanningdownals Westwicomb	11	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Medmemham	35	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Hammelden	35	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Tuffeld	9	9	9
<i>r.</i> of Thinghurst	6	7	10
<i>r.</i> of Falley	11	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Wooburne	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Eddifore.	4	0	0

*℥*

*To*

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To the Right Honourable Lord *Edward Russel*,  
and Sir *William Gostwick*, Kt. and Bar. This  
County, for which they are Chosen Knights,  
is Humbly Dedicated.

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### *Bedfordshire.*

**T**HE County of *Bedford* (commonly *Bedfordshire*) is one of the three Counties I observ'd before to have been inhabited by the *Cattiuchlani*. On the East and South it is joyned to *Cambridgeshire* and *Herfordshire*; on the West, to *Buckinghamshire*; on the North, to *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingtonshire*. It is divided in two parts by the *Ouse* running through it: In the North part it is more Fruitful and Woody; in the South (where its much larger) the Soil is more impoverish'd, tho' it makes a tollerable return; for it abounds with Barley, which is white, plump and strong: In the middle, it is something thick set with Woods; but Eastward, it is more dry, and wants Wood.

Trury.  
Barons  
Mordant.

The *Ouse* at its entry into this County, first visits *Trury* (now call'd *Turvey*) the Seat and Barony of the Earl of *Peterborough*. Next it glides by *Hare-wood*, a little Village, where, in the Year of our Lord 1399, a little before the breaking out of those Commotions and Civil Wars, wherewith *England* was for a long time embroyl'd, the River stood still; and the Water retiring both ways, did (to admiration) leave a foot Passage through the Channel for three Miles together. The same thing happen'd, as is credibly reported, the 18th or 20th of *January* 1648, just before the villanous and execrable Murder of *K. Charles I.*

After that, it washes *Odil*, or *Woodkil*, formerly call'd *Wabull*. From thence, not less winding than  
*Maander*



North

PART OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
P A R T O F H U N I G T O N S H I R E  
P A R T O F C A M B R I D G E S H I R E  
P A R T O F H A R T F O R D S H I R E  
P A R T O F B U C K I N G H A M S H I R E

**BEDFORD  
SHIRE**  
By John Seller

English Miles  
1 2 3 4 5 6

South



*Meander* its self, it runs by *Bletnesho*; common-ly *Blets*, the Seat and Barony of the Illustrious Family of St. *John*, Earls of *Bolinbroke*.

Barons St.  
John of  
Bletnesho;

Thence it carries you to *Bedford* (by the Saxons *Bedanford*) the principal Town, from whence the County is denominated. The *Ouse* does so divide it, that were it not for a stone Bridge that joyns them, you wou'd think there were two distant Towns. It deserves to be commended, rather for the delightfulness of its Situation and Antiquity, than any thing of Beauty or Stateliness, tho' it has, indeed, fine Churches. I am loath to joyn with some in affirming, that here was the *Lectodorum* of *Antonine*. The British (as I have read) call it *Liswidur*, or *Lettidur*; yet that seems to be borrow'd from its English Name; For *Lettuy* with the British signifies *Publick Inns*; and *Lettidur* entertaining places at the River; as *Bedford* among the English, *Beds*, and places of Entertainment at the Ford.

Bedford.

The *Ouse* takes no long journey after it has bid farewell to the Inhabitants of *Bedford*, before it comes to *Bissmed*, a place beyond the *Ouse*. On the South side it is increas'd by a little River, which some call *Juel*; At whose meeting together, is *Temsford*, well known for a fixed Camp of the Danes, which they erected when they demolish'd a certain British Fortrefs, as is believ'd. Which Place (now call'd *Chesterfeild*, and *Salndy*, or *Sandy*, gives sufficient Proofs of its Antiquity, by the Roman Coins that are found there: Nor do I in the least doubt, *Salndy* from the Situation, but this was the *Salena* which *Ptolemy* ascribes to the *Cattiuchlani*; if *Salndy* was its true Name, as some have affirm'd to me.

*Salena*;  
or *Sandy*.

About five Miles from the Head of this Rivulet, almost in the Center of the Field, upon the Top of the Hill, stands *Amphill*, (call'd with the large Estate about it, the Honour of *Amphill*.) A house large, Royal, and Castle-like; every where encompass'd with Parks. From hence, more to the North, lies *Houghton-Conquest*: upon the West, *Woborn*, whose Abbey is now a Seat of the Duke of *Bedford*, where there's a little Free-School founded by *Francis* Earl of *Bedford*. Under which, at *Aspely-Gawiz*, they say

*Amphil*.  
This is the  
Viscounty of  
Ailesbury.  
Earth that  
turns Wood  
into Stone.

Earthturns  
Wood into  
Stone.

there's Earth which turns Wood into Stone: and as a Proof of it, we heard that in *Woburn-Abbey* there was preserv'd as a rare Sight a portable Ladder of Wood, which having been some time buried in that Earth, was dug out perfect Stone.

Not very far from hence we come to *Hockley in the Hole*; a miserable dirty Way, and troublesom enough to Travellers in the Winter-time. By a white Hill we ascend to *Chiltern*, and presently come to *Dunstable*. *Dunstable*, which is situated in a Chalky Soil, a populous Town, and full of Inns; it has four Streets, leading to the four Parts of the World, in each of which (when it is dryest) there are four Ponds for Publick Use, which never fail, though they are supplied only with RainWater; But there are no Springs to be found unless they dig 24 Fathom deep. There is no reason any Body should doubt this to be *Antonine's Magiovinium*, *Magioninium*, and *Magintum*; For besides that it is fashion'd after the Military Way of the Romans, Roman Coins are frequently found by the Country-men in the Neighbouring Fields, which they call *Madning-money*. And a little way off (at the very Descent of the *Chiltern Hills*) there is a Military Rampire, of a round Fashion (of which sort *Strabo* tells us the British Towns were) which contains nine Acres; and they call it *Madningbowre* or *Madingbowre*; in which Name (with a small variation) you may plainly find *Magintum*.

Magiovi-  
nium.

Fullers  
Worth p.  
119.

There was a Woman that liv'd, died, and was buried in this Town, that had (as appears by her Epitaph) 19 Children at 5 Births; 5 at 2 several Births, and 3 together at 3 other.

Now concerning the Lords, Dukes and Earls of *The Dukes, Earls and Barons of Bedford*. *Bedford*; First there were Barons of *Bedford*, of the Family of *Beauchamp*, who, on the Coronation Day, were (by hereditary Right) Almoners to the Kings of *England*. Then *Edward III.* created *Engelram* of *Coucy*, Count of *Soissons* in *France*, (to whom he had married a Daughter) the first Earl of *Bedford*. Afterwards *Hen. V.* erected *Bedford* into a Dukedom, and it had three Dukes; First, *John* the third Son of *Henry IV.* who lies buried at *Roan* (and with him the war-like Successes of the English in *France*.) The

Second



Second Duke of *Bedford*, was *George Nevill*, a Youth, the Son of *John Marquis of Montacute*: Both which *Edward IV.* advanc'd to their Honour, and depriv'd them of it, and that by Authority of Parliament. The Father, for Treachery, when he revolted from him; and the Son out of envy to the Father. The Third, was *Jasper of Hatfield*, Earl of *Pembroke* (honour'd with that Title by *Henry VII.*) He died Old, and a Batchelor. Afterwards it fell again into the Title of an Earldom. When *Edw. VI.* created *John Lord Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was succeeded by his Son *Francis*, who left for his Successor *Edward*, who died without Issue. Upon which, this Title came to *Francis*, Son to *William* the 4th. Son to *Francis*, last Earl of *Bedford*; and he was succeeded in it by *William* his Eldest Son. The present King from Earl created him Duke of *Bedford*; and he is succeeded in that Honour by his Grandson *Wriothesly*.

This County contains 116 Parish Churches, and sends to Parliament 4 Members, viz. from

The County	2
Bedford Town	2

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Bedford.*

*Deanary of Bedford.*

*l. s. d.*

<b>V</b> Of St Paul Bedford	10	0	0
v. of Martein St Peter	11	13	0
r. of St Peter and St Mary Dunstable	11	4	8
r. of St Cuthbert Bedford	5	9	4
v. of Cowpull	7	17	0
v. of Wootton	13	6	8
v. of Kemstone	12	0	0
v. of Goldington	8	9	4
v. of Bidnam	8	0	0
r. of Houghton Conquest	15	19	4
r. of Houghton Gildable	9	19	10
v. of Cardington	7	17	0
v. of Willington	7	17	0
v. of Willhamsted	9	9	6
r. of Eyclstone.	8	0	0

*Shefford Deanary.*

r. Of Campton with Shefford	11	9	6
v. of Arlesley	8	0	0
v. of Langford	8	0	0
r. of Shitlington	8	2	10
r. of Sandhaie	32	2	10
r. of Wraftlingworth	7	6	6
v. of Eyworth	6	13	4
v. of Dunton	10	0	0
v. of Potton	13	6	8
r. of Sutton	20	0	0
r. of Blonham	40	2	10
v. of Southill	11	15	0
v. of Healowe	9	6	8
v. of Stotfeld	5	17	0
r. of Astwick	6	13	4
r. of Hatley Gate	8	0	0
r. of Edworth			

*l. s. d.*

<i>r.</i> of Edworth	15	18	2
<i>r.</i> of Barkesford	13	16	2
<i>r.</i> of Tempsford	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Clifton	20	2	10
<i>r.</i> of Mepershall	22	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Holwell	7	9	6
<i>r.</i> of Storden	6	6	9
<i>v.</i> of Bigleswade.	10	0	0

*Deanery of Eton and Clopham.*

<i>v.</i> Of Eton	20	13	8
<i>v.</i> of Royston	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Colmorth	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stoughton the less	13	8	4
<i>r.</i> of Bolnhurst	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Thirley	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Cashoo	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Partnale	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Tilbroke	13	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Riseley	8	7	4
<i>v.</i> of Melchborne	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Dean	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Yelden	13	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Shelton	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Wilden	18	7	0
<i>v.</i> of Ravensden	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ronhale	8	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Barford.	9	0	0

*Deanery of Clopham and Occley.*

<i>v.</i> Of Occley	8	14	9
<i>v.</i> of Clopham	5	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Turvey	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Sharnebroke	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Felmersham with Paben- ham	3	13	13 4
<i>r.</i> of Chellington	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bletithoo	17	0	0

Z 4

*r.* of Knot-



l. s. d.

r. of Knotting	10	6	8
r. of Fernedishe	10	0	0
v. of Milton Harneis	7	6	8
v. of Harwold	8	0	0
v. of Puddington	7	6	8
r. of Souldrop	9	0	0
v. of Stevinton	12	13	4
r. of Odell	19	0	0
r. of Carleton	15	6	8
r. of Winnington	10	0	0
v. of Bromeham	8	0	0
v. of Stachden.	8	0	0

## Dunstable Deanary.

v. Of Kings Houghton	11	3	4
r. of Milton Brion	11	16	2
v. of Chalgrave	12	0	0
v. of Sondon	8	6	8
r. of Todington	29	2	10
r. of Barton in the Clay	26	9	6
r. of Occliffe	16	9	6
r. of Battelsden	12	9	6
v. of Tillesworth	8	0	0
v. of Lutton	35	12	1
r. of Wipsnade	7	13	4
v. of Carington	10	0	0
v. of Eyton	12	16	2
v. of Toternehall	10	0	0
v. of Studham	9	0	0
v. of Leighton	15	0	0
r. of Higham Gobbin	8	9	6
v. of Stratley	6	15	2
r. of Pottesgrave.	10	18	5

## Deanary of Flette.

r. Of Everholte	16	11	6
v. of Hawnes	8	0	0
r. of Tingriffe	9	0	0
v. of West-			

l. s. d.

v. of Westning	9	17	0
r. of Gravenhurst	7	12	10
v. of Polloxhill	9	10	0
v. of Harlington	11	0	0
v. of Fletwicke	7	17	0
v. of Husband Crewley	9	0	0
v. of Ridgemonnd with Sedgnowe	9	0	0
r. of Clophill	12	0	0
r. of Asplegise	15	16	10
r. of Malden	15	9	6
v. of Flitton with Silsoe	11	7	8
r. of Marston	33	17	2
r. of Hulcote	7	15	0
r. of Cranefeld	33	2	0
v. of Salford	7	16	2
r. of Amptill	10	6	6
v. of Litlington	11	0	0
r. of Milbroke	9	16	2
r. of Stepingleigh	6	16	2

To

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To *Ralph Freeman*, Esq; and *Thomas Halsley*, Esq;  
This County, for which they are Chosen  
Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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### Hertfordshire.

**H**ertfordshire borders upon *Bedfordshire* towards the East, and partly towards the South; its West side borders upon *Bedfordshire* and *Buckinghamshire*; on the South *Middlesex*; on the East *Essex*; and on the North *Cambridgeshire*; being the third of those Counties possessed by the *Cattienchlani*. It abounds with Corn Fields, Pastures, Meadows, Woods, and small, but clear, streams of Water. For celebrated ancient Places, it yields the pre-eminence to none: For there is scarce a County in *England* that can boast of greater Antiquity.

Royston.

In the Northern edge of the County, toward *Cambridgeshire*, stands *Royston*, a place of greater Note than Antiquity. It became a Town since the Northern Conquest: For one *Roisa* (a Lady very famous in that Age) erected a Cross upon the Road-side in this place; from which, by little and little, the Town rose which is call'd *Royston*, that is, *Roise's Town*. *Richard I.* granted it a Fair to be kept at a set time, as also a Market, which is now famous and much frequented upon account of its Malt-Trade.

Ashwell.

Lower, on the East, is *Ashwell*, i. e. a Well amongst the *Ashes*, a large Country Village, full of Houses; where there is a very noted Spring issuing out of a Creek, every where shaded with tall *Ashes*; whence there flows such a continual Torrent of Water, that, being collected into a Channel, it suffices to drive a Mill, and soon after becomes a considerable River.

Wimond-  
ley.

From thence is *Wimondley* seated in a well cultivated flourishing Soil; an ancient and famous Manor, which is held by the most honourable Tenure amongst





amongst us. (*Grand Serjeanty* the Lawyers call it.) By which the Lord is oblig'd, upon the Coronation-Day, to present the first Cup to the Kings of *England*; and to be as it were *The Royal Cupbearer*: Which Honour (with respect to this Mannor) was in the early Norman Times enjoy'd by a Noble Family, call'd the *Fitz Tecs*; from whom it came by a Daughter to the *Argentons*; but the Issue Male failing, in the time of *Henry VI. Elizabeth Argenton*, who was sole Inheritrix, brought a large Estate (with this Dignity) to Sir *William Allington* her Husband, whose Descendant the Lord *Allington* now enjoys the same. In the Neighbourwood, near the Road, between *Steven-haugh* and *Knebworth*, stands the seat of the famous Family of the *Litons*, where may be seen certain Hills cast up, such as the Old Romans were wont to raise for Soldiers slain in Battle, the General laying the first Turf; unless one should rather suppose them to have been Limits or Land-marks.

Lower, but more to the South, lies the Head of the River *Lea*, which with a gentle stream first passes by *Whethamsted*, a place fruitful in *Wheat*, from whence it took its Name. *John of Whethamsted* was Born there, and thence so called; a very eminent Man, and a great Ornament to Learning under *Henry VI.* Thence it runs by *Brocket-Hall*, the Seat of the *Brockets*, a Knightly Family; and *Wood-Hall*, the Seat of the *Butlers*; it flows by *Bishop's-Hatfeild*, seated upon the side of a Hill, and washes *Hertford*, which some interpret the *Red-Ford*. This Town, in the time of *William the Conqueror* (as we find in *Doomsday-Book*) discharg'd its self for 10 Hides, and there were in it 26 Burgeses; but now it is not so populous, and only considerable for its Antiquity. It has given name to the whole Shire, and is look'd upon as the County Town; it has a Castle seated upon the River *Lea*, enlarg'd by the Family of *Clare*, to whom it belong'd; but afterwards it came to be part of the Royal Patrimony; and King *Edw. III.* granted to his Son *John of Gaunt* (then Earl of *Richmond*) *The Town and Honour of Hertford*, that he might there (for so runs the grant) decently inhabit, and maintain Hospitality suitable to his Rank.

Thence

Ware.

Thence *Lea* glides to *Ware*: This first damnified *Hertford* a little, then more considerably; and at last, by its populousness, quite obscur'd it; for depending on its Lord (the Baron of *Wake*) it turn'd the King's High-Way to its self; for before it was a small Village, nor could any Waggon pass thither, by reason of a Chain drawn cross the Bridge (the Key of which the *Bailiff* of *Hertford* constantly kept.) Between these two Towns of *Hertford* and *Ware* (which are scarce two Miles asunder) *Lea* is increas'd by two Rivulets from the North, call'd *Memna* and *Benecia*; upon one of which stands *Bennington*, and *Puckeridge* on the other, which last is a Market Town, and has a Fair: It does not go far from *Ware* before it receives into it a little Brook call'd *Stort*, which first runs by *Bishop Stortford*, a considerable Market Town; which place, *William I.* gave to the Bishops of *London*, from whom it is so named.

Pucker-  
idge.  
Bishops  
Stortford.

Cary Ba-  
ron of  
Hunsdon.

From thence it passeth on to *Hunsdon*, which by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, gave the Title of Baron to Sir *Henry Cary*, her Lord Chamberlain, who, besides his being descended from that Family of the Dukes of *Somerset* of the Blood Royal, was Cousin-German to the Queen, by his Mother *Mary Bollen*. The *Lea* now more briskly moves towards the *Thames*, and in its passage thither, courteously salutes the *Theobald House* (commonly *Tybaulds*) which *William* Baron *Burleigh*, Lord high Treasurer of *England* erected, and which his Son exchanged with *K. Jam. I.* for *Hatfeild House*. It was a very pleasant and beautiful Seat, but was quite defac'd in 1651, by the Rebels. To the Lord *Burleigh* the builder of this House, especially, this River owns it self oblig'd for the recovery of an Ancient Channel, from which King *Alfred* had turn'd it in his Wars with the Danes.

But let us return to the Center of the Country (where most Antiquity is to be found.) Twelve Miles Westward from *Hertford*, stood *Verolanium*, a City very famous of old. *Tacitus* calls it *Verulamium*, *Ptolemy* *Vrolinium*, and *Verolanium*; its Situation is well known to have been near the Town of *St. Albans* in *Caishe Hundred* (which, doubtless, the

Verolam.  
Verulam.



the *Cassians*, or *Cassii*, whom *Cæsar* mentions, formerly held.) The Saxons call'd it *Watlingacester*, from the high-Way; call'd *Watlingstrees*, and *Werlamceaster*: Nor has it as yet quite lost its Name; for 'tis commonly call'd *Verulam*, tho' nothing of it remains but the ruins of the Walls, some chequer'd Pavements, and Roman Coins dug out of the Ground. See a large Account of this place in C. B. last Edit.

St. Alban  
the Martyr.

But nothing render'd *Verulam* so illustrious, as that it gave to the World *Alban*, a Citizen famous for Sanctity and singular Faith in Christ. He first in *Britain* suffer'd Death for Christ, under *Dioclesian*, with an invincible constancy of Mind; whence he is call'd our *Stephen*, and the British *Proto-martyr*. In memory of whom *Offa* (the most powerful King of the Mercians) because *Verulam* had been ruin'd by the Wars, did, A. D. 795, in a place call'd *Holm-hurst*, erect a very ample Monastery, and, together with it, a Town (which from him he call'd *St. Albans*) sufficiently neat and large. The Church of the said Monastery is still in Being, and deserves praise for its Dimensions, Beauty, and Antiquity. When the Monks were oblig'd to quit it, the Townsmen, to prevent its being levell'd with the Ground, bought it for 400 l. of our Mony; and 'twas turn'd into a Parish Church. It had in it a very noble Font of solid Brass, in which the Children of the Kings of Scotland were wont to be Baptiz'd; which Sir Richard Lee (Captain of the Pioneers) brought thither out of the Spoils of the Scottish War, which he Dedicated with this swelling Inscription.

When Leith, a Town of note in Scotland, and Edinburgh, the capital City of that Kingdom, were on Fire, Sir Richard Lee, Kt. rescu'd me from the Flames, and brought me into England: I, mindful of so great a Benefit, tho' I us'd not to Baptize any but the Offspring of Kings, yet now offer the same service to the meanest of the English Nation. So Lee the Conqueror would have it. Farewel. A. D. 1543. A. Regni H. 8. 36. This Font was taken away and embellish'd in the late Civil Wars.

About this Town is a Fort, which the vulgar call *The Oyster-Hills*; but I rather conceive it to have been the Camp of the Pro-præter *Ostorius*. As

Viscount  
Earls and  
Dukes of St  
Albans.

As *Vernham* was ennobled by being the Barony of *Sir Francis Bacon*, so was *St. Albans* by being his Viscounty; to which Title he was advanc'd by K. *James I.* 1620. Afterwards *Richard de Burgh* Earl of *Clanriccard* in *Ireland* was created Earl of *St. Albans* by K. *Cha. I.* 1628, who was succeeded by his Son *Ulick*, in whom that Title died for want of Issue Male; but was reviv'd by K. *Charles II.* who (April 27. 1660) created *Henry Fernyn* Baron of *St. Edmunds Bury*, Earl of *St. Albans*. In 1683 the same King erected this place into a Dukedom in the Person of *Cha. Beauclair* one of his natural Children, who now enjoys that Title.

Near *St. Albans* is *Redborn*, i. e. if you interpret it, *The red Water*; (and yet the Waters that runs by this place is no more Red than the Red Sea;) which has in its Neighbourhood the little River *Wenmer* or *Womer* that never breaks out or transgresses its accusom'd Bounds, without presages either of scarcity of Corn, or troublesome Times, as is commonly believ'd. Near this (not without reason) I take *Duro-co-briva* to have been a station *Antonine* mentions; altho' the distance would induce us to be of a contrary opinion; for *Redborn* in our Language, and *Dur-cob* in the Welch Tongue, signifie one and the same thing: *Briva* is an adjunct to the Names of many places; It signifies, I suppose, amongst the ancient Britans and Gauls, a Bridge, or passage over a River. In this Island there were one or two *Durobriva*; that is (if I mistake not) passages over the Water. In Gaul there was *Briva Isaria*, now *Pontoise*; where was the *Issara*. *Briva Odera*, i. e. over the *Odera*; and *Samobriva* (for that is the true Name) where, in former times, they pass'd over the River *Soams*.

Hampsted. Hence I pass'd Southwards to *Hemsted*, a little Market Town call'd *Helian-Hamsted* in ancient times, seated amongst Hills by the side of a small River, which (a little lower) runs into another that goes thro' *Berkhamsted*, a Town William the Norman gave to Robert Earl of *Moriton* and *Cornwall*. Hence also it is the Inheritance of the Duke of *Cornwall*. More to the South lies *Kings-langley*, in times past a Royal Palace, in which was Born *Edmund* Duke of *York* (nam'd from thence of *Langley*) the Son of *Edw. III.*

*The Father of Captain Percy was buried* Almost

*Also Captain Percy*

Almost over-against this lies another *Langley* which (because it belong'd to the Abbots of *St. Albans*) is call'd *Abbots-Langley*. Here was Born *Nicholas* (an Abbots-nam'd *Breakspear*) was was after *Pope*, by the Name of *Adrian IV.* He first taught the *Normegians* the Christian Faith, and suppress'd the Roman Citizens attempting to regain their ancient Liberty. This was he to whom the Emperor *Frederick I.* held the Stirrup as he alighted from his Horse. At last a Fly flew into his Mouth and choak'd him. More towards the East, the Roman Military Way pass'd in a direct Line from *London* to *Verulam*, by *Hawsted-Heath*, *Edgeworth*, and *Ellestre*, about the same distance that *Antonine* in his Itinerary places the *Sulloniaca*, viz. 12 miles from *London*, and 9 from *Verulam*. There yet remain some footsteps of an ancient Station; and much Rubbish is digg'd up at a Hill, which, at this day, they call *Brockley Hill*; but this is really in *Middlesex*.

The Sullo-  
niaca.

This County had Earls of the Family of *Clare*, Earls of call'd also Earls of *Clare*, from *Clare* their principal Hertford. Seat in the County of *Suffolk*; but, within the memory of our Ancestors, *Henry VIII.* honour'd *Edward de St. Maur* (or *Seymour*) with the Title of Earl of *Hertford*, who was also afterwards created Duke of *Somerset*; to whom succeeded in this Earldom his Son of the same Name: A Person of great Honour, and a singular Patron of Learning. *Edward* (Son to the Duke of *Somerset* of this Name) being dispossest of all by the Attainder of his Father, was restor'd *Primo Eliz.* to the Titles of Lord *Beauchamp*, and Earl of *Hertford*. *Edward* the Son dyed in the Life of his Father; whereupon he was succeeded by *William* his Grandson, who was by *Charles I.* advanc'd to the Title of Marquis of *Hertford*, and by *Cha. II.* to that of Duke of *Somerset*; since which time, the same Persons have successively had both Titles; and they are at present enjoy'd by *Charles* of that Name.

This County has 120 Parishes; and sends 6 Members to Parliament, viz.

County.

*St. Albans.*

*Hertford*, from each two.

The



*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Hertford.*

*Jurisdiction of St Albans in Lin-  
coln Diocess.*

*l. s. d.*

<b>V.</b> Of St Michael within the Town	3	10	1	2
• of St Albans				
v. of St Stephen in the same		15	0	0
v. of St Peter		9	0	8
v. of Watford		21	12	0
v. of Wrickmanfworth		16	0	0
v. of Norton by Baldock		5	6	8
v. of Newenham		5	0	0
v. of Rudge		6	13	4
v. of Hexton		7	13	4
v. of Abbots Walden		10	0	0
v. of Saret		9	0	0
v. of Abbots Langley		15	0	0
r. of Idelstree		8	0	0
r. of Bushey		18	2	0
v. of Cotticote		7	5	8
v. of Shephall		9	5	8
v. of Sandruge		8	0	0
v. of Redborn		16	5	0
r. of Barnet.		22	2	7

*Berkhampsted Deanary.*

v. Of Northberkhampsted	21	1	2
r. of Berkhampsted	20	0	0
r. of Flamsted	41	6	8
v. of Great Goddesden	10	1	10
r. of Little Goddesden	11	12	8
r. of Albury	20	8	6
r. of Shenley	16	8	0
r. of Puttenham	10	1	0
v. of Kinnesworth	9	13	4
v. of Aldenham	24	0	0
v. of North Myms	10	0	0
v. of He			

l. s. d.

v. of Hemilhampsted	16	1	10
v. of Whethamsted, with the Chap. of Harpden	42	1	10
v. of Kings-langley.	8	0	0

Hitchin Deanary.

v. Of Hitchin	25	6	8
v. of Offeley	9	0	0
v. of Ikilford with Pirton	8	0	0
v. of St Apoliti	5	0	0
v. of Great Wimley	6	0	0
r. of Graveley with Chevesfield	12	0	8
v. of Kempton	12	0	0
r. of Lyley	19	8	6
r. of Lechworth	11	1	10
r. of Knebworth.	13	1	10

Branghing Deanary.

r. Of Harlee	26	13	4
r. of Thoreley	16	13	4
v. of Ware	20	8	11
r. of Rede	13	6	8
v. of Broxborn	12	6	4
v. of Sabridgeworth	16	18	2
v. of Amwell	6	0	0
v. of Royston	10	0	0
v. of Albury	12	0	0
v. of Stortford	12	0	0
r. of Widehall	14	18	11
r. of Buckland	19	8	11
v. of Abbots Stansted	10	0	0
r. of Mesden	12	6	8
v. of Pelhamaræ	7	0	0
r. of Hornead the less	10	0	0
v. of Great Hornead	6	3	9
v. of Branghing	19	13	4
r. of Little Pelham	7	10	7
v. of Stondon	13	15	4
v. of Lystone	9	10	7

A 2 \*

v. of Bark

l. s. d.

v. of Barkway	13	13	4
r. of Estwick	7	11	7
r. of Hunston	12	0	0
v. of Chesthunt	26	0	0
r. of Widford	12	6	8
r. of Gteat Haddam	66	13	4
r. of Geleston als Godelston	10	3	0
r. of Anstey	21	13	4
r. of Pelham Furnes	9	0	0
v. of Thundrich.	6	0	0

## Hartford Deanary.

r. Of Eyot St Lawrence	8	13	4
r. of Tewing	14	0	0
r. of Walton and Stone	19	8	6
r. of Welwin	21	0	0
r. of Bishops Hatfield	36	2	0
r. of Dixwell	7	4	0
r. of Stapleforth	8	8	6
r. of Little Barkhamsted	7	8	6
r. of Dachworth	14	13	4
r. of Saccam	10	3	4
r. of Eyot St Peter	7	8	6
r. of Hertingfordbury	12	15	1
r. of St Nicholas in Hartford	3	16	0
v. of Benjoy	7	8	6
r. of St Andrew in Hartford, with the Chap. in the Parish of the Blessed Vir- gin Mary of the same.	8	11	2
r. of Esinden	18	0	0
v. of All-Saints in Hartford.	10	8	6

## Baldock Deanary.

r. Of Baldock	10	8	6
r. of Throcking als Thorling	8	0	0
r. of Walkern	20	1	10
v. of Sandon	9	0	0
v. of Kellishull	21	0	0
v. of Ayshwell	22	3	6
r. of Ther-			



# Ecclesiastical Preferments.

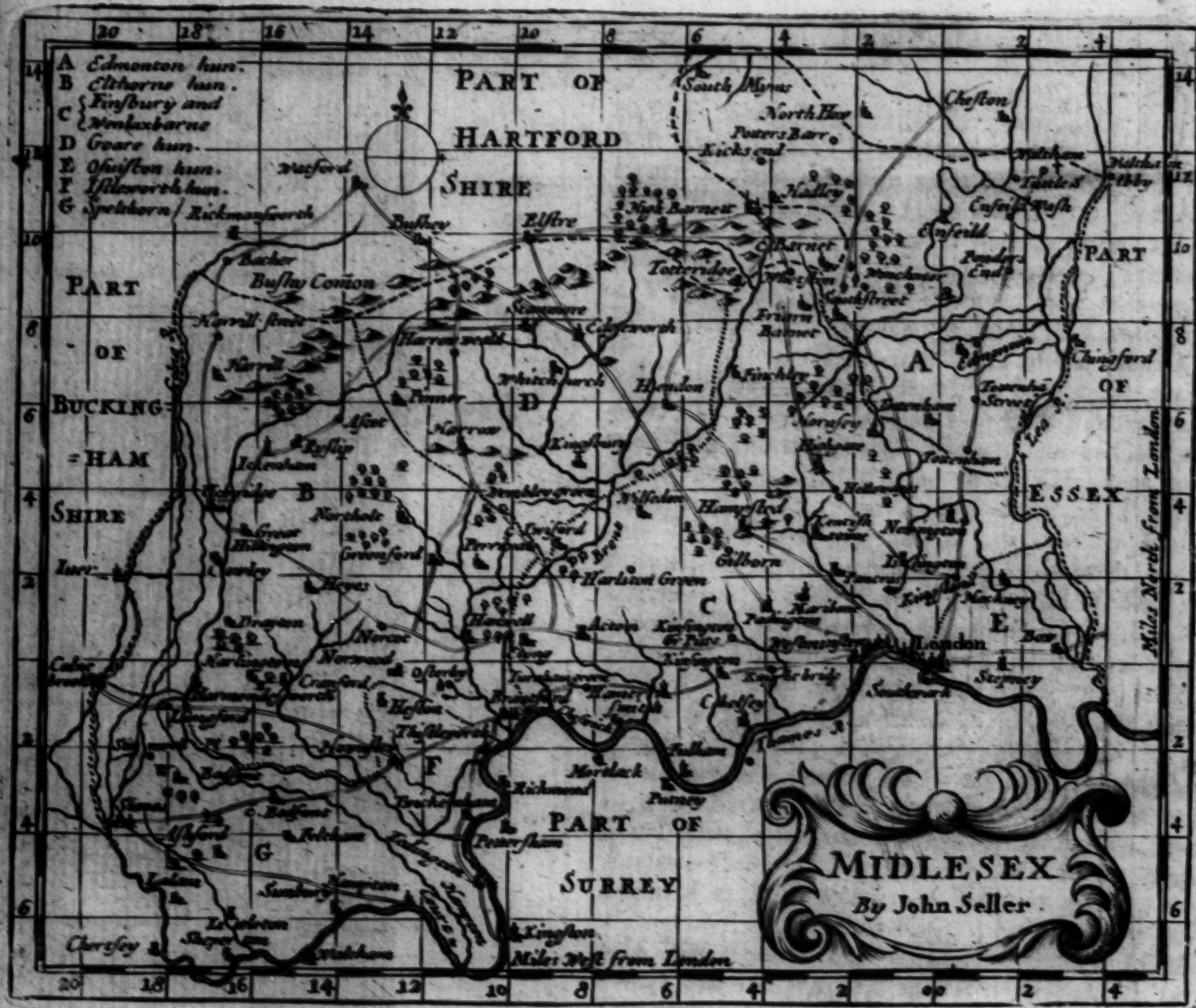
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Therfeild	50	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Aspiden	15	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Badwell	12	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Rushdon	8	1	10
<i>r.</i> of Clothall	16	0	6
<i>r.</i> of Great Munden	21	9	6
<i>r.</i> of Little Munden	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bennington	19	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Aston	26	11	6
<i>r.</i> of Willington	16	15	2
<i>v.</i> of Yardley	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Weston	10	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Knebworth	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Willing	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Caldecot	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bigrave	17	9	6
<i>r.</i> of Westmill	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Cottherid	20	8	6
<i>r.</i> of Bradfield	0	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Hinxworth	16	0	0

## Trinobantes.

Caesar's City  
What

**N**Ext the Castieuchlani, the People call'd by Caesar Trinobantes (by Ptolemy and Tacitus, Trinobantes) Inhabited those parts which are now call'd Middlesex, and Essex. From whence that Old Name should be deriv'd, I cannot so much as guess, unless it came from the British Trenant, implying Towns in a Valley; for this whole Country, in a manner, lies upon a level all along the Thames. In Caesar's time, this was one of the strongest Cities in the whole Kingdom (for such a body of People as liv'd under the same Laws, he always call'd Civitas a City) and it was govern'd by Immanuentius, who was slain by Cassibelin, Mandubratius his Son flying for his Life, went over to Caesar into Gaul, put himself under his Protection, and return'd with him into Britain. After Mandubratius, it plainly appears, that Cunobelin had the Government of those Parts. Adminius his Son, when Banish'd by his Father, betook himself with a small Army to Caligula, to whom he surrendered himself. This so puff'd up the Young Emperor, that as if the whole Island had been delivered up, he sent boasting Letters to Rome, ordering the Messengers that they should not be delivered, but in the Temple of Mars, or in a full Senate. When the Roman Government in this Island came to an end, Vortigern, the Britain, for his Ransome (when he was taken Prisoner by the Saxons, deliver'd up this Kingdom, as Ninnius tells us) which a long time after had its Kings; but they were such as held either from those of Kent or Mercia: Of these, Sebert was the first that embrac'd Christianity, in the Year 603. And Cuthred the last, who being Conquer'd by Egbert, in the Year 804, left the Kingdom to the West Saxons.





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To *Hugh Smithson, Esq;* and *Warwick Lake, Esq;*  
 This County, for which they are Chosen  
 Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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*Middlesex.*

**M**iddlesex has its Name from the *middle Saxons, The Name.* because its Inhabitants liv'd in the *middle* of the East, West, and South Saxons, and of those whom in that Age they call'd Merians. It is divided from *Buckinghamshire* by the little River *Cole*. From *Hertfordshire*, Northward, by a certain known Limit; from *Essex*, towards the East, by the River *Lea*; from *Surry* and *Kent*, towards the South, by the *Thames*. The County is narrow, being at longest Twenty Miles, where shortest only Twelve. The Air is exceeding Healthful, and the Soil Fertile. The Buildings and Streets every where Stately, and no part of it but affords several Remarkables.

*Its Broders*

Upon the River *Cole*, at its first entry into the Country, stands *Breakspear*, the Ancient seat of a Family of that Name, of which was Pope *Adrian IV.* mention'd before. Next *Harefeild* (formerly *Herefelle*.) More towards the South *Uxbridge*, a large Town (and full of Inns) is stretched to a great length. Not far from hence, the *Cole* (after it has made some Islands) slips at a double Mouth into the *Thames*.

*Uxbridge*

*Stanes* (in Saxon *Stana*) first offers its self in the very Western Limit, where there is a Bridge over the *Thames*. It takes its Name from a Boundary Stone, formerly set up here to mark out the extent of the City of *London's* Jurisdiction over the River. Near this place is *Running Mead*, wherein was a great meeting of the Nobility in 1215, to demand their Liberties of *K. John*. Thence the River passes by *Coway*, *Stakes*, and near *Lalam*, where (as we before observed) *Cæsar* pass'd the *Thames*. Gliding

*Saxon* Harrow, in from thence, it takes a view of *Harrow*, the highest  
*Hearg, i. e.* Hill of this Country, which on the South, has very  
*a Church,* Fruitful Fields for a long way together, especially  
*So Dr,* about the little Village of *Heston*; the Wheat where-  
*Hicks in* of has been particularly made choice of by our  
*Gram. Sax.* Kings for their own Bread. A little way distant  
 is *Hamworth*, noted for a Royal, tho' but small,  
 House, so much admir'd by King *Henry VIII.* that  
 he made it his chief Pleasure Seat.

*Hampton*  
*Court.*

Afterwards it walhes *Hampton Court*, a Noble and  
 Magnificent Palace, mostly Built by that mighty  
 Prelate *Cardinal Wolsey*, during the Sunshine of his  
 Fortunes; and after his Fall, finish'd by King *Hen-*  
*ry VIII.* But little of this Palace is now remain-  
 ing; His present Majesty King *William III.* having  
 taken down the greater part, and erected a Stru-  
 cture, for Convenience, Beauty, Situation, Workman-  
 ship, and Magnificence, truly Splendid and August,  
 and which may vie with any Antient and Modern  
 Building of that Dimension. Here are to be seen  
 the great advancements have been lately made  
 in *Architecture*; the vast improvements in *Horti-*  
*culture*, in *Walks*, *Topiary-Works*, *Canals*, *Green-*  
*houses*, &c. and all other Useful and Ornamental  
 Parts of either Art. But I shall leave the further  
 Description of it, since there are very few, that con-  
 sidering the convenience of passing thither, will not  
 satisfy their Curiosity by a view of so exquisite and  
 consummate a Palace.

From hence the River fetches a large winding  
 towards the North, by *Twickenham*, a place from a  
 poor inconsiderable Hamlet, lately, by the resort of  
 many of the Nobility, and the Building of many  
 beautiful Vills, grown to be an indifferently large  
 and populous Town, and still Yearly encreasing  
 in Houses and Inhabitants. A Mile from hence is  
*Tustlenworth*, for so it was Antiently call'd, now *Isle-*  
*worth*, and vulgarly *Thistleworth*, where was once a  
 Palace of *Richard King of the Romans*, which the  
 factious Citizens of *London* Burnt. Next we see  
*Sion*, a small Monastery, which, after the expulsion  
 of the Religious Men, was turned into a Country  
 House of the Duke of *Somerset*. *Brentford*, a large  
 and

and well frequented Market Town is nigh this, to which *Brent*, a little River gives Name, and which by the favour of King *Charles I.* gave the Title of Earl to *Patrick Ruthen*, Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Brentford*, 1644. He dying without Issue Male, *Mareschal Frederick Sconberg*, amongst other Honours, was created Earl of this Place, 1689, who is succeeded by *Meinhardt Sconberg*, Duke of *Leinster*, one of his Sons. *Fulham*, in the Saxon *Fullanham*, that is, *The House of Fowls*, which receives its greatest Honour from the Bishop of *London's* Country House; and *Chelsea*, so call'd from *A Bed of Sand in the Thames*, adorn'd with stately Houses of the Nobility; but principally with a large and noble Hospital for the Maintenance of Wounded and Superaunuated Soldiers, Founded by King *Charles II.* carried on by King *James II.* and finished by King *William* and Queen *Mary*. About a Mile from *Chelsea*, farther inward from the River, stands *Kensington*, a Barony of the Earl of *Warwick*, but much more ennobled for a Royal Palace of His present Majesty, King *William*, a very beautiful Seat, built in a very wholesome Air, and convenient for its vicinity to *London*, which is, as it were, the *Epitome* of all *Britain*, the Seat of the British Empire, and the chief Residence of the Kings of *England*. *Tacitus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Antoninus* call it *Londinium*, and *Longidinium*; *Ammianus* calls it *Lundinum*, and *Augusta*; *Stephanus* in his Book of Cities *Air d'Asie*; our Welch Men call it *Lundayn*, the Antient Saxons call'd it *Londenceaster*, *Londenbyrg*, *Londenwic*; Foreigners call it *Londra*, and *Londres*, the Inhabitants call it *London*; Fabulous writers call it *New Troy*, *Dinas-Belin*, that is, *The City of Belin*, and *Caer-Lud*, from one King *Lud*, whom they will have the founder and namer of it: For my own part, seeing *Cesar*, and *Strabo* are my Authors, that the Ancient Britans call'd Woods and Groves which they fenc'd with Trees that they had cut down, *Cities* or *Towns*; and since I have been inform'd, that in British they call such places *Llwmn*, I am almost of this Opinion, that *London* was so call'd from thence, as it were, by way of eminence,



\* Mr. Som-  
ner derives  
its Name  
from Llawn  
in British  
signifying  
full, and  
dyn a  
Man, or  
din a City.

*The City, or a City in a Wood.* But if I should be mistaken in this; I have leave to guess, that it obtain'd its Name and Fame from *Ships*, which the Welch call in their Tongue *Lhong*; so that *London* is as much as a *Harbour*, or *City of Ships*; for the Britans term a City *Dinas*, which the *Latin's* turn'd into *Dinum*, upon which account, it is call'd in one place *Löngidinum*, and in the Song of an Ancient Welch Bard, *Lhongport*, that is, *The Haven of Ships*, as *Bononia* of *France* is in other places called *Bolunglong*; and for that many Cities have taken their Names from *Ships*, *Naupactus*, *Naustathmos*, *Nauplia*, *Nauvalia Augusti*, &c. \* None of which can lay a better claim to the name of a Harbour than our *London*; for 'tis admirably accomodated with both Elements; a rich Soil, abounding with every thing; seated on a gentle Ascent, and upon the River *Thames*, which, without trouble, or difficulty brings it in the Riches of the World; for by the convenience of the Tide coming in at set hours, with the safety and depth of the River, which brings up the largest Vessels, it daily heaps up so much Wealth both from East and West, that it may, at this day, dispute the pre-eminence with all the Mart-Towns in Christendom; moreover, it is such a sure and compleat Station for Ships, that one may term it a Grov'd Wood, so shaded it is with Masts and Sails.

Antiquity has told us nothing of the first Founder; as, indeed, Cities growing up by little and little, seldom knew their Original. But whosoever built it, the growth of it may convince us 'twas begun with a lucky Omen; and *Ammianus Marcellinus* has taught us to pay it a Veneration upon account of its Antiquity; when in his time, thirteen hundred Years ago, he calls it an *Ancient City*. And agreeably, *Cornelius Tacitus*, who flourish'd under *Nero*, has told us, 'twas a place exceeding famous for the number of Merchants, and its Trade; then nothing was wanting to compleat its Glory, but that it was not a *free Borough*, or a *Colony*; Nor could it have been the interest of the Romans, that a City of such vast Trade, should enjoy the

Pri-

Privileges, or a Colony, or *Free Borough*; for which Reasons they made it a *Praefecture*; for so they call'd the Towns where there were Fairs and Courts kept; not that they had Magistrates of their own, but had *Praefects* sent them Yearly to do Justice, who in publick Business were to act according to the direction of the Roman Senate. Upon which account it is, that *London* is only termed *Opidum* (a Town) by *Tacitus*, the Panegyrist, and *Marcellinus*: But altho' it had not a more Honourable Title, yet it has been as Powerful, Wealthy, and Prosperous as any, and that almost without interruption under the Roman, Saxon, and Norman Governments. Our Histories tell us, that *Constantine* the Great, at the request of his Mother *Helena*, first wall'd it about with Hewn Stone and British Bricks, containing within the compass of it, about three Miles, whereby the City was made a Square, but not Equilateral, being longer from East to West, and from South to North narrower.

That part of these Walls which ran along by the *Thames* is quite wash'd away by the continual beating of the River; the rest in some measure remain to this day; and that part toward the North pretty firm, but that toward the East and West is quite ruin'd and gone to decay; for the *Londoners*, like the *Lacedemonians* of old, slight fenced Cities, as fit only for Women to live in; and think their own better secur'd by the Courage of its *Inhabitants*, than by *Stone Wall*. These Walls have seven Gates (for the lesser I omit) which as they have been repair'd, have been call'd by new Names: To the West there are two; *Ludgate*, so call'd from King *Ludd*, or, as *Leland* thinks, as *Fludgate*, with reference to the small River below it; this was lately built from the very Foundation: And *Newgate*, so nam'd from the newness of it, (for formerly it was call'd *Chamberlangate*,) and is the publick Goal. On the North-side there are four; *Aldersgate*, either from its Antiquity, or, as some will have it, from *Aldrick* the Saxon. *Cripplegate* from an Hospital formerly adjoining of Lame People: *Moregate* from a neighbouring Bog or Marsh, now turn'd into a Field and pleasant Walks, and beautify'd

beautify'd with a stately Hospital for Lunaticks. *Bishopsgate* from the Bishop. To the East there is but one, *Aldgate* (from its *Oldness*) or, as some will have it, *Elbegate*; it is thought there were two more toward the *Thames*, besides that at the Bridge; *Belinsgate*, now a *Wharf* or *Key* for Ships; and *Dourgate*, that is, the *Water-gate*, call'd commonly *Dowgate*. At each end of the Wall that runs along by the River, there were strong Forts; the one toward the East remains to this day, call'd commonly, *The Tower of London*; and in British, from its Whiteness, *Brin-Gwin* and \* *Tour-Gwin*, which is surrounded with strong Walls, mounted up with Turrets, Fenced with a Rampire and broad Ditches; within it is a most noble Armoury, lately erected, not to be equal'd in the World; and so many several Houses, that it self looks like a Town. At the West-end of the City there was another Fort, where the little River *Fleet* (from whence our *Fleetstreet*) runs into the *Thames*; out of the Ruins whereof was Built a great part of *St. Paul's Church*, as also a Monastery of Dominican Fryars (from whom we call the place *Black-Fryars*) Founded in the very *Area* or Plot of that Fort by *Robert Kilwarby* Archbishop of *Canterbury*; from whence one may easily make an estimate of its largeness. Nor was *London* Wall'd only at that Time, but upon the Confirmation Christianity receiv'd from that best of Emperors, the *Flamin* was remov'd, and a Bishop put in his place; for it plainly appears that the Bishop of *London* was at the Council of *Arles*, held in the Year 314, under *Constantine* the Great. From that time *London* flourish'd so exceedingly, that it soon began to be call'd *Augusta*, and was commonly known by that Name under *Valentinian* the Emperor; so that, when a Mint-Office was settled here in *Constantine* the Great's Time, he that was Governor here under the Count of the Imperial Largesses, was call'd, *Provost of the Treasures of the Augustenses in Britain*. But as Time has destroy'd this honourable Name, so has it confirm'd that more ancient one of *London*. When the Roman Government in *Britain* expir'd, this City fell with the rest of the Island into the hands of the Saxons. But tho' the

Tower.

\* There is a Tower call'd the White Tower, which the vulgar believe to have been Built by Julius Caesar.

The place miscall'd Baynards Castle was only a house of the Earls Pembroke. The Bishoprick.

London call'd Augusta. The Mint.



the Troubles of the Saxon Age were very great, yet London was (as *Bede* declares) a publick Mart, and Place of great Traffick both by Sea and Land: But afterwards, when gentle Peace began to inspirit this weary Island, and the Saxons embrac'd Christianity, it soon recover'd its *Glory* and *Splendor*; for *Ethelbert* King of *Kent* Built here a Church, Dedicated to *St. Paul*, which has been so improv'd, that it became a most magnificent Building; the Revenues being so great, as to maintain a Bishop, Dean, Præcentor, Chancellor, Treasuriere, five Arch-deacons, thirty Prebendaries, and others. We only know the Greatness and Splendor of this Noble Structure from the Authors who have writ of it, it being several times Burnt by Fire, and in the most dreadful Conflagration, *Anno* 1666, it suffer'd so very much, that there only remain'd the miserable Ruins of that glorious piece of Architecture. In the 22 of *Henry VI.* *Anno* 1444, the Shaft or Spear was fir'd by Lightning, but did no further damage. And *July* 4, *Anno* 1561, 3 *Eliz.* the Shaft was fir'd again by Lightning, which being wholly consum'd, seiz'd the Roof of the Church and Isles, burning all the Rafter, and whatever else was combustible in four hours time, which Ruin was in some measure repair'd, but not perfectly; and just an hundred Years after, by that above-mentioned dreadful Conflagration it was wholly laid in Ruins, in the Account whereof I have been thus particular, because even what the Fire it self left, has been demolish'd to the very Foundation, in order to the building that stupendous Pile now Erecting; the charge whereof is chiefly supported by an impost on Sea-Coal; its Description (because not yet perfected) I leave to Posterity.

Some have fancy'd that a Temple of *Diana* formerly stood here; and there are circumstances that strengthen the Opinion, which the curious may see in the large *C. B.* with the Additions.

However, since this Church was built, it has been the See of the Bishop of *London*; and under the Saxons, the first Bishop was *Melinus* a Roman, consecrated by *Austine*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*: In Honour

Honour to this *Austine*, the Archiepiscopal Dignity and the Metropolitcal See, contrary to the order of Pope *Gregory*, were Translated from *London* to *Canterbury*.

Besides this, there remains nothing, that I know of, of the Saxon Work in *London*; for they enjoy'd not long a settled Peace, when the West Saxons subdued the East Saxons, and *London* fell in the Hands of the Mercians; and these Civil Wars were scarcely ended, when a new Storm broke out, namely, the *Danish* one, which miserably harra's'd these Parts, and gave a great blow to this City: But when *William* the Conqueror, whom Providence had design'd for the Crown of *England*, was receiv'd King; the *Winds* ceas'd, the *Clouds* dispers'd, and the true Golden Age shown forth; since then, by the favour of our Prince, it has gain'd several Privileges, being call'd *The Chamber of the Kings*, and has encreas'd so much in Trade ever since, that *William* of *Malmsbury*, who liv'd near that time, calls it *A City, Noble, Wealthy, every where adorn'd by the riches of its Citizens, and frequented by Merchants from all parts of the World.* And *Fitz Stephen*, who writes about that Time, tells us, *That London had then 122 Parish Churches, and thirteen belonging to Convents, and that upon a Muster made of all that were able to bear Arms, it number'd forty Thousand Foot, and twenty Thousand Horse.* Then it began to encrease on every side with new Buildings; and the Suburbs to stretch a long way from the City Gates, especially to the West, where it is most populous, and has 12 Inns of Courts for the Study of our Common Law; four of which very large and splendid, belong to the Common Law; the rest to Chancery; besides two Inns more for the Serjeants at Law; in these such numbers of Young Gentlemen study the Law, that they are not at all inferiour to *Angiers*, *Caen*, or *Orleans*; these four Principal Ones are the *Inner-Temple*, the *Middle-Temple*, *Grays-Inn*, and *Lincolns-Inn*. Near these, King *Henry III.* built a House of Converts for the maintenance of such who turn'd from Judaism to Christianity; which afterwards *Edward III.* made a place for the Rolls and Records, from whence it is call'd the *Rolls*. These

Inns of  
Courts and  
Chancery.

The two  
Temples.  
Grays-Inn  
Lincolns-  
Inn.

The Rolls.

These Suburbs run along in a continued set of Buildings and stately Houses by the *Thames*, as far as *Westminster*, which is now so joyn'd to *London*, that it seems, a part of it, whereas 'tis a distinct City it self, and enjoys its own Magistrates and Privileges; it was formerly call'd *Thorny*, from the *Thames* thereabouts, now *Westminster* from its *Westerly* Situation, and the *Minster*, or *Monastery*; 'tis particularly famous for the Church, its Hall of Justice, and the King's Palace: the Church is chiefly eminent for the Coronation and Burial of the Kings of *England*. *Sulcardus* tells us, that formerly there stood in that place, a Temple of *Apollo*, out of whose Ruins *Sebert*, King of the East Saxons, built another to *St. Peter*, which being destroy'd by the Danes, was re-built by Bishop *Dunstan*; but afterwards King *Edward* the Confessor built it a new with the tenth Penny of his Revenues, for a Burying-place for himself, and a Monastery for the Benedicting Monks, but 160 Years after, *Henry III.* demolish'd this Fabrick of *Edward's*, and erected another of curious Workmanship, supported by several rows of Marble Pillars, and Lead-ed over, which was fifty Years in Building: The Abbots also very much enlarg'd it towards the West, And *Henry VII.* for the Burial of himself and his Posterity, added to the East part of it a Chappel of a most curious and admirable Workmanship, call'd by *Leland*, *The wonder of the World*, wherein is to be seen his own most splendid and noble Monument of solid Brass: The Monks being ejected by Authority of Parliament, Queen *Elizabeth* convert-ed it into a Collegiate Church; nay, I may say, a Nursery of the Church; for She settled twelve Prebends, as many old Soldiers past Service, forty Scholars, call'd, King's Scholars, sent successively to the Universities, and thence Transplanted into Church and State: There were Buried in this Church, *Sebert*, first King of the East Angles, and first Christian; *Harold*, Bastard Son of *Canutus* the Dane, King of *England*; *Edward* the Confessor, with his Queen *Editha*; *Maud* Wife to King *Henry I.* and Daughter to *Malcolm* King of Scots; *Edward I.* his Son, with *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter to *Ferdinand*, the Third King of *Castile*.



*Castile and Leon*; K. *Edward III.* and *Philippa* of *Hainault* his Wife; *Richard II.* and *Ann* his Wife, Sister of the Emperor *Winceslaus*; *Henry V.* with his Wife *Katherine*, Daughter of *Charles* the 6th King of *France*; *Anne* Wife to *Richard III.* and Daughter to *Richard Nevil* Earl of *Warwick*; *Henry VII.* with his Wife *Elizabeth*, Daughter to K. *Edward IV.* and his Mother *Margaret* Countess of *Richmond*: K. *Edward VI.* *Anne* of *Cleve* 4th Wife to K. *Henry VIII.* Q. *Mary*; Q. *Elizabeth*; *Edward V.* and his Brother *Richard* Duke of *York*; K. *James I.* and *Anne* his Queen; the Q. of *Bohemia* and others of their Children; *Elizabeth* Princess of *Orange*; K. *Charles II.* several Children of K. *James II.* *Henry* Duke of *Glocester*; our late Sovereign Q. *Mary*; *William* Duke of *Glocester*; and other Dukes and Lords which are almost innumerable; and, who is not to be forgotten, *Geofrey Chaucer*, the then Prince of *English Poets* lies here Interr'd, together with the famous *Spencer*, who came nearest him in a happy Genius, and a rich Vein of Poetry; neither must we pass by *Michael Drayton*, nor the celebrated *Ben Johnson*, the incomparable *Cowley*, nor our English *Maro Dryden*, with a multitude of others, both Clergy and Gentlemen of the greatest Parts and Quality.

Westminster Hall.

Hereabout was also another College of Canons, which was so sumptuously and magnificently Adorn'd by K. *Edward III.* that it seem'd rather to be Founded than Repaired by him. Adjoining to this was a Palace, the ancient Habitation of the Kings of *England*, the remains of which are the Chamber wherein the King and the House of Lords sit in Parliament; and the next to it, wherein our Ancestors us'd to begin their Parliament, call'd *The Painted Chamber* of *Edward the Confessor*; near these is the *White Hall*, commonly call'd *The Court of Requests*; adjoining to which is the Hall larger than all the rest, wherein are held the Courts of Justice, namely, *The King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, *Chancery*, and adjoining to the Hall, the *Exchequer*; in these in *Term Time* are heard Causes. These are all the remains of the ancient Palace which was Burnt down in the Year 1512; whereupon K. *Henry VIII.* a little after, remov'd

mov'd the Royal Seat to a Neighbouring House built by Cardinal *Wolsey*, and call'd *Whitehall*, a large and most convenient Palace (whilst it stood) enclos'd on one side with a Park reaching to another House of the King's built by *Henry VIII.* and call'd *St. James's*, on the other side with the *Thames*: But this Palace was destroy'd by a terrible Fire the 4th of *January 1697*, almost the whole Pile being reduc'd to Ashes in a few hours; the *Banqueting-house*, that noble Piece of Architecture, design'd by that great Mathematician *Inigo Jones*, without the utmost pains and industry hardly escaping.

On the West-side of the City the Suburbs are vastly enlarg'd, where we meet with the Street call'd *Holborn*, or rather *Oldborn*, in which are several Inns for the Study of the Law, and a Palace for the Bishops of *Ely*.

The Suburbs also extend themselves very considerably Northwards, nor are the Suburbs towards the North-East and East less considerable, where have been digg'd up many Sepulchral Vessels, Seats, and Urns, in which have been found Coins of *Claudius*, *Nero*, *Vespasian*, and other Roman Emperors; and thus much of the Land-side of the City. But to the South, on the River side, that large Borough of *Southwark* is join'd to the City by a Bridge, first Built on Wooden Piles, in that place where the Citizens us'd to pass over in a Ferry; afterwards, in the Reign of *K. John*, they Built a new one of Stone of curious Workmanship, with 19 Arches, besides that of the Draw-bridge, and have so furnish'd it on each side with a curious row of beautiful Buildings, that it manifestly claims the first place, both for Largeness and Beauty, amongst all the Bridges in *Europe*. In this Borough of *Southwark*, to omit those places that have been Ruin'd and Destroy'd, there yet remains the Hospital of *St. Thomas*, Founded by the City of *London* for the Infirm and Lane, and a Church of the Priory of *St. Mary*, which, because it is seated on the Bank of the River *Thames*, is call'd *St. Mary-Overs*.

Whitehall

London Bridge.

St. Thomas Hospital.

A Banquet in Saxons Dress.

When

When this Borough was join'd to *London* by a Bridge, the City was not only very much enlarg'd, but their Government excellently form'd, the Citizens being distributed into Bodies or Corporations: The City it self was divided into 26 Wards, and the Management of Publick Affairs put into the Hands of as many Old Citizens (call'd *Aldermen* from their Age) each of them having the Government of a Ward; and whereas they had for their chief Magistrate a *Port-Revé*, *Richard I.* Constituted two Bailiffs in their stead; King *John* granted them the Privilege of choosing a *Mayor* every Year out of their 12 principal Companies, and to nominate two *Sheriffs*, one call'd the *King's*, and the other the *City Sheriff*.

Royal-Exchange.

After this 'tis incredible to imagine how it encreas'd in publick and private Buildings (the other Cities of *England* rather decaying) for, to omit the *Senate-house* call'd *Guild-Hall*, first Built by Sir *Thomas Knowles* Mayor (but since the Fire Rebuilt at the Charge of the City) and *Leaden-Hall*, a large and handfom piece of Work, Built by *Simon Eire* for a Publick Granary for Corn; that circuit of Pillars also call'd the *Burse*, and by *Q. Elizabeth* nam'd the *Royal-Exchange*, first Erected by Sir *Thomas Gresham* for the Use of Merchants and the Ornament of the City, and lately Rebuilt; a noble and stately Place it is, whether you consider the Structure it self, the vast concourse of Merchants, or the great variety of Commodities. The same Person (Sir *Thomas Gresham*) being a great admirer of Learning, consecrated a spacious House he had in the City to the Use and Improvement of Learning, settling handfom Salaries on six Professors, namely, *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, *Astronomy*, *Geometry*, and *Musick*, and where now the *Royal Society* have their Meetings; to pass by the ingenious Conveyance of Water into all parts of the City by Pipes under Ground, a Work of admirable Contrivance and vast Expence; I say, to omit enlarging on these, it is every where so beautify'd and adorn'd with Churches and Religious Places, and Hospitals, that one would imagine *Piety* and *Religion* had here set up their Residence; for it



has in it 113 Parishes, which is more than Rome it self can shew, besides Hospitals; and it maintains above 1000 Orphans in that one call'd *Christ's-Hospital*; they are here neatly Kept and Educated in good Learning; some are yearly sent to the Universities, and there Maintain'd seven Years, and some are put Apprentices to Trades; we have had Persons that have risen to the highest Dignities of Church and State, who have been oblig'd to this Place for their Education: There has been added by K. *Ch. II.* a Mathematical School, consisting of 40 Boys wearing Badges, who, after they are well Instructed in Writing and Latin, are Taught Mathematicks and Navigation till 16 Years of Age, and then put Apprentices to Captains of Ships for seven Years: This City also maintains above 1240 Poor Indigent People constantly. It would be too tedious to relate particularly the many excellent Laws, the Dignity of its Governors, its constant Fidelity to their Princes, the Civility of its Citizens, the beauty of its Buildings, the many fine Wits it produces, the pleasantness of its Gardens in the Suburbs, well stor'd with foreign Plants, its numerous and well Mann'd Fleet, its vast Commerce with all parts of the World, and the great abundance of all things that either the Necessity or Convenience of Life requires.

But these, with other matters of this kind, are treated of more at large by *Stow* in his *Survey of London*; therefore I shall only observe, that the Latitude of it is 51 Degr. 32 Min. and the Longitude 23 Degr. 25 Min.

Radcliff.

The *Thames* leaving *London*, washes *Radcliff*, a neat little Town Inhabited by Seamen, and call'd so from the *Red Cliff*; and after it has taken a great winding, it receives the *River Lea* which bounds this County to the East, which affords nothing worth our notice in this Shire except *Enfield* once famous for a Royal Seat Built by Sir *Thomas Love* Knight of the Garter and Privy Counsellor to King *Henry VII.* as one may infer from the Arms; and now for its Chale.

Earls of  
Middlesex

This County has not been long honour'd with the Dignity of being an Earldom. K. James I. created *Lionel Lord Cranfeild*, Lord (Treasurer of England) Earl of *Middlesex* in 1622, who was succeeded by his Sons *James* and *Lionel*; but they dying without Issue, this Title descended to his Eldest Daughter *Frances Countess of Dorset*, Mother of *Charles* the present Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*.

In this County there are 186 Parishes; and it sends to Parliament 8 Members, viz.

The County

Westminster

London

2

2

4

The

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Middlesex.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>R</b> <i>Rect.</i> of St Clements without the Bars	52	7	1
<i>r.</i> of Stroud	13	8	3
<i>r.</i> of Chelstith by the Year	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Stanmer	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hanwell	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Sheperton	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hillington	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hanworth	11	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Cowley	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ickenham	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Greenford	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Greenford	6	13	3
<i>r.</i> of Craneford	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hardington als Harlington	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hackney	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Acton	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Finchley	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Haringay	22	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Fulham	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stebinhech	40	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stoke Newington	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Mary Whitechappel	31	17	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of St Giles in the Fields	4	2	6
<i>r.</i> of St Stepney.	5	0	0

*Vicarages in the said County of Middlesex.*

<i>v.</i> Of St Martins in the Fields	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Kensington	18	8	4
<i>v.</i> of Hendon	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of South Mimms	12	3	4
<i>v.</i> of St Pancrafs	9	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Endfield	26	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Edmuntou	18	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Tottenham	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of West Draiton	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Idleworth	18	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Twicknam	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hampe			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hampton	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Sonbury	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Stanes	12	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Stanwell	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Feltham	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bedfount	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Harmanfworth	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hillingdon	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Rislip	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Northall	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hestone	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hackney	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Fulham	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Islington	30	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Stebinhech	33	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Yelling by the Year	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Willefden	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Cheswick	9	18	1
<i>v.</i> of Shoreditch	17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Twiford	2	0	0
College of St Katherine by the Tower	315	14	2

*Rect. and Vic. within the said County of  
Middlesex, in the Jurisdiction of the  
Archbishop of Canterbury.*

<i>r.</i> Of Hayes	40	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hayes	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Harrow	88	4	4
<i>v.</i> of Harrow.	33	4	4

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in and about the City of London.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>T</b> HE Bishoprick of London	1117	8	4
St Katherine's Hospital by the Tower	315	14	2
r. of St Andrews Holborn	18	0	0
r. of St Peter in Cheap.	26	7	6
r. of the B. Trinity the Less	8	7	6
r. of St John Zachary	11	2	1
r. of St Alphage	8	0	0
r. of St Andrew by Bernard Castle	17	10	0
r. of St Peter Paul's Wharf	9	4	2
r. of St Mary Somerset	10	10	0
r. of St Bennet Pauls Wharf	13	8	11
r. of St Mary Magdalen Milkstreet	15	11	8
r. of St Bennet Sherehog	8	13	4
r. of St Michael Queenhith	16	0	0
r. of St Michael Bassishaw	15	17	10
r. of St Thomas Apostles	12	0	0
r. of St Swithin	15	17	11
r. of St Mildred Breadstreet	16	6	10
r. of St Alban Woodstreet.	16	8	1
r. of St Mary Mounthaw	6	10	0
r. of St Michael at Quern	21	10	2
r. of St Mary Magdalen Old Fishstreet	19	5	0
r. of St Martin Ironmongerlane	12	7	6
r. of St Olive Silverstreet	7	7	11
r. of St. John Walbrook	15	18	9
r. of St Nicholas Olave	7	19	7
r. of St Edmund Lombardstreet	21	14	2
r. of St Magnus	69	5	5
r. of St Andrew Eastcheap	16	0	0
r. of St Katharine Colemanstreet	5	6	8
r. of St Martin Outwich	13	9	10
r. of St Andrew Undershaft	25	11	3
r. of St Bennet Grace-church-street	18	1	3
r. of St Anthony	20	2	8ob.
r. of St Mary Axe	5	0	0
r. of St Mary Abchurch	20	2	6
			r. of St Mar-

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> <i>St</i> Margaret Lothbury	13	5	10
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mary Friday street.	21	7	1
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Michael Cornhill	35	1	8
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> James Garlickhith	17	14	7
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Margaret New Fishstreet	31	11	8
<i>r.</i> of Allhallows Hony Lane	19	3	9
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Martin Orgar	19	16	3
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Ethelburg within Bishopsgate	11	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Allhallows London Wall	8	16	8
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mary Wolnoth	25	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Olive Hartstreet	17	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Allhallows	41	18	1
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Stephen Walbrook	17	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Botolph Billingsgate	23	6	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> George in Eastcheap	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Margaret Fridaystreet	19	0	5
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Peter Cornhill	39	5	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Bartho. without Bishopsgate	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Clement Eastcheap	13	2	1
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Faith	23	17	1
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mary Whitechappel	31	17	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Christophers Stocksmarket	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Peter Poor	5	16	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Martin Ludgate	33	17	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Austin	19	16	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Ann and Agnes	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mary Staining	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Michael Hogglane	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Leonard Fosterlane	26	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mary Woolchurch	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Martin Vintry	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mildred in the Poltry	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Nicholas Acons	13	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Gabriel Fanchurch	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Peter within the Tower	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Margaret Pattons	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Mary Hill	36	3	4
<i>r.</i> of <i>St</i> Nicholas Cold Abby	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Great <i>St</i> Bartholomew.	8	0	0
<i>Vic. within the City and Diocess of London.</i>			
<i>v.</i> Of <i>St</i> Sepulchers	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Bridget Fleetstreet	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Law-			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Lawrence Jewry	18	0	5
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Olive Old Jewry	10	18	6ob.
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Stephen Colemanstreet	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Giles without Cripplegate	32	5	0
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Leonard Shoreditch	17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Alhallows Barking	36	13	4
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Dunstan in the West	26	3	4
<i>v.</i> of <i>St</i> Bartholomew the Lefs.	13	6	8

*The Cathedral Church of St Pauls London.*

Deanary of St Pauls	210	12	1
Præcentor in the said Church	46	7	9
Chancellor	33	0	0
Treasurer	37	0	0
Archdeaconry of London	23	13	4
Archdeaconry of <i>Middlesex</i>	60	0	0
Archdeaconry of <i>Essex</i>	52	0	0
Archdeaconry of Colchester	50	0	0

*Prebendaries of the said Church of St Pauls.*

Prebend of Harlstone.	10	2	6
<i>p.</i> of Wildland	7	17	4
<i>p.</i> of Tottenhall	46	0	0
<i>p.</i> of St Pancras	28	15	10
<i>p.</i> Consumpta per Mare	6.	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Bronsbury	14	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Illington	11	10	10
<i>p.</i> of Chefwick	17	19	2
<i>p.</i> of Twiford	5	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Rugmer	17	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Brounwood	13	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Raculvesland	8	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Galdeland	5	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Oxgate	7	1	3
<i>p.</i> of Willefden	12	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Holborn	8	5	5
<i>p.</i> of Hoxstene	10	5	0
<i>p.</i> of Sneting	13	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Kentishtown	34	8	9
<i>p.</i> of Pinsburn	39	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Chamberlumwood	8	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Portpool	5	6	8
	<i>p.</i> of More		

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>p.</i> of More	19	17	6
<i>p.</i> of Nefdon	7	13	4
<i>p.</i> of Cadington	6	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Mapesbury	12	0	0
<i>p.</i> of Ealdstreet	5	15	0
<i>p.</i> of Weawington	28	0	10
<i>p.</i> of Welliloksborn.	21	6	8
<i>p.</i> of Cadington Major	11	6	8

*The Minor Canons in the same Church.*

The Office of Subdean	24	17	11
The Senior Cardin.	20	6	3
The Minor Cardin.	20	6	3
The 4 <sup>th</sup> Canon	13	6	3
The 5 <sup>th</sup> Canon	15	9	9 <sup>ob.</sup>
The 6 <sup>th</sup> Canon	16	15	10
The 7 <sup>th</sup> Canon	15	9	9 <sup>ob.</sup>
The 8 <sup>th</sup> Canon	17	12	1
The 9 <sup>th</sup> Canon	14	9	9 <sup>ob.</sup>
The 10 <sup>th</sup> Canon	16	16	8
The 11 <sup>th</sup> Canon	13	10	10
The 12 <sup>th</sup> Canon.	13	9	9 <sup>ob.</sup>

*Rect. within the City of London, in the Jurisdiction of Canterbury.*

<i>r.</i> Of St. Mary-le-Bow	33	12	30 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>r.</i> of Allhallows Lombardstreet	22	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St Mary Aldermay	41	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Pancras Soperlane	13	6	3
<i>r.</i> of Allhallows Breadstreet	37	13	9
<i>r.</i> of St John Bap. Watlingstreet	15	19	7
<i>r.</i> of St Dunstan's in the East	60	7	11
<i>r.</i> of Mary Bothaw	10	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Vedast	34	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Dionis Limestreet	25	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St. Michael Crookedlane	26	8	4
<i>r.</i> of St Leonard Eastcheap	15	10	0
<i>r.</i> of St Michael Royal.	9	7	4 <sup>ob.</sup>





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To 'the Sir Charles Barrington, Bar. and Sir Francis Masbam, Bar. This County, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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## Essex.

THE other part of the *Trinobantes*, call'd from the Eastern Situation, and the Saxons who Inhabited it, *East Seaxa*, *East-Sex-Scire*, by the Normans *Exsessa*, commonly *Essex*, is a large Country, very Fruitful, abounding in Saffron, well Wooded, and very Rich; the Sea on one side and the Rivers on the other do supply it with plenty of Fish and other Commodities. Towards the North the River *Stour* divides it from *Suffolk*, the Sea runs up to the East, and on the North side the River *Thames*, which is here very large, separates it from *Kent*, as on the West the little River *Leg* from *Middlesex*, and the *Stort* or lesser *Stour* (which runs in the *Ley*) from *Hertfordshire*. Near the *Ley*, in the Saxon *Lygean*; there is a Chase of great extent fill'd with Game, and famous for the largest and fattest Deer in the Kingdom, call'd, by way of Excellence, *The Forest of Essex*, now *Waltham Forest*, from the Town of *Waltham* near it: This Town is seated on the *Ley*, where the River being divided, waters several little Islands; it had a Noble Abbey Founded by King *Harold*, where he was enter'd, whose Tombstone was of late Years discover'd. On this River *Ley*, without dispute, was the Old *Durolitum* of *Antonine*, and were I to guess, I shou'd think *Leiton* the place, which still retains the Ancient Appellation, that is, *A Town upon Ley*; *Durolitum* signifying in the British, *The Water of Ley*; 'tis at present a little Village about five Miles from *London*. A little lower at *Stratford* is a Bridge, where the River being divided into Three Streams;

Waltham  
Forest.  
Waltham  
Abby.

Streams, washes the Green Meadows, making them look most pleasantly; then the *Ley* uniting its Streams, runs with a gentle Current into the *Thames*; whence this place is call'd *Leymouth*.

Berking

Toward the *Thames*, which is now considerably enlarg'd by the great quantities of Waters it has receiv'd, is *Berking*, in Saxon *Berecing*, where the little River *Roding*, which gives names to several little Villages thereabouts, runs into the *Thames*. Next is *Angre*, where are yet to be seen, on a Hill adjoyning, the Marks of a Castle.

Tilbury.

Conven-  
nos.  
Canvey.

From the Mouth of *Roding*, through a very low Ground, and often in many places overflow'd, the *Thames* runs along to *Tilbury*, once a Bishops See, but now a strong Fort, provided always with a good Garrison; afterwards passing by several low places here and there, but generally unhealthy, the River opens it self and divides the Island *Convennos* (which is the *Counos* of *Ptolemy*) from the Continent: This place is call'd *Canvey*; it runs along the *Essex* Shore for five Miles together, but the Ground is so very low, that it is very often all under Water, except some of the highest hillocks, which serve for a Retreat for the Sheep, of which there are commonly fed 4000 in this Island, the Meat of which is of a delicious Taste. Young Men here Milk the Sheep with little Stools under them, as Women in other places, and make Cheese of Ewes Milk in their little Houses, or Hutts, which they call *Wiches*.

Leegh.  
Prittle-  
well.

Shoberry.

Rochford.

Over against this Island lies *Leigh*, a pretty little Town, well stock'd with stout Seamen; and near it *Prittlewell*, where the Land juts out in a Nook call'd *Black Tayl Point*, and *Shoberry-Nesse*, from *Shoberry* a little Village upon it, formerly the City *Sceobyrig*; and here the *Thames* being left by its Banks on both sides is swallow'd up in the Ocean. Farther in the Main Land lies *Rochford*, formerly a Viscounty in the family of *Bolen*, and now an Earldom in the Person of *William Zulestein*, created Earl of *Rochford*, Viscount *Tunbridge*, and Baron of *Enfeild*, May 10 1695, 7 W. 3. On the *Thames* side to the East are these Places worth our notice; first *Havering*, an ancient private Mansion of our Kings,

Kings, so call'd from a *Ring*, which a stranger gave as a Present to *Edward* the Confessor from *St. John. Horn Church*, formerly call'd *Horn Monastery*, a huge pair of Horns are usually fastned to the East part of the Church.

*Rumford* (famous for the Hog-Market) and a Seat adjoyning, call'd *Giddy Hall*. *Brent Wood*, and *Engerston*, noted only for their Inns and Markets. Hard by is *Thorndon*, where *John Peire Baron Peire* of *Writtle* built a Noble House. *Burghsted* (by contraction *Bursted*) that is, *The place of a Borough*, a denomination given to many places by our Ancestors. And near that, *Billericay*, whose Market is well frequented. Not far distant is *Ralegh*, a neat, tho' small, Town; 'tis call'd in the Doomsday-Book *Raganeia*; where, as we read, *there was one Park and six Arpenies of Vineyards, which where they took well, yielded twenty Modii of Wine*. Which I here observe both for the French word *Arpenies*, and the Wine made in this Island. Baron Peire of Writtle.

Farther to the North, the Shores being somewhat dented in give free entrance to the Sea in two places. One they call *Crouch*, the other *Blackwater*. In *Crouch*, there lie four pretty green Islands, but almost continually subject to Flouds, which makes them fenny and moorish. Amongst these lies *Dengy Hundred*, formerly *Dauncing*, as noted for good Grass, and a plentiful Stock of Cattle, as a bad Air. The principal Trade here is making of Cheese. *Dengy* is its chief Town, so call'd from the Danes, as the Inhabitants think. Near which, lies *Tillingham*. Up higher towards the Northern Shore, stood once a flourishing City, call'd, by our Ancestors, *Ithancester*. I am inclin'd to believe this was the same as *Othona*, the station of the Band of the *Fortenses* in the declining of the Roman Empire plac'd here, under the Count of the Saxon Shore, to secure the Coast against the Pirating Saxons. Dengy.

Into *Blackwater-Bay* (which bounds the North part of this Hundred, and is famous for excellent *Oysters*) flow two Rivers; which wash the greater part of the County: *Chelmer* and *Frosbwell*; *Chelmer* first running by *Thaxted*; a little Market Town, pleasant- Thaxted.  
ly



Tiltey. ly seated upon a Hill ; and *Tiltey* to *Estains* by the  
 Estaines. Tower , now *Eston*, which was the Seat of the Lord<sup>s</sup>  
 of *Lovain*, descended from *Godfery*, Brother of *Hen-*  
 ry VI. Duke of *Brabant* , and now the Barony of  
 Danmow, *William* Lord *Maynard*. Thence it glides to *Dunmow*,  
 this is very a Town of very delightful Situation upon the top  
 judiciously of a moderately steep Hill. Next it visits *Chelmer-*  
 proved to be a Town large enough,  
 the old of a moderately steep Hill. Next it visits *Chelmer-*  
*Caesaroma-* ford (commonly *Chensford* ) a Town large enough,  
 gus by the seated, as it were, in the middle of the County, be-  
 Author of tween two Rivers, which here joyn their friendly  
 the Ad. to Streams ; *Chelmer* from the East, and another from  
 C. E. vide the South ; of which (as some will have it) the  
 p. 356. Name is *Can* ; if so, we may safely conclude this  
*Chensford* Place to have been *Canonium*, by reason it agrees  
*Canonium* with the reported distance from *Camalodunum* , or  
*Talbotpla-* *Malden*. Tho' others, with good Reason settle it at  
 ces the old *Writtle*, through which the High Road formerly pas-  
*Caesaroma-* sed.  
 gus here at  
*Chelmer-*  
 ford.

Radcliffs.

*Frostwell* River (more truly call'd *Pant*) and after-  
 wards *Blackwater*, rising out of a little Spring call'd  
*Radwinter* ; after it has run a great way, and met  
 with nothing considerable, meets the *Chelmer*, which  
 coming down with its Stream from a pretty high  
 Hill, not far from *Danbury*, flows by *Woodham-Wal-*  
*ters* ; which in the former Age by Marriage was graf-  
 ted in the Family of the *Radcliffs*, who being ad-  
 vanc'd to the Dignity of Earl of *Sussex*, dwelt at  
*Newhall* , a most Magnificent Seat, not far distant.  
 (Now the *Chelmer*, with the Confluence of other Wa-  
 ters, being divided by a River Island ) and losing  
 its Old Name for that of *Blackwater*, or *Pant*, salutes  
 that Ancient Roman Colony call'd *Camalodunum*,  
 which has rendered this Coast so Illustrious.

Camalo-  
 dunum.  
 Malden.

In the search of this City, how strangely have  
 some People lost themselves , tho' the very Name  
 points it out ? Instead of *Camalodunum*, being at this  
 day call'd *Malden* ; in Saxon *Maleburne*, and *Meal-*  
*dune* ; nor are the plain relicks of the Name the on-  
 ly Argument for this Assertion ; but the distance too  
 from the *Mona* of *Pliny*, and the very Situation in  
 an Ancient Itinerary Table, are as plain Proofs as  
 can be expected. At this day for its Dimensions and  
 Riches, it is deservedly reckon'd amongst the chief

Towns

Towns of the County, and is 'call'd by the Lawyers the *Borough of Malden*; a station commodious enough, and for its bigness pretty Populous. After this the Banks give entrance to the Salt Water in a large and most pleasant Bay, abounding with most Excellent Oysters, which we call *Wall* *Excellent* *fleet*, or *wall fleet*: Into this Bay, amongst other Rivers, runs the *Coln*, which rising from the joynt Forces of several Springs in the Northern part of this County, washes *Hednegham*, or *Hengham*, commonly *Henengham*, a neat Castle in former times, and the Ancient Habitation of the Earls of *Oxford*. Opposite on the other Bank is *Sibble Heningham*, where (as I have been told) *Sir John Hawkwood* was born (the Italians call'd him corruptly *Aucuth*) whom the Senate of *Florence* for his extraordinary deserts, honour'd with a Statue on Horse back, and a noble Tomb, in Testimony of his Valour and Fidelity. Hence the *Coln* keeps on its course through *Hawsted* and *Earls Coln* (so call'd from its being the Burying Place of the Earls of *Oxford*) and so comes to *Colonia*, of which *Antonine* makes mention; whether this be deriv'd from the word signifying a *Colony*, or from the River *Coln*, let others determine. This City the Britans call'd *Caerlolin*, the Saxons *Coleceaster*, we *Colchester*.

Oysters.

Heningham.

Sibble-Heningham.

Sir John Hawkwood.

Hawsted Earls Coln.

Colonia Colche-

Helena the Mother of Constantine the Great born here.

'Tis a Beautiful, Populous, Pleasant Place, extended on the brow of a Hill, from East to West, girt about with Walls, and adorn'd with fifteen Churches; in the middle stands a Castle ready to fall with Age: That this City flourish'd more than ever in the time of the Romans, abundance of their Coins found every day do evince; the Inhabitants Glory, that *Helena* the Mother of *Constantine* the Great was born there; in memory of the Cross which she found; they bear for their Arms a Cross engrailed between four Crowns. Between this City, where the *Coln* empties its self into the Sea, stands the little Town of *St. Osich*, whose Ancient Name *Cluic*, that Royal Virgin *Osich* abolish'd, who being Stab'd here by Danish Pirates, was by our Ancestors deemed a

Sa m.

Nesse Pro-  
montory.

Giants.

Saffron-  
Walden.  
Saffron.

Saint. Now it is the seat of the Earl Rivers; who is Baron Darcy of Chich, and Viscount of Colchester.

From hence is stretch'd out a vast shore, as far as Nesse Point (call'd in the Saxon Tongue *Eadulfes-Nes*. What was once found hereabouts, you shall have in the words of *Ralph de Coggeshal*, who writ about three hundred and fifty Years ago. In the time of King Richard, on the Sea Shore, in a Village call'd *Eadulfnesse*, were found two Teeth of a Giant, of such prodigious bigness, that two hundred such Teeth, as Men ordinarily have now, might be cut out of one of them. These I saw at *Cogshal*, and handled with great admiration.

From this Point the Shore runs a little back to the *Stour's* Mouth, where now stands *Harwich*, a very safe Harbour. This is that *Stour* which parts *Essex* and *Suffolk*. Not far from its Spring stands *Bumsted*, and in those Parts, which are opposite to *Cambridgeshire*, lies *Barklow*; and the *Wall-wort*, or *Dwarf-Elder*, that grows thereabouts in great plenty, and bears red Berries; they call by no other Name but *Danes-Blood*, from the multitude of *Danes* that were slain there.

*Walden*, a Market Town (call'd from the *Saffron*, *Saffron Walden*) stands lower amongst the Fields, than look pleasantly with the *Saffron*; for in the Month of *July*, every third Year, when the Roots have been taken up, and after twenty days put under the Turf again, about the end of *September* they shoot forth a Blewish Flower, out of whose middle, hang down three yellow chives of *Saffron*, which are gather'd best in the Morning before the Sun Rises, and being taken out of the Flower, are dryed by a gentle Fire.

And so wonderful is its increase, that from every Acre of Ground, they gather eighty, or a hundred Pounds of wet *Saffron*, which, when 'tis dry, will be about twenty Pounds; but what's more to be admir'd, the Ground which hath bore *Saffron* three Years together, will for eighteen Years after bear Barley very plentifully without Dugging, and after that, will be fit enough for *Saffron*. Near *Walden* is *Audley end*, a large Palace of the Kings.



After the Norman Conquest, *Maud* the Empress *The Earls* (the Lady of the English, as she us'd to stile her self) of *Essex*. created *Geoffery of Magneville* (commonly *Mandeville*) Earl of *Essex*; to him succeeded two Sons, *Geoffery* and *William*, both taken off without Issue. Afterwards King *John*, in consideration of a good sum of Money, advanc'd *Geoffery Fitz. Pier* (chief Justice of England) to this Honour. *Geoffery* and *William* (the two Sons of this *Geoffery*) taking the surname of *Magnaville*, or *Mandeville*, enjoyed this Honour: They dying without Issue, the Honour fell to *Humphry de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*, Constable of England: His Heirs Male succeeded in the Dignity of Earls of *Hereford* and *Essex* for several Years; but *Eleanor*, Eldest Daughter to the last of the *Bohuns*, being Married to *Thomas of Woodstock*, Duke of *Glocester*, had by him one Daughter *Anne*, to whom with her second Husband *William Bouchier*, King *Henry V.* gave the County of *Eu* in *Normandy*; this last had by her *Henry Bouchier*, advanc'd to the Title of Earl of *Essex* by King *Edward IV.* He was succeeded by another *Henry* his Grandson, who died in Old Age by a fall from his Horse, leaving Issue only his Daughter *Anne*, who being laid aside, King *Henry VIII.* (created *Thomas Cromwell*, at the same time, Earl of *Essex*, High Chamberlain of England, and Knight of the Garter; before this, he had made him Master of the Rolls, Secretary of State, Baron *Cromwell of Okeham*, Vicar General to the King in Ecclesiastical Matters, and Lord Privy Seal; and all this in the space of five Years: But after five Months enjoyment of his Earldom, he concluded the Scene of his Life with a most Tragical End, losing his Head for Treason. The same King promoted to the Earldom of *Essex*, *William Parr*, to whom he had given in Marriage *Anne* the only Daughter and Heiress of *Henry Bouchier*; afterwards *Parr* dying without Issue, *Walter D'Eureux*, Viscount *Hereford*, whose great Grandmother was *Cicely Bouchier*, Sister to *Henry Bouchier* last mentioned, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, received this Dignity of Earl of *Essex*, and left it to his Son *Robert*, a most Noble and Accomplish'd Gentleman, Beheaded for imputed Ambition

on and Popularity at the Instigation of [some who maliciously envied him his Greatness and the Queens Favours. But his Young Son Robert was restor'd to the full Possession of his Father's Honour by the Authority of Parliament, through the special Favour of King James I. This Robert dying without Issue, King Charles II. created Arthur Capell (Baron of Hadham, and Viscount Maldon) Earl of Essex, who being committed to the Tower for High Treason, was found dead there with his Throat cut; and is succeeded in that Honour by his Son Algernon, a Young Noble Man of great hopes.

There are in this County 415 Parish Churches; and hence are sent to Parliament eight Members, viz. from

The County.  
Colchester.

Harwich.  
Malden.

from each two.

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Essex.*

*Berking Deanary.*

*l. s. d.*

<b>R</b> ectory of Ilford	11	13	8
r. of Chinkford	14	5	4
r. of Wansted	6	13	4
r. of Loughton	18	3	8
r. of Woodford	11	12	0
v. of Berking	29	13	4
r. of Dagenham	19	9	10
v. of Eastham	14	3	8
v. of Westham	39	8	4
v. of Leighton	7	12	0
v. of Walthamstow	13	6	8
v. of Nasing	14	5	4
Hospital of Ilford.	16	13	4

*Jurisdiction of Waltham.*

r. Of Wormley	10	0	0
v. of Epping.	17	6	4

*Harlow Deanary.*

r. Of Little Hallingbury	15	0	0
r. of Nottiswell	13	6	8
r. of Shering	13	13	4
r. of Great Hallingbury	22	0	0
r. of Little Porringdon	5	17	6
r. of Great Porringdon	16	10	7
v. of Hatfield Regis	14	0	0
v. of Harlow	15	7	11
v. of Lecton	7	0	0
v. of Roidon	12	0	0
v. of Maching.	12	10	4



## Chafford Deanary.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> Of Great Wareley	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Wareley	11	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Steford	14	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Northokington	16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Southokington	33	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Craneham	13	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Upmister	26	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Wenington	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Alveley	14	10	4
<i>v.</i> of Rainham	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Childerdich	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Southweld	26	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Westhock.	15	13	4

## Ongar Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of High Ongar.	39	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Greensted	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Moreton	18	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Rothing Beauchamp	16	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Abbots Stapleford	16	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Abbots Rothing	14	10	0
<i>r.</i> of High Lavar	14	1	6
<i>r.</i> of Little Cavar	15	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Chipping Ongar	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Shelley	9	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Maudlin Lavar	16	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Lavar	15	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Lamborn	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bobinger	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Kalnden	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Theidon Garnon	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stapleford Tawney	15	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Little Stanton	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Theidon Mount	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Stanford Rivers	26	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Fyfield	25	7	20b.
<i>v.</i> of Navestock	13	3	8
<i>v.</i> of Chigwell	18	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Northweld.	13	3	4

Danmow

*Donmow Deanary.*

*l. s. d.*

<i>r. Of Wimbish</i>	10	3	10
<i>r. of Eyston Hill</i>	18	13	4
<i>r. of Little Canfield</i>	12	0	6
<i>r. of White Roding</i>	23	2	2
<i>r. of Roding Aythorpe</i>	12	0	0
<i>r. of High Roding</i>	19	3	6
<i>r. of Margaret Roding</i>	10	12	6
<i>r. of Lead Roding</i>	12	13	4
<i>r. of Little Eystone</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Chickney</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Bernston</i>	13	0	0
<i>r. of Shellow Bowell</i>	7	13	4
<i>r. of Mashbury</i>	9	14	6
<i>r. of Willingale Doo</i>	16	0	0
<i>r. of Willingale Spain</i>	7	13	4
<i>v. of Wimbish</i>	8	0	0
<i>v. of Great Donmow</i>	18	13	4
<i>v. of Great Canfield</i>	13	0	0
<i>v. of High Ester</i>	14	14	6
<i>v. of Thacksted</i>	20	0	0
<i>v. of Lyndfell</i>	8	0	0
<i>v. of Chawrith</i>	7	0	0
<i>v. of Goodhester.</i>	8	0	0

*Sampford Deanary.*

<i>r. Of Little Bredfield</i>	11	0	0
<i>r. of Little Sampford</i>	11	0	0
<i>r. of Radwinter</i>	21	6	4
<i>r. of Ashdon</i>	21	3	2
<i>r. of Hadstock</i>	20	0	0
<i>r. of Chesterford</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Depden</i>	34	0	0
<i>r. of Widington</i>	24	13	4
<i>v. of Great Sampford</i>	18	0	0
<i>v. of Great Bredfield</i>	10	0	0
<i>v. of Bunsted Helion</i>	11	11	8
<i>v. of Henham</i>	17	0	0
<i>Great Chesterford</i>	10	0	0
		<i>v. of Wal-</i>	

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v. of Walden</i>	33	6	8
<i>v. of Stansted Mountfitchet</i>	13	6	8
<i>v. of Elsenham</i>	7	13	4
<i>v. of Takeley</i>	11	0	0
<i>v. of Ukeley.</i>	14	13	4

## Newport Deanary.

<i>r. Of Littelbury</i>	21	19	20 <i>l.</i>
<i>r. of Wickham Bonant</i>	11	0	0
<i>r. of Little Wendon</i>	7	0	0
<i>r. of Heydon</i>	18	0	0
<i>r. of Wendon Lowth</i>	9	10	8
<i>r. of Little Chisul</i>	14	10	0
<i>r. of Farnham</i>	23	8	8
<i>r. of Streathall</i>	13	0	0
<i>r. of Birchanger</i>	9	13	4
<i>r. of Quendon</i>	9	0	0
<i>v. of Littelbury</i>	10	1	0
<i>v. of Great Wendon</i>	14	0	0
<i>v. of Elmdown</i>	17	13	4
<i>v. of Newport</i>	9	10	0
<i>v. of Rickling</i>	10	0	0
<i>v. of Arkefdon</i>	13	6	8
<i>v. of Mawnden</i>	14	0	0
<i>v. of Great Chissull</i>	10	0	0
<i>v. of Cressial</i>	13	0	0
<i>r. of Clavering with the Chap of Langley.</i>	22	14	0

## Heningham Deanary.

<i>r. Of Toppesfield</i>	24	0	0
<i>r. of Stamborn</i>	15	0	0
<i>r. of Sturmer</i>	8	10	0
<i>r. of Esle</i>	8	0	0
<i>r. of Pentlow</i>	12	0	0
<i>r. of Tilbury by Clare</i>	8	0	0
<i>r. of Great Eldham</i>	20	0	0
<i>r. of Little Eldham</i>	8	0	6
<i>r. of Heningham Sibil</i>	21	13	4
<i>r. of Foxherd</i>	10	3	10
<i>r. of Oton Beauchamp</i>	10	0	0
			<i>r. of Ge-</i>



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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Gestingthorp	11	11	8
<i>r.</i> of Twinested	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Pedmersh	9	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Little Rayn	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Paynfeld	10	10	0
Great Henny and Little Henny.	13	4	8
<i>r.</i> of Ovington	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Borely	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Brondon	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Middleton	7	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Lammarsh	11	13	1
<i>r.</i> of Pauls Wickam	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Birdbroke	18	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Lystone	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Alphamstone	11	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Great Saling	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Finchingfield	17	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Shalford	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bumpsted by the Tower	14	15	6
<i>v.</i> of Halsted	17	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Gestingthorp	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Gosfield	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St Paul's Beauchamp	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Wedersfield	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Redeswell	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Felsted	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Great Maplested	7	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Bulmer	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Branktree	12	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Stebbing	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Beauchamp Walter.	6	0	0

## *Jurisdiction of Canterbury in Bocking and Berking.*

<i>r.</i> Of Bocking Yearly Vallue	35	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Stited.	22	0	0

## *Tendring Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Great Otteley	23	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Otteley	13	10	8
	<i>r.</i> of Moose		

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r. of</i> Moote	10	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Beaumond	7	18	4
<i>r. of</i> Tendring	16	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Great Holland	17	13	8
<i>r. of</i> Frinton	7	3	10
<i>r. of</i> Little Beentley	13	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Great Bromley	16	16	0
<i>r. of</i> Bromley	8	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Mistley	16	13	4
<i>r. of</i> Lalford	14	13	2
<i>r. of</i> Wrabnays	8	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Alresford	8	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Frating	10	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Thorington	16	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Brithelsey	17	0	4
<i>r. of</i> Willigh	12	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Kirkby	10	0	0
<i>v. of</i> Ramesey	14	13	8
<i>v. of</i> Great Bentley	7	0	0
<i>v. of</i> Ardleigh	11	0	8
<i>v. of</i> Elmsted	8	0	0
<i>v. of</i> Bradfield	12	13	4
<i>v. of</i> Great Clastone	10	0	0
<i>v. of</i> Little Clastone	6	13	4
<i>v. of</i> Walton	9	0	0
<i>v. of</i> Thorp	16	0	0
<i>v. of</i> Dovercourt.	5	0	8

## Colchester Deanary.

<i>r. Of</i> St Leonard of the same	10	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Grinsted	5	0	0
<i>r. of</i> St Mary	10	0	0
<i>r. of</i> St Nicholas of the same	10	0	0
<i>r. of</i> St Michael Myland	7	10	0
<i>r. of</i> Lexden by the Year	12	0	0
<i>r. of</i> Rumbaldi	7	13	4
<i>r. of</i> St Martin	6	13	4
<i>v. of</i> St Peter	10	0	0
Hospital of St Mary Magdalen.	11	0	0
<i>r. of</i> St James	11	8	4
<i>r. of</i> the Holy Trinity Colchester	6	13	0

Lexden

*Lexden Denary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r. Of Langham</i>	17	10	8
<i>r. of Great Horkley</i>	16	0	0
<i>r. of Bures Hill</i>	13	6	8
<i>r. of Bereholt</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Fordham</i>	14	4	0
<i>r. of Layer Breton</i>	7	0	0
<i>r. of Birch</i>	11	0	0
<i>r. of Little Birch</i>	3	6	8
<i>r. of Great Wigborough</i>	18	17	4
<i>r. of Little Wigborough</i>	10	17	4
<i>r. of Saltcote Virley</i>	7	13	4
<i>r. of Stanwey with the Chap. of Albright</i>	10	17	4
<i>r. of Peldon</i>	16	15	9
<i>r. of Lagenhoo</i>	14	13	0
<i>r. of Aburton</i>	14	7	8
<i>r. of Eastmersey</i>	21	0	0
<i>r. of Eastdonyland</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Wynenhoo</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Great Tey</i>	18	0	0
<i>r. of Inworth</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Leyr Merney</i>	15	3	4
<i>r. of Colnwake</i>	12	0	4
<i>r. of Aldham</i>	11	19	4
<i>r. of Coln Engame</i>	13	17	4
<i>r. of Copford</i>	15	3	4
<i>r. of Markshall</i>	14	0	0
<i>r. of Eastthorp</i>	12	0	0
<i>r. of Little Tey</i>	4	0	0
<i>v. of Dedham</i>	10	0	0
<i>v. of Boxsted</i>	7	13	8
<i>v. of Wormingford</i>	7	13	4
<i>v. of West Mersey</i>	17	17	4
<i>v. of Fingringhoo</i>	13	7	0
<i>v. of Coggs hall</i>	11	3	4
<i>v. of Great Tey</i>	7	0	0
<i>v. of Fering</i>	11	0	0
<i>v. of Coln Earls</i>	8	10	8
<i>v. of Messing.</i>	8	0	0



## Witham Deanary.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> Of Ravenhall	21	5	20b.
<i>r.</i> of Wickham	12	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Fayrsted	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Black Notteley	13	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Langford	10	4	8
<i>r.</i> of Knights Tolleshunt	16	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Braysted	19	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Falkborn	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Little Baxsted	9	6	8
Goldhanger with Chap. annex'd	25	14	8
<i>r.</i> of Bradwell	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Witham	22	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Toreling	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ulting	7	4	0
<i>v.</i> of Heybridge	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hatfield Peverell	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of White Notteley	9	16	20b.
<i>v.</i> of Tolleshunt Darcy	18	9	10
<i>v.</i> of Kelden	9	3	100b.
<i>v.</i> of Tollesbury	16	6	2
<i>v.</i> of Cressing	7	15	2
<i>v.</i> of Tolleshunt Major	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Great Totham.	10	0	0

## Dengey Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of Woodham Water	12	13	0
<i>r.</i> of Woodham Mortimer	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St Lawrence	17	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Purleigh	25	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stow	18	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Haseleigh	4	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Snoreham	3	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Cricklsey	9	8	10
<i>r.</i> of Bradwell	48	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Northfambridge	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Norton	16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Dengey	13	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Munden	12	12	0
<i>v.</i> of Til-			

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Tillingham	25	3	8
<i>v.</i> of Steple	15	18	0
<i>v.</i> of Asheldam	16	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Sudmister	21	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Mayland	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Burnham	22	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Althorn	14	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Albal. and St Peter in Malden	10	0	0
That Part in Dengey.	4	0	0

## *Ratchford Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Ratchford	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Sutton	10	19	4
<i>r.</i> of Fulness	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of South Fambridge	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of South Shobury	13	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Great Wakering	20	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Hadleigh	11	14	6
<i>r.</i> of Pagellsham	26	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Rayleigh	17	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Rawreth	20	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Stanbridge	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Stanbridge	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hawkwell	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Ashingdon	8	8	8
<i>r.</i> of Leigh	15	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Northshowbery	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Little Wakering	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Great Berling	18	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Pritwell	18	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Estwood	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hokeley	16	3	10
<i>v.</i> of Chopland	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Canewdon.	34	1	8

## *Barstaple Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> of Ingraffe	7	13	5
<i>r.</i> of Thurrock Grayes	5	10	10
<i>v.</i> of the same	5	10	10
<i>r.</i> of East Horndon	9	14	0
<i>r.</i> of West-			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of West-Horndon	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Hutton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Downham	12	2	8
<i>r.</i> of Fobbing	21	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Donton	14	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Shenfield	14	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Northbenfleet	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Burstled	11	10	4
<i>r.</i> of Rammesdown Bellhouse	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Rammesdown Crays	19	12	0
<i>r.</i> of Bowris Gifford	25	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Newington	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Little Thurrock	13	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Thunderfley	14	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Bulfam	23	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Langdon	10	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Dudinghurst	10	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Coringham	22	3	8
<i>r.</i> of Wikeford	13	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Pitfey	16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Fangy	14	0	0
Stanford le Hoppe	12	19	8
<i>r.</i> of Lamedon, with the Chap. of Bat-	35	6	8
tilsdon			
<i>r.</i> of Orfet	29	4	8
<i>r.</i> of Westlilbury	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Chaldwell	17	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Horndon upon the Hill	14	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Great Burstled	17	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Southbenfleet	16	5	4
<i>v.</i> of Ayokling	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of East Tilbury.	12	17	0

*Chelmsford Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Markefly	5	15	4
<i>r.</i> of Bradwell	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ardley	11	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Chelmesford	31	2	4 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>r.</i> of Little Badow	7	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Danbury	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Easthanfield	13	15	6
<i>r.</i> of West			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. of Westhanfield	16	7	0
r. of Southhanfield	10	0	0
r. of Abbots Ginge	16	13	4
r. of Ginge Hospital	9	0	0
r. of Great Leighes	25	7	0
r. of Little Waltham	11	10	0
r. of Widford	7	16	1
r. of Springfield Boswell	11	0	10
r. of Springfield Richards	10	17	0
r. of Ratington	32	6	1
r. of Hardfordstock	10	0	0
r. of Rumwell	12	14	4
r. of Sandon	12	13	4
r. of Chekenhall St James and Mary	10	14	7
r. of Chekenhall Smeley	5	6	8
r. of Woodham Ferris	28	13	4
r. of Writtell	40	6	8
v. of Bromfield	7	13	4
v. of Great Badow	18	6	8
v. of Little Badow	8	2	2
v. of Ginge Mountney	11	0	0
v. of Ginge Margaret	9	2	0
v. of Little Leighes	8	19	8ob.
v. of Boreham	10	3	8
v. of Blackmore	6	13	4
v. of Waltham	17	6	8
r. of Southchurch	27	0	8
r. of Lachingdon and Lalling.	37	0	0

*Iceni.*

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## Iceni.

**T**HE Country next to the Trinobantes, call'd afterwards East Anglia, and comprehending the Counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge and Huntingdon, was formerly inhabited by the Iceni; I cannot but think these were the People which Cæsar calls Cenimagni, to which I am induc'd by comparing Cæsar and Tacitus; for as the former tells us, that the Cenimagni surrender'd themselves to the Romans; so that Iceni did the same: Tacitus inform us in these words, On their own accord they came over to our side. And it is certain that you will not find the Cenimagni in any other part of Britain.

This People (as Tacitus writes) was stout and valiant, and after they had put themselves under the Protection of the Romans, they suffer'd nothing by War till the Time of Claudius; but when Ostorius the Proprator fortified the Passes with Castles, and disarm'd the Britans, they got into a Body and made an Insurrection; but the Romans suppress'd them with great loss: This War being thus ended, scarce 13 Years, after there arises a new storm on this Account. Prasutagus King of the Iceni (that he might secure his People) made the Emperor Nero his Heir, imagining (To use the words of Tacitus) That by this piece of Compliance his Kingdom and Family would be secure; but the Event was contrary; for his Kingdom was wasted by the Centurions, and his House by Slaves; as if both had been taken by force of Arms. On this Occasion there broke out a most terrible War, which was increased by the Avarice of Seneca, who, with great Oppression, exacted vast Sums from the People. In this War Boadicia the Wife of Prasutagus slew eighty Thousand of the Romans and their Allies, rais'd the Colony of Camalodunum, and the free Town of Verulamium, routed the ninth Legion, and defeated Catus Decianus the Procurator; but at last overcome by Paulinus





mis Suetonius in a set Battle, she ended her days with great Resolution by a Dose of Poison (as Tacitus writes.)

But when the Saxons had settled their Heptarchy in this Island, this Province fell to the Kingdom of the East-Angles, which from its Easterly situation they call'd East-Angleryc, i. e. The Kingdom of East-England. Their first King was Uffa, from whom his Successors were for a long time call'd Uff-kines; which Line failing int St. Edmund, the Danes over-ran the Country, and for 50 Years together harra's'd it with all the Cruelties of War, till at last Edward the Elder subdued them, and added it to his own Kingdom of the West-Saxons.

To Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bar. and The Right Honourable Lyonel, Earl of Dysert, This County, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

### Southffolke, or Suffolk.

SUFFOLK (which is first to be spoken to) in Saxon *The Confines*, *Southffolk*, that is, a Southerly People with respect to *Norfolke*, has upon the West, *Cambridgeshire*, upon the South, the River *Scour*, which divides it from *Essex*; upon the East, the *German Ocean*; upon the North, two little Rivers, *Onse the least*, and *Waveney*, which flowing, as it were, out of the same Fountain into divers Streams, separate it from *Norfolk*. A County sufficiently large, full of Havens; the Soil *Soil*. (unless towardsthe East) pretty fat, as being a compound of Clay and Marle. By this means the Fields are every where Fruitful, and exceeding good to fat- *Enlish* ten Cattle. They make great quantities of Cheese, *Cheese* which (to the great profit of the Inhabitants) are carried into all parts of the Kingdom, and exported abroad. Nor is there want of Woods and Parks. Of the latter, several are joyned to Gentlemens seats, and well stock'd with Deer,

The Division

The County (according to its Political Division) is branch'd into two parts; of which, the one is call'd the *Geldable*, the other *St. Edmunds Liberty*; but we will Chorographically describe it, and beginning at the West, take a view of its most noted Places.

New Market.

On the West, which borders upon *Cambridgeshire*, in the very verge lies *Ixning*, a place of greater note formerly than now: It begins to decay by the nearness of *Newmarket*, whether all Commodities are carried in great abundance. All round about here is a large Plain, called from the Town, *New-Market-Heath*. The Soil is Sandy and Baren, but its surface green; in which, that wonderful Ditch is to be seen, which (as tho made by the Devil) the vulgar call *Devil's Ditch*; whereas, 'tis plain, 'twas one of those with which the Inhabitants did fortifie themselves against the incursions of their Enemies.

Devils Ditch.

St. Edmunds Bury.  
Villa Faustini.

More inward is the famous *St. Edmunds-Bury* (call'd in the Saxon Age *Bederics-Gueord*) and in the British, *Villa Faustini*) of which *Antonine* makes mention; for so thought *Talbot* a good Antiquary and particularly vers'd in this part of *England*; but, whatsoever it was when the People brought the Body of the most Christian King *Edmund* (whom the Danes slew with most exquisite Torments) hither, it began to be call'd the *Borough of Edmund*, commonly *St Edmunds Bury*, and by contraction *Bury*, and it flourish'd wonderfully, especially when King *Cannus* new repaired the Church, and offer'd his own Crown to the Martyr. He brought in the Monks and their Abbot, bestowed upon it many fair Lands, and (amongst the rest) this Town intire. What sort of Town this was, and what a noble Monastery it had (whilst standing) you may take from *Leland* who saw it, *A City more neatly seared the Sun never saw; it hangs so curiously upon a gentle descent with a little River upon the East side; nor a Monastery more great or stately; whether one considers the Endowments, Largeness, or unparrelled Magnificence. One might think even the Monastery its self were a City, so many Gates it has (some whereof are of Brass) and a Church, than which nothing can be more Magnificent; as appendages to which there are three more of admirable Beauty and Workmanship in the same Church-Yard.* Near

Now only two in all.

Near this *St. Edmunds Bury* we see *Rushbrook*, the *Fermins*. seat of the Right Honourable Family of the *Fermins*, Lord *Fermin* and *Dover*; and not far off *Iksworth*. More to the North lies *Fernham St. Genevieve*. Not far hence is *Lidgate*, a little Village, which ought not to be buried in silence, because it gave Birth to *John Lidgate* the Monk, whose Wit seems to have been modell'd by the Muses themselves, all the Beauties and Elegancies are so lively express'd in his English Poetry. And these are the places of note on the West side of *Suffolk*.

On the South you see the River *Stour* immediately after its rise enlarge its self into a great Fen, call'd *Stourmore*; but presently gathering its Water within the Banks, it first flows by *Clare*, a noble Village; which, besides its Castle, has given the Name of *Clare* to a very Honourable Family, descended from *Gislebert* a Norman Earl, and the Title of Duke to *Lionell* Son of *Edward III.* who having married into this Family, had the Title of Duke of *Clarence* bestowed upon him by his Father, as formerly the Posterity of Earl *Gislebert* were stiled *Earls of Clare*. *Lionell* dying without Male Issue, King *Henry III.* made his younger Son *Thomas* Duke of *Clarence*; he leaving no Issue behind him, a considerable time after, *Edward IV.* conferr'd this Honour upon *George* his Brother, whom, after bitter Quarrels, and a most inveterate hatred between them, he had received into Favour; yet for all that, he at length dispatch'd him in Prison, ordering him (as they say, to be drowned in a But of malmsiey.

From *Clare*, the *Stour* runs by *Long Melford*, a very beautiful Hospital, erected by Sir *William Cordall*, Kt. to *Sudbury*, that is, *The Southern Borough*, which they tell you was once the chief Town of the County; and that it had its Name with respect to *N. rwich*, that is, *The Northern Town*, nor has it at this day reason to give place to its Neighbours; for it is populous, and thrives with the Cloathing Trade. Its chief Magistrate is a Mayor, who is Annually chosen out of seven Aldermen. A little way hence is *Edwardston*, now a place of no great account,



Breten-  
ham.  
Conbreto-  
nium.

account: And a few Miles off, the *Stour* is increas'd by the little River *Breton*, which (within a small compass) washes two Towns of Antiquity. At the Head of it we see *Bretenham*, a little inconsiderable Town, where there is scarce the Face of a City to be seen; yet that it was the *Conbretonium* mention'd by *Antonine* in these parts, is evident both from the Affinity and Signification of the Name; for as *Bretenham* in English implys a *Town* or *Mansion upon the Breton*; so *Conbretonium* in Welch, a *Valley, or low place, upon the Breton*. A little hence to the East, you see *Nettlested*, near which is *Offton*, that is, *The Town of Offa King of the Mercians*. Beneath this lies *Hadley* (in the Saxon *Headlege*) a Town noted at this day for the Woollen Manufacture.

From hence the *Breton* runs into the *Stour*, which with united Streams flowing not far from *Bentley*, the seat of the Earl of *Dysert*, after a few Miles, runs into the Ocean near *Arwerton*, formerly the seat of the Honourable Family of the *Parkers*; and at the very Mouth the River *Orwell*, or *Gipping* joyn- ing, discharges its self along with them. This rises about the middle of the County out of two Springs, the one near *Wulpett* (a Market Town, which in Latin signifies a *Den of Wolves*) the other at a little Village call'd *Gipping*. I know not what vain groundless hopes of finding Gold at *Norton* (hard by) intic'd King *Henry VIII.* but the Diggings speak for me.

Heming-  
ston.

A merry  
Tenure.  
Ipswich.

Upon the same River are seen *Stow* and *Needham*, small Market Towns. And not far from the Bank, *Hemingston*, in which *Baldwin le Petteur* held Lands by Serjeanty (I speak out of an old Book) for which he was oblig'd every *Christmas-Day* to perform before our Lord, the King of England, one *Saltus*, one *Soffelerus* and one *Bombatus*, that is, (if I rightly understand it) *To Dance, make a noise with his Cheeks puffed out, and let a Fart*. Such was the plain jolly Mirth of those Times. Nearer the mouth is *Ipswich* (formerly *Gippewich*) a little City lowly seated and (as it were) *The eye of this County*: It has a pretty convenient Harbour, a great Trade, and is very Populous, adorn'd with 12 Churches, and large stately private Buildings.

**Buildings.** The Body Politick consists of 12 Burgesſes (*Pormen* they call 'em) out of which are every Year Elected two Burgesſes, and as many Juſtices out of 24 others. Thus much of the Southward part of the County.

From hence a crooked ſhore running Northwards, preſently opens it ſelf to the little River *Deben* (ſome call it *Throdling*) which riſes near *Mendleſham* a *Mar-Mendle-*  
ket and fair Town. From hence the River *Deben* *sham.*  
continues its courſe, and gives Name to *Debenham* a *Debenham;*  
ſmall Market Town. (Which others more rightly call *Depenham*, becauſe the Soil being moiſt and clayey, the Roads that are about it are deep and troubleſome.) From thence it flows by *Ufford*, and *Ufford.*  
on the oppoſite Bank is *Rendleſham*. From thence it *Rendleſham*  
deſcends to *Woodbridge*, a Town beautify'd with neat *Woodbridge*  
Buildings; and, after the courſe of a few miles, is receiv'd by the Sea at *Bawdſey Haven*.

Then the ſhore ſteals on inſenſibly towards the Eaſt, at the mouth of the River *Ore*, near *Framling- Ore River.*  
*ham Caſtle*, and preſently upon the Weſt ſide it ſpreads *Framling-*  
it ſelf into a ſort of Lake. This was a very beauti- *ham Caſtle.*  
ful Caſtle, Fortify'd with a Rampire, Ditch, and a Wall of great thickneſs, with 13 Towers: Within it had very convenient Lodgings. Hence in the Year 1553 *Q. Mary* enter'd upon the Government, notwithſtanding the violent Oppoſition of *Dudley Earl of Northumberland*. The River flows next to *Parham*, a little Town and Barony of the Lord *Willoughby*, and afterwards ſliding by *Glenham* it deſcends into the Sea at *Orford*, to which it gives Name. This was a large and populous Town, but at this day complains of the Ingratitude of the Sea, which withdraws it ſelf by little and little, and begins to envy it the convenience of a Harbour. In the Time of King *Henry* *A Sea-man*  
(ſays *Ralph of Coggeſhal*) when *Bartholomew de Glanvil* kept the Caſtle of *Orford*, it hapned that the Fiſhermen catch'd a Wild-Man in their Nets, who had all the Parts of a Man; he had Hair upon his Head, and a long pick'd Beard; his Breſt was exceeding hairy, and rough; at length he eſcaped to the Sea, and was never ſeen more. This Town has been lately

*E. of Orford.* 1697 Honour'd by giving the Title of Earl to *Edward Russel*, Viscount *Barfleur* and Baron of *Shingey*.

Not much higher, in a safe and pleasant situation, within the Vale of *Slaugden*, where the Sea beats upon it on the East and the River on the West, stands *Aldborough*, a Town convenient for Mariners and Fishermen, by which means it is Populous. Hard by, when, in the Year 1555, all the Corn throughout *England* was choak'd in the Ear, the Inhabitants tell you, in the beginning of Autumn there grew Pease miraculously amongst the Rocks: But the more thinking People affirm, That the Pulse cast upon the shore by Shipwrack, us'd to grow there now and then; and so quite exclude the Miracle. But that such as these grew every year amongst the Pebbles on the Coast of *Kent*, we have observ'd before.

*Aldborough*  
*Peasegrow-*  
*ing upon*  
*the Rocks.*

*Dunwich.*  
*Dommoc-*  
*caaster.*

From hence keeping along the shore, at 10 miles distance, we meet with *Dunwich* (call'd in the Saxon Tongue *Dunmoc*) where *Felix* the Burgundian, in the Year of our Lord 630, fixed his Episcopal Seat; and his Successors, for many years presided over the whole Kingdom of the East-Angles; but now by the violence of Floods it is in a great measure swept away, and the Bishops having many years ago transferr'd their Seat to another place, it lies in solitude, and (as it were) desolate. A little higher the River *Blish* unloads it self into the Sea, upon whose bank is the little Town *Blishborough*, which has a Market by the favour of *John* Lord *Clavering*, and has been a Town of much note, as appears by the Roman Urns, &c. lately dug up here.

*Extensio,*  
*The Pro-*  
*montory of*  
*E. Ston*  
*Nesse.*  
*South-*  
*wold.*

*Wingfeild*  
*Dunning-*  
*ton.*  
*Hunring-*  
*feild.*

Here the Promontory *Eastonnesse* shoots it self a great way into the Sea Eastward. It is suppos'd to be the farthest East of any part of *Great Britain*, and by *Ptolemy* is call'd *Egexi*, or *Extensio* (that is, *Extensio*). In the Southerly part of this Promontory *Southwold* lies in a Plain, low and open, expos'd to the Sea; 'tis a Town pretty populous by the benefit of the Haven which the River *Blish*, unloading it self there, affords; and at High-water it is so encompass'd with the Sea that it seems an Island; and you wou'd wonder it is not wholly overflow'd. More inward you see *Wingfeild* and *Dunnington*, nor is *Huntingfeild* far distant.



stat. And near to this is *Heveningham* the seat of a *Hevening* Knightly Family to whom it gives Name. Near unto *ham* which is *Halesworth* now the Town of the *Alingtons*, for which *Richard Argenon* procur'd the Privilege of a Market of *K. Henry III.*

That on the North part two little Rivers namely *Ouse the less* and *Waueney* divide this County from *Norfolk*, I have already observ'd; they both rise out of a marshy Ground about *Lophamford* very near to each other, and run quite contrary ways, with Creeks full of shallow Fords. On this side the *Ouse* which goes Eastward there is nothing memorable. *Sace Euston*, seated on a flat and in a pleasant Champaign Country, where the late Earl of *Arlington* has rais'd a noble Structure, call'd *Euston-Hall*, adorn'd with fine Gardens, Fountains, a Canal, Grove, a large Warren, &c. It hath given the Title of Earl to *Henry Fitz Roy*, created *Aug. 16. 1672.* Baron of *Sudbury*, Viscount *Ipswich*, and Earl of *Euston*; he was afterwards (*Sept. 11. 1675*) created Duke of *Grafton*, and is succeeded by his only Son *Charles*. Upon *Waueney* which is carry'd Eastward, first you see *Hoxon* (formerly *Hegilsdon*) ennobl'd by the Martyrdom of King *Edmund*. In the Neighbourwood at *Brome*, the Family of *Cornwallis* (now Barons of *Eye*) have a long time dwelt. Below this is *Eay* or *Eye* seated, that is, the *Island*, so call'd, because it is on all sides environ'd with Water. From thence along by *Flixton*, for *Felictown*, so call'd amongst others in this County from *Felix* its first Bishop: The River *Waueney* runs to *Bungey*, and almost encompasses it. Not far from thence, on the Banks, you may see *Mettingham*. Now *Waueney* approaching the Sea, whilst it in vain tries to break a double passage into the Ocean, one through the River *Tare*, the other through the Lake *Lutting*, it makes a great Peninsula, which some call *Lovingland*, others more truly *Luttingland*, from that long and spacious Lake which beginning at the Sea side empties it self into the River *Tare*. At the entrance of this *Leftcoffe* a little Town hangs, as it were, over the Sea; at the end of it is *Gorlstone*. More inwards upon the *Tare* is *Somerly*: A little higher, where *Tare* and *Waueney* join, *Cnobersburg* at this day call'd

Barons  
Cornwallis  
of Eye.

Flixton.

Lutting-  
land.

Burgh-  
Castle.  
Gariono-  
num.

by us *Burgh Castle*, where are nought but ruin'd Walls, amongst which the Roman Coins are frequently dug out; so that it seems to be the very *Garianonum*, where the *Stablesian* Horse had their station.

The Dukes  
and Earls  
of Suffolk.

King *Edward III.* made *Robert de Ufford* the first Earl of *Suffolk*, a Man Famous in Peace and War; his Son *William* succeeded him, who died in the Parliament House after he had lost four Sons by untimely Ends. *Richard II.* of a Merchant advanc'd *Michael de la Pole* to this Title and the Dignity of Chancellor of England, who had a Son *Michael*, who was succeeded by another *Michael*, whose Son *William*, *Henry VI.* from Earl first created Marquis of *Suffolk*, and afterward to the Honour and Title of Duke of *Suffolk*: He left a Son *John* who marry'd the Sister of *Edward the 4th*, and had by her *John* Earl of *Lincoln*. This Earl *John* being declar'd Heir apparent to the Crown by *Richard III.* could not contain his Ambition, but presently broke out against *Henry VII.* to his own Destruction, being Kill'd at the Battle of *Stoke*. He was succeeded by his Brother *Edmund* stiled Earl of *Suffolk*, Beheaded by *Henry VIII.* the Younger Brother *Richard* assum'd the Title of Duke of *Suffolk*, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Pavie* in the French Service. Afterwards *Henry VIII.* adorn'd *Charles Brandon* (to whom he had marry'd his Sister *Mary*, the Widow of *Lewis XII.* King of *France*) with the Title of Duke of *Suffolk*; his Son succeeded him; and next him came *Charles* his Brother, who dying of the Sweating Sickness, *A. D. 1551.* *Edward VI.* grac'd with that Title *Henry Grey* Marquis of *Dorchester*; but he for endeavouring to advance his Daughter to the Throne was Beheaded by Queen *Mary*. He was the last Duke of *Suffolk*. From that Time the Title of *Suffolk* lay dead, till of late *K. James I.* created *Thomas* Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, 2d Son of *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl of *Suffolk*. *Thomas* was succeeded by his Son and Heir *Theophilus*, who in his Father's Life-time bore the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Walden*; and dying, left this Honour to *James* his Son and Heir, to whom succeeded *Henry* the present Earl.

There

County.	Aldbrough.
Ipswich.	Sudbury.
Dunwich.	Eye.
Orford.	St. Edmonbury, Each two.

*Sudbury Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>R.</b> Of Hecham	26	13	4
r. of Glemsforth	30	0	0
r. of Bildeſton	12	16	10
r. of Newton	17	3	8
v. of Waldingfeld	4	18	10
r. of Chelleſworth	8	8	9
r. of Groton	8	1	8
v. of Stoke Nayland	19	10	0
v. of Brentille	8	0	0
r. of Stanſted	10	0	0
r. of Somerton	6	16	8
v. of Preſton	5	6	0
r. of Corneth the Leſs	8	2	8
r. of Shimpling Thorn	17	7	1
r. of Alpheton	10	1	8
r. of Nawton	10	15	0
v. of Acton	9	6	8
v. of Aſhington	10	0	0
r. of Aldham	10	13	4
r. of Hartelt and Boxted	29	14	2
r. of Bretenham	11	3	10
r. of Semer	11	7	00b.
r. of Lavenham	20	2	11ab.
r. of Melford	28	2	5ab.
r. of Nedding	8	12	11
r. of Boxford	20	0	0
			r. of Thorp



## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Thorp	18	14	3
r. of Leyham	16	0	7ob.
v. of Bures	12	16	0ob.
v. of Kettleburston	13	6	8
Great Corneth	9	0	0
v. of Wiston	4	19	5
r. of Chilton	5	6	8
r. of Hadleigh	45	2	1
r. of Milding	10	13	4
r. of Great Waldingfield	21	6	8
r. of Cavendish	26	0	0
r. of Polsted	22	0	0
r. of Whatfeld	15	0	5
r. of Helmset	13	17	1
r. of Cockfeld	30	0	0
v. of Edwardston	4	13	4
v. of Sudbury All-Saints	4	11	4
r. of Monkilley	13	8	10
r. of Lawshall	20	2	8ob.

## Stow Deanary.

v. Of St Peter in Stow	10	13	4
v. of Halley	7	19	2
r. of Wetherden	6	13	4
v. of St Mary in Stow	6	1	8
r. of Buxhall	20	0	4
r. of Onhowse	7	2	6
v. of Newton by Stow	7	15	5
v. of Finbarrow the Great	5	1	2ob.
The Little Church of Finbarrow	1	13	4
r. of All-Saints Creting	10	0	4ob.
r. of St Peter Creting	10	2	6
r. of Combes.	25	17	8ob.

## Thingoe Deanary.

r. Of Barrow	23	9	9
r. of Risby	19	10	4ob.
r. of All-Saints Fornham	19	10	4ob.
r. of Great Horningchery	10	17	7ob.
r. of Little Horningchery	2	16	0ob.
r. of Westley			

# *Ecclesiastical Proferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r. of Westley</i>	9	15	4
<i>r. of Nawton</i>	5	19	4
<i>r. of Halsted</i>	11	16	100b
<i>r. of Whepsted</i>	14	4	2
<i>r. of Rede</i>	2	18	10b
<i>r. of Flenton</i>	5	0	0
<i>r. of Chevington</i>	16	3	10
<i>r. of Great Saxham</i>	11	13	110b
<i>r. of Little Saxham</i>	8	11	5
<i>r. of Lackforth</i>	19	10	40b
<i>r. of Hengrave</i>	9	7	1
<i>r. of Ickworth</i>	7	11	4
<i>r. of Brockley</i>	10	4	10b
<i>r. of Hargrave.</i>	4	11	8

## *Clare Deanary.*

<i>v. Of Clare</i>	4	18	80b
<i>r. of Baronston</i>	7	10	10
<i>r. of Hankdon</i>	7	10	0
<i>r. of Stradshill</i>	9	10	100b
<i>r. of Ledgate</i>	15	10	40b
<i>r. of Oweiden</i>	10	3	80b
<i>v. of Hunden</i>	7	13	4
<i>v. of Pollingworth</i>	6	10	0
<i>r. of Great Wrating</i>	8	0	0
<i>r. of Wixoo</i>	5	13	10b
<i>v. of Gayfley</i>	7	3	4
<i>r. of Little Wrating</i>	4	19	8
<i>v. of Haverill</i>	6	5	00b
<i>v. of Great Thurlow</i>	10	11	30b
<i>r. of Little Bradley</i>	5	0	10
<i>r. of Little Thurlow</i>	7	10	40b
<i>r. of Kedington</i>	16	8	60b
<i>r. of Withersfield</i>	9	17	00b
<i>r. of Stansfield</i>	11	9	0
<i>r. of Great Bradley</i>	17	1	50b
<i>r. of Depden</i>	10	11	50b
<i>r. of Chedbury</i>	4	2	8
<i>r. of Multon</i>	13	6	8
<i>v. of Multon</i>	4	7	8
<i>r. of Dalham</i>	15	10	40b
<i>v. of Wickhambrook.</i>	6	6	10

D d 4 \*

Fordham

## Fordham Deanary.

r. Of Elvenden	12	17	6ob
r. of Brandon	20	18	1ob
r. of Wangford	9	11	10
r. of Eriswell	16	6	7ob
r. of Holy Icklingham	12	17	6ob
r. of Icklingham James	11	11	4ob
r. of Todenham	10	17	6ob
r. of Herringswell	9	9	10ob
r. of Barton Milles	14	15	10ob
v. of Lakingheth	4	18	11ob
v. of Mildenhall	22	8	1ob
r. of Wurlington	12	6	8ob
v. of Cavenham	5	5	10
r. of Newmarket	4	15	2
p. of Ixning	13	7	6
v. Frekenham	3	15	6
r. of Frekenham.	16	11	4

## Hartismere Deanary.

v. Of Aye	11	14	7ob
r. of Palgrave	19	11	3ob
r. of Gillingham	26	1	5
r. of Bressleworth	4	8	1ob
r. of Burgate	13	10	10ob
r. of Brome	10	0	2ob
r. of Stokerash	11	1	3
r. of Finningham	10	10	5
r. of Melles	9	15	0
v. of Mendlesham	14	9	2
r. of Occold	19	1	5ob
r. of Higher Reckingham	9	13	1
r. of Sturston	6	16	8
r. of Franston	13	6	8
r. of Ocle	9	4	9
r. of Thorndon	24	11	10ob
r. of Great Thornham	7	11	2ob
r. of Little Thornham	4	14	4
r. of Weigh	6	3	1
r. of Worham	13	2	8ob

r. of the



		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
d.	r. of the other half of Wortham which George Gervis held	13	0	119.
6ob	r. of Wetheringset	33	9	10b
10b	r. of Westthorp	8	18	1
10	r. of Wenrifton	8	14	9
7ob	r. of Bacton	19	12	4
6ob	r. of Wickham Skeith	5	8	10b
4ob	r. of Yaxley	6	6	6
6ob	r. of Rishangles	7	13	0
10ob	r. of Corton	15	10	2
10ob	r. of Redgrave Botesdale.	25	7	00b
11ob				
1ob	<i>Blackborn Deanary.</i>			
8ob				
10	r. Of Hepworth	13	17	20b
2	r. of Hindercley	9	19	4
6	r. of Langham	5	16	9
6	r. of Wattlesfield	8	11	8
4	r. of Weston	8	19	7
	r. of Hempton	13	4	2
	r. of Thelnetham	16	18	4
	r. of Troston	10	4	70b
7ob	r. of Coniweston	13	0	4
3ob	r. of Kenessale	6	7	11
5	r. of Hunnition	7	13	4
1ob	r. of Slowlangtoft	8	7	8
10ob	r. of Holy Staunton	9	6	6
20b	r. of Lower Rekinhale	16	5	20b
3	r. of Little Levermere	6	12	9
5	r. of Johns Staunton	9	4	8
9	r. of Elmeswell	11	6	110b
2	r. of Bardwell	7	17	10b
5ob	r. of Little Fakenham and Ewyston	13	7	11
1	r. of Norton	14	3	90b
8	r. of Barnham George	7	11	10
8	r. of Barnham Martin	8	5	6
9	r. of Barningham	13	9	00b
0ob	r. of Wordwell	7	7	2
20b	r. of Colsford	8	0	0
4	r. of Ingham.	12	15	11

## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Tewkesbury Deanery.		l. s. d.		
v. Of Barton		10	15	7
r. of Monks Bradfield		11	17	3
r. of Bradfield St Clare		7	4	7
r. of Burnt Bradfield		4	19	7
r. of Beeton		4	3	7
r. of Drinkston		16	16	11ob
r. of Gedding		4	13	4
r. of Felsham		8	4	8
r. of Martin Fornham		7	11	3
r. of Fornham Genov		7	0	11
r. of Hedgeflet		12	17	11
r. of Rushbrook		8	1	5
r. of Rattefden		20	0	10b
r. of Rougham		23	18	4ob
v. of Thorston		6	13	4
v. of Pakenham		10	3	7ob
r. of Great Levermere		15	8	11ob
r. of Stanfeld		8	0	1
r. of Tostock		6	8	5
r. of Timworth		9	17	9
r. of Ampton		5	2	1
r. of Great Weltham		9	15	6ob
r. of Little Weltham		4	13	4
r. of Westfow		9	17	3
r. of Wulpit.		6	18	7ob

Bosmere Deanery.		l. s. d.		
v. Of Batisford		8	0	7
r. of Earles Stoneham		17	2	6
r. of Stoneham Jermingham		9	18	0q
r. of Stoneham Aspall		19	10	1
r. of Gosebeck		8	5	4
v. of Ashbocking		9	18	8
r. of Hemington		8	11	4
v. of Coddendam		12	0	4
r. of St Mary Creting		7	14	0
r. of St Olive Creting		4	17	8
r. of Barking with the Cha. of Durnesdon		27	10	6
r. of Ringshill		11	18	0
		r. of Bai-		

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. of Baisham	12	4	4
r. of Great Blokenham	6	15	11
r. of Olton with the Church of little Briset	3	7	13
r. of Nettlested	8	11	10
r. of Flowton	3	9	8
r. of Little Blakenham	10	3	4
r. of Somertham	8	0	0
v. of Bramford	13	3	8
v. of Micklesfeld	9	11	0
r. of Earles Soham	10	0	0
r. of Helmingham.	18	0	0

## *Cleydon Deanary.*

r. Of Bergham	12	10	4
r. of Cleydon	10	0	0
r. of Akenham	9	11	4
r. of Whitton with Thurlton	6	11	4
r. of Westerfeld	11	10	6
v. of Swillond	7	9	4
v. of Frameldsen	10	0	0
v. of Debenham	15	2	4
r. of Pethaugh	9	12	0
v. of Hendele	10	0	10
v. of Winston.	9	3	8

## *Hoxney Deanary.*

v. Of Stradbrook	9	19	4
v. of Waybred	4	15	0
v. of Frelingfeld	17	17	0
v. of Mendham	5	5	2
r. of Kellishall	20	0	5
r. of Bedfeld	14	0	0
r. of Horham	42	7	0
v. of Laxfeld	9	13	4
r. of Badingham	22	16	6
r. of Wilby	26	6	11
r. of Monks Soham	19	5	1
v. of Denham	5	0	10
r. of Athlington	4	14	0
r. of Wor-			



## Ecclesiastical Preferments

	l.	s.	d.
r. of Worlingworth with the Chap. of Southwold	319	12	4
v. of Hoxne	12	3	6
r. of Denington	36	3	2
r. of Wetherdale	6	16	4
r. of Carlton	3	11	0
v. of Beddingfield	8	0	0
v. of Tattington.	12	10	3

## Lothingland Deanary.

v. Of Kessingland	10	0	0
r. of Tyrkele	5	16	0
r. of Giselham	13	6	8
r. of Reshamere	7	6	8
v. of Lowistoft	10	1	0
r. of Blundeston	13	16	8
r. of Lownd	8	0	0
r. of Haskby	6	0	0
r. of Freton	6	13	4
r. of Belton	17	15	0
r. of Burgh	6	13	4
r. of Bridewell	28	0	0
r. of Oldton	13	14	4
r. of Gunton	5	6	8
r. of Barnaby	3	0	5
r. of half Pakefield	7	0	0
r. of the other half of the same	7	0	0
r. of Carlton	12	10	7
Gurleston Church and the Church of Southtown als Jermite	311	0	0
r. of Somerleyton	12	0	0
v. of Mutford	8	0	0
v. of Corton.	3	0	11

## Wilford Deanary.

r. Of Alderton	14	18	4
r. of Shotesham	4	15	11
r. of Hollesley	12	16	8
v. of Sutton	8	2	2
r. of Bromswell	4	15	6
r. of Milton	9	6	8
v. of Lud-			

# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Ludham with Pistre	6	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Wickham Market	6	16	9
<i>r.</i> of Dalingho	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Bradfeld	4	4	0
<i>r.</i> of Ufford	8	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Bawdsey	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Kettleburgh.	16	0	0

## *Loose Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Boyton	5	12	1
<i>r.</i> of Marlford	9	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Hachton	6	1	10
<i>v.</i> of Cretingham	9	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Easton	10	19	3
<i>r.</i> of Rendelsham	24	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Eyke	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ash by Campsey	14	5	<i>0ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Monewdon	8	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Kenton	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Brandestone	9	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Framlingham with the Chap. of Saxted	43	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Rowlge with Debech.	3	12	0

## *Carelford Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Grundesburgh	17	11	3
<i>r.</i> of Haskton by Woodbridg	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Burgh	8	3	4
<i>r.</i> of Claxton	16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Great Belings	10	4	<i>7ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Witnesham	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Ottley	16	6	4
Chap. of Newborn annex'd to the Church of Martlesham	7	4	1
<i>r.</i> of Martlesham	10	19	<i>5ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Culpho	5	7	<i>9ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Tudingham	10	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Rushmere.	4	6	7

Samp-

Sampford Deanary.			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. Of Burnt Wenham	8	13	4
r. of Holton	7	14	7
r. of Coppedhoke	9	12	9
v. of Walshbrook	8	6	8
v. of Chatsham	4	13	5
r. of Little Wenham	5	8	11
r. of Roydon	14	0	0
v. of Bentley	6	3	11
r. of Braham with the Chap. of Bargeholt	25	10	0
r. of Capels	13	18	4
r. of Little Belsted	7	5	11
r. of Sutton	12	17	5
r. of Herksted	11	3	9
r. of Everwarton	10	13	4
r. of Sprowton	20	18	8
r. of Chilmondston	8	0	10
r. of Wulfreton	5	8	7
r. of Freston	6	7	6
v. of Quersted	6	6	8
r. of Holbroke	11	11	2
r. of Totingstone	6	13	4
r. of Hintlesham	33	9	6
r. of Stratford	13	0	0
r. of Shootley	20	0	0
v. of Higham.	5	6	8

Wainford Deanary.			
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. Of Worlingham	12	0	0
v. of St Margaret Ilketshall	5	13	8
of St Andrew Ilketshall	5	13	4
r. of Chipmedow	10	0	0
St Trinity Bungey	8	0	5
v. of Methingham	6	17	3
v. of Endegate	7	6	8
r. of Weston	13	6	8
r. of Shadingfeld	12	0	0
r. of Ringsfeld with little Redisham	12	0	0
r. of Willingham with Ellough All-Saints	12	0	0
r. of Northcove	10	0	0
r. of Willingham St Mary	6	13	4
r. of Bar			



# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Barsham	15	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Soterley	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Beckles.	21	12	4

## *Dunwich Deanary.*

Church of St John of Dunwich	5	1	10
<i>r.</i> of Frodley	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Buxlow	6	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Therberton	26	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Knotshall	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Heveningham	11	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Ubbeston	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Cratfeld	5	7	10
<i>r.</i> of Cokeley	6	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Cheston	6	7	6
<i>r.</i> of Huntingfeld	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Darsham	4	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Bramfeld	6	7	6
<i>v.</i> of Westleton	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Wenhaſton	6	0	10
<i>r.</i> of Brampton	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Haſilworth	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Weſthal	10	2	4
<i>r.</i> of Sotherton	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Spekſhall	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Wrentham	21	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Henſted	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Yakesford	5	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Benacre	18	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Froſtenden	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ugſhall	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Roydon with the Ch. of Southwold	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Eaſton Bavent	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Northal	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Southcove	6	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Thorington	7	0	0
Holton	10	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Sybton.	8	8	30b.

## *Orford Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Sudburn with the Cha. of Orford	33	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Little Glemham	6	0	1
<i>r.</i> of Tunſtall	16	10	6
<i>r.</i> of Blaxhall	20	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stratford	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Sweſt-			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Sweffling	9	2	8
<i>v.</i> of Cranesford	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Saxmundham	8	16	0
<i>v.</i> of Freiston	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Aldburgh	33	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Sternfeld	8	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Eyken	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Chelisford	5	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Benhall	5	1	2
<i>v.</i> of Snape	5	5	8
<i>r.</i> of Doningworth.	4	10	0

## Southelmham Deanary.

OF St	in Southelmham	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Michael	in the same	4	18	9
<i>r.</i> of St Peter	in the same	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of St Margaret		6	2	9
<i>r.</i> of St Nicholas	the same	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of All-Saints		8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Homersfeld		5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Sandcroft		10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Flixton.		6	0	0

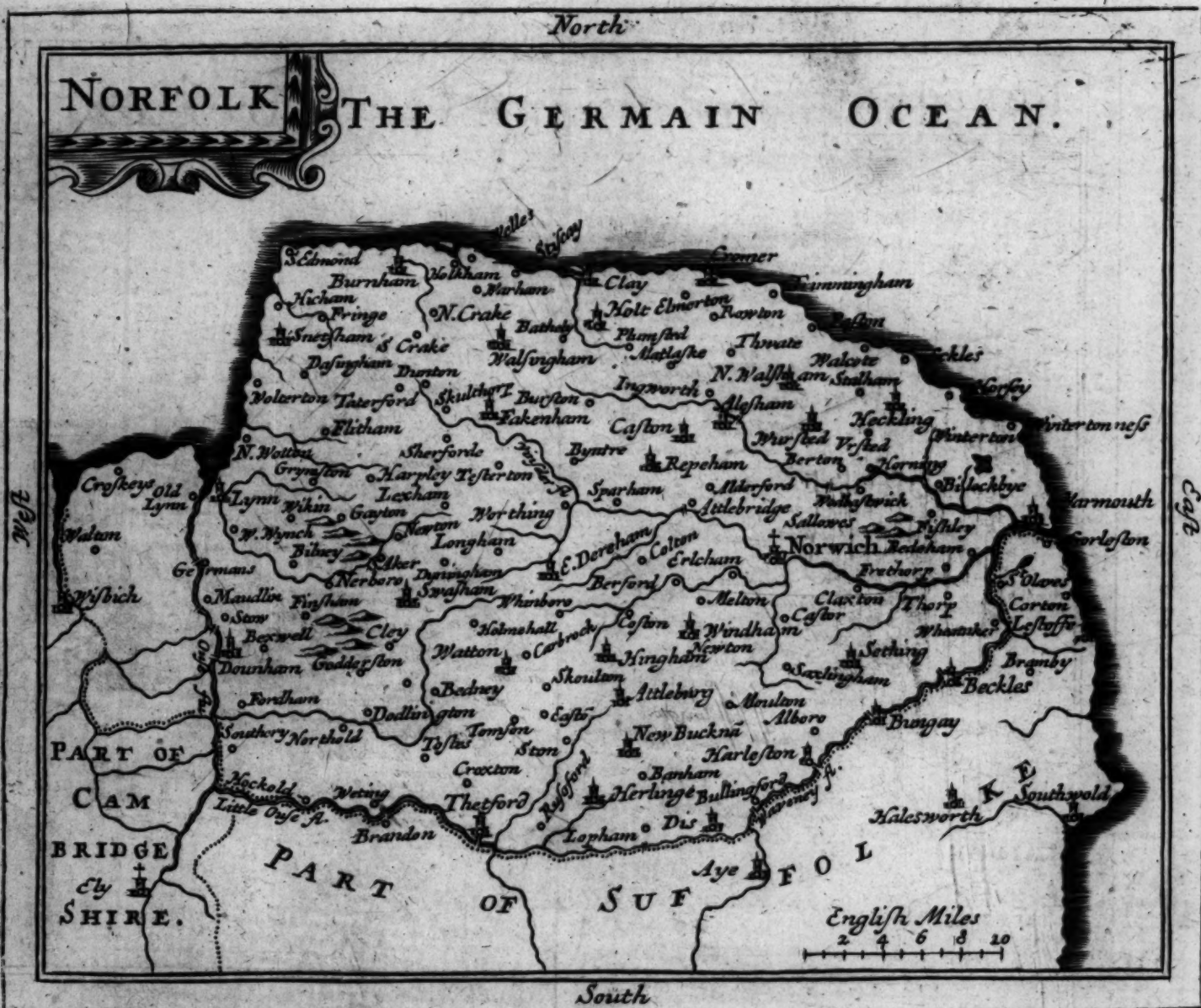
## Gipwin Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of St Hellen	within the Town of Gipwin	8	13	9
<i>r.</i> of St Stephen	of the same	4	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Stoke		12	0	0
St Matthias.		5	0	0

## Colnes Deanary.

<i>v.</i> Of Walton		4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Trimley St Mary		16	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Buckleham		9	1	7
<i>r.</i> of Kirkton		10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Nakton		8	7	1
<i>r.</i> of Little Belings		6	7	3
<i>r.</i> of Helmley		4	19	1
<i>r.</i> of Levington		6	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Waldringfeld		4	17	10
<i>v.</i> of Felflow		5	9	7
<i>r.</i> of Falkenham		7	11	4
<i>r.</i> of Trimley St Martin		12	0	6

OCEAN.





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To Roger Townsend, Esq; and Sir John Williams,  
Kt. and Bar. This County, for which they  
are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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## Norfolk.

**N**orfolk, commonly *Northfolk*, that is, if you Eng- *The Name:*  
lish it, a *Northerly People*, is divided from *Suf-*  
*folk* towards the North by those two Rivers, *the lesser Limits.*  
*Ouse* and *Waueney*, of which I have spoken before.  
The German Ocean with a great roaring washes the  
shores on the East and North. The *larger* River *Ouse*  
on the West separates it from *Cambridgeshire*.

It is a large County, almost intirely Champion,  
unless where some Hills rise with an easie ascent, ve- *Its Soil:*  
ry Rich, full of Flocks of Sheep, and abounds with  
Coneys. It is very populous in Towns, having 32  
Market-Towns, and 711 Villages, well Water'd,  
and not destitute of Wood. The Soil is various, ac-  
cording to the different Quarters; in some, Fat, Luxu-  
riant, and full of Moisture, as in *Mersbland* and *Flegg*;  
elsewhere (especially towards the West) Poor, Lean  
and Sandy; and in other places Clayey and Chalky.  
But you may gather the goodness of the Soil from  
*Varro's Rule*: The Inhabitants are sharp, have crafty *The Inhabi-*  
Wits, and are no strangers to our Municipal Laws; *tants.*  
so that it was anciently esteem'd a great Nursery for  
Lawyers, and is so at this day. Many of the Com-  
mon People, if they want matter for Contention,  
will strive about the Quirks and Chicanry of the  
Law, rather than lie idle. In describing this County  
I will begin at the Southern side, and afterwards  
briefly run over the better and more ancient parts  
of it.

From the *lesser Ouse*, into which the little River  
*Thet* from *Suffolk* flows, in the lower part, you meet  
with that ancient City which *Antonine* mentions,

*Sitomagus* *Sitomagus*, in Saxon *Theodford*, now *Thetford*; part *Thetford* of the former Name remaining with the German adjunct *Ford*; for, as *Sitomagus* in the British Tongue signifies a City upon the River *Sit*, which is now call'd *Thet*; (for *Pliny* tells us *Magus* signifies a City;) so *Thetford* in English signifies the Ford of the *Thet*. It has now (tho' sufficiently large) but few Inhabitants.

In times past it was frequented and of note. Besides other marks of Antiquity, it makes shew of a Mole cast up to a vast heighth, and Fortify'd with a double Trench, which some believe to have been the Work of the Romans, or rather (as others will have it) of the Saxon Kings, under whom it was a most flourishing City. It was once a Bishop's See, remov'd from *Elmham* hither, but continu'd but a few years, being soon remov'd to *Norwich*.

From *Wanney* which goes Eastward, not far from its head, you see *Buckenham* and *Kenninghall*, which latter seems to have its Name from the *Iceni*; It is the seat of the noble Family of the *Howards*. But the former is a very strong and beautiful Castle, built by *William D'Aubency* the Norman: From his Posterity it descended to the *Falsals*, and from them by *Caly* and the *Cliftons* to the *Knevets*, who lately sold it: 'Tis now in the Family of *Heney* and *Holbeck*. This *Buckenham* is held by this tenure, That its Lords be Butlers at the Coronation of the Kings of England.

\**Wanney* The \* River washes presently *Disce*, now *Dis*, a little noted Town; but altho' it be beset with Towns, yet not one of them can boast of any Antiquity, unless it be *Shelton* which is more remote, and first gave Name to the ancient Family of the *Sheltons*; but before it comes to the Sea it mingles it self with the River *Tare* (by the British *Iwerne*, by the English call'd *Gerne* and *Jere*) from the *Alders* without doubt (so nam'd in the British Tongue) with which it is shaded. It rises in the middle of this County, not far from a little Town call'd *Gernstone*, to which it has given Name. It has in its Neighbourhood *Hengham*, and more to the East *Wimundham*, now contracted into *Windham*, famous for being the Burying-place of the *Albinies* Earls of *Arundel*.

Yare Riv.  
Garienis.

The

The River *Tare* has not run much towards the East, till a little River *Wentsum* (by others call'd *Wentfar*) empties it self into it towards the South. Upon this, near its rise, is a square Entrenchment at *Taiesborough*, which seems to have been an Encampment of the Romans, probably the Place *Velfer* calls *Ad Taum*. Ad Taum. Higher up, upon the same River, formerly stood *Venta Icenorum*, the most flourishing City of this People; but now it has lost its ancient Name, and is call'd *Caster*. *Venta Icenorum Caster.*

But in after Ages *Normich*, at three miles distance, had its rise out of this, standing near the confluence of *Tare*, and another nameless River, call'd by some *Bariden*. It is a most famous City, call'd in Saxon *North-wic*, that is, *The Northern Bay or Bosom*; (if *Wic* in Saxon signifies a Bay, as *Rhenanus* would persuade us;) for here the River runs along with crooked windings; or the *Northern Station* (if *Wic* as *Hardriannus Junius* will have it signifies a secure Station, where the Houses are built close one to another) or else the *Northern Castle*, if *Wic* signifies a Castle, as our *Alfrick* the Saxon has affirm'd; so far is this City from having been Built, either by *Cesar*, or *Guteline* the Britan, as some Fabulous Authors tell; for we do not read the word *Normich* any where before our Danish Wars. However, at present, upon account of its Wealth, Populousness, neatness of Buildings, beautiful Churches, with the number of them (for it has a matter of 30 Parishes) as also for the Industry of its Citizens, it is to be reckon'd among the principal Cities in *Britain*. 'Tis pleasantly seated long-ways on the side of a Hill, reaching from South to North a mile and half; the breadth of it is hardly so much, and towards the South it draws it self in by little and little, as it were, like a Cone. It is fortify'd with Walls that have a great many Turrets, and 11 Gates, every where except towards the East, which the River defends with a deep Channel: After it has with its winding reach wash'd the Northern part, where 'tis made passable with four Bridges. Bishop *Herbert*, whose Reputation suffer'd much by Simonical practices, translated the Episcopal See from *Thesford* hither; and erected a beautiful Cathedral on



the East and lower part of the City: But *Hugh Bigod* Earl of *Norfolk* is thought to have built that Castle on the high Hill near the Cathedral. In the following Age it was considerably encreas'd, and abounded with Wealthy Citizens, who in the Year 1403, obtain'd from *Henry IV.* instead of Bailiffs which they had before yearly to Elect a Mayor, and in the very heart of the City, near the Market-place, built a most beautiful Town-house. Finally, in the Year 1583, the Citizens, by the help of a Water Engine, convey'd Water through Pipes into the highest part of the City: But they are certainly indebted to the *Netherlands*, who after they could no longer endure the Duke of *Alva's* Tyranny, or the setting up the Bloody Inquisition, flock'd hither in great numbers, and first brought in the Manufacture of Light Worsted Stuffs. This City is honour'd by making up one of the many Titles of His Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, which was bestow'd by *K. Cha. II.* in 1672, *Edward Lord Denny of Waltham*, and *Geo. and Cha. Lords Goring* having enjoy'd that Title before.

From *Norwich* the River *Tare*, with the increase of many Waters that take the same Name, rowls on in a winding Channel, and abounds with the Fish call'd a *Ruffe*; and because the English, by that word, express the Latin *Asperum*, *John Caius* term'd it *A-*

*A Ruff, a spreado.*  
*fish so call'd*

*Yarmouth*  
*Yare-*  
*mouth.*

When the *Tare* is come just to the Sea, it takes a turn to the South, that it may descend the more gently into the Sea. In this slip, upon an open shore, I saw *Tarmouth*, in the Saxon *Garmuth* and *Fiermuth*, that is, *The mouth of the Garicenis*; a very neat Harbour and Town, Fortify'd both by the Nature of the Place, and the Contrivance of Art: For, tho' it be almost surrounded with Water, on the West with a River (over which is a Draw-bridge) and on other sides by the Sea, except towards the North, where the Continent is, yet 'tis Fenc'd with strong stately Walls, which, with the River, Figure it into an Oblong Quadrangle; in which, besides the Towers, there's a Mole, or Mount, towards the East, from whence the great Guns command the Sea, scarce half a mile

a mile distant, all round. It has but one Church, tho' very large, with a stately high Spire: Below which the Foundations of a Noble Work, design'd as an enlargement to this, are rais'd above-ground. As I am thoroughly convinc'd that the *Garianonum* was at *Burgh Castle* in *Suffolk*, which is scarce two miles distant from the other side of the River; so I am apt to think that *Tarmouth* rose out of its Ruins; and that *Caster* a little Neighbouring Town, famous amongst the Inhabitants upon account of its Antiquity, was one of the Roman Castles plac'd also at the mouth of the River *Tare*, now shut up: For, as the North-West Wind plays the Tyrant upon the Coast of *Holland*, over-against this place, and has stopp'd up the middle Mouth of the *Rhine*, by heaping in Sands; just so has the North-East plagu'd this Coast; and, by sweeping up heaps of Sands, seems to have stop'd its Mouth. Nor can it be any injury if I call this our *Tarmouth* (so nearly join'd to the old *Garianonum*) *Garianonum* it self, since the *Gariensis* from whence it had its Name has not chang'd its Channel, but enters the Ocean below this Town, to which it has also given its Name. I cannot but own, that this our *Tarmouth* is of latter date, whose Inhabitants chiefly give themselves to Merchandize and catching of Herrings, for which there is a great Fair at *Michaelmas*; at which time the Cinque-Ports, by an old Custom, appoint so many Bailiffs Commissioners to be sent hither, who (to speak out of their Diploma or Commission) along with the Magistrates of the Town, During the Free Fair, hold a Court for matters belonging to the Fair, execute the King's Justice, and keep the King's Peace. This place was made an Earldom *Earls of* by *K. Charles II.* who 1679 created *Robert Lord Paston, Yarmouth* and Viscount *Tarmouth*, Earl of *Tarmouth*, who is succeeded by his Son *William*.

At this mouth also another River, call'd, by some, *Thyrn*, empties it self at the *Tare*. It rises near *Holt*, so call'd from the Wood, and noted for its Market; and running all along (as it were) perpendicular with the *Tare*, goes by *Blickling*, formerly the seat of the ancient and famous Family of *Clere*, but now of the *Hobarts*; and by *Ailesham*, a pretty populous

Market Town, and thence by the place where, in former times, was the Monastery of *St. Benedict de Hulmo* (commonly *St. Bennet in the Holm*, i. e. in a River Island) built by *Cannus* the Dane; and afterwards so Fortify'd by the Monks with strong Walls and Buiwarks, that *William* the Conqueror could not possibly take it, till a Monk betray'd it, upon condition that he should be made Abbot, which he accordingly was; but presently the new Abbot (as the Inhabitants report) being Hang'd up, receiv'd the just reward of his Treason. The Ground in this Island is so loose and senny, that if you only cut the little strings and roots of the Trees that grow in it, it swims upon the Water, and you may draw it after you whether you please.

Winterton  
Promontory

From the *Nase's* mouth the shore runs in a manner directly Northward to *Winterton*, a Promontory of note amongst the Seamen; which, I fancy, had that Name given it for its *Winterly* Situation. It lies open to the Sea, and yet the Neighbouring Fields all round are look'd upon, by several, to be the *fastest* and *loosest* in all *England*, as requiring the least Labour, and bringing in the largest Increase.

Bronholm  
Gimingham,  
Cromer.  
Wauburn.  
Clay.  
Blakeney.

John Baconthorpe  
Resolute  
Doctor.

From *Winterton*, the shore presently turns Westward, giving back for a long way together, and in a level, as far as *Eccles*, swallow'd up by the Ocean; Then runs on through a higher shore by *Bronholm* (formerly a small Monastery) seated upon a Hill not far from *Gimingham*; and so it runs by *Cromer* to *Wauburn-hope*, a Bay in old times Fortify'd, so nam'd from *Wauburn* a little Town, to which *K. Edward II.* granted a Market and Fair. Next to this is *Clay*; and over-against it, on the other Bank of the little River, *Blakeney*, a famous College of the Carmelites in former Times. It bred *John Baconthorpe* (nam'd from the place of his Birth, now the seat of the *Heydons*, Knights) a Man in that Age of so universal and profound Learning, that he was highly admir'd by the Italians; and went commonly by the Name of the *Resolute Doctor*.

From *Wauburn* to the little Promontory of *St. Edmund*, the Coast lies lower, cut and parted by many Rivulets, and secur'd against the IncurSION of the Sea with



with Sand Banks, call'd *Meales*; not without great difficulty.

Scarce four miles inward is *Walsingham*, which Walsingham from its Neighbourhood to the Sea, *Erasmus* calls ham. *Parathalassa*; now noted for producing the best Saffron; but was formerly through *England* famous for Pilgrimages to the Virgin *Mary*; and whoever had not made a Visit and Present to the \* Blessed Virgin of \* This Im- this place, was look'd upon as an ungodly Wretch. age the Lord Some Genealogists will have it, that the Knightly Cromwell, Family of the *Walsinghams* took their Name and Ori- in K. H. 8. ginal from this place. Of which Family was Sir Time, took Francis *Walsingham* Secretary of State to Q. Elizabeth; down and a Man admirably vers'd, and wonderfully industri- burnt at ous in the most weighty Affairs of the Kingdom. Chelsea.

Not far from *Walsingham*, upon the Sea-shore, to Brannodu- the Well, stood that ancient *Brannodunum*, where, num. when the Saxons began first to infest *Britain*, the *Dal-* *matian* Horse kept Garrison, under the Count of the *Saxon-shore*; now 'tis a Country Village retaining nothing but the bare remains of the Name, and shewing an Intrenchment call'd *Brancafter*, where Roman Coins are often found. This was a very pro- Brancafter per place for a Garrison; for at the Neighbouring Chappel of St. *Edmund*, and at *Hunstanton*, the shore turns into the South and forms a large Bay that is much expos'd to Piracy, and receives several Rivers. The catching of *Hawks*, the abundance of *Fish*, with the *Jet* and *Amber* commonly found upon this Coast, I purposely pass by; because other places also, in those parts, afford them in great plenty.

The before-mention'd Bay we call the *Washes*; but The Washes *Ptolemy*, *Æstuarium Metaris*; possibly instead of *Mal-* Metaris *traith*; (a name by which the Britans call'd *Æstuaries* Æstuari- in other places;) and which imports no more than an um. uncertain *Æstuary*, as this is. Upon this, where the Linne. River *Onse* enters the Ocean, is seated *Linne*; per- Sir H. Spel- man will haps so nam'd from its spreading Waters; For this have the *Lbyn* signifies with the British. This is a large Town, true Name almost surrounded with a deep Ditch and Walls, to be *Leu*, and divided by two Rivulets which have 15 Bridges; in Saxon a tho' it be but of late date, call'd not long since *Bi-* Farm or Tenure in shops *Linne*; because till *Henry VIII.*'s Time it be- Fee.

long'd to the Bishop of *Norwich*, who exchange'd it with that King for the Monastery of *St. Benet of Holm* and other Lands. It rose out of the Ruins of one more ancient, which at this day is call'd *Old Linne*, and *King's Linne*: Yet for its safe Harbour of so easie an entrance, for the number of its Merchants, beauty of Buildings, and wealth of its Citizens, 'tis, beyond dispute, the best Town of the *Iceni*, *Norwich* only excepted.

On the River, opposite to *Linne*, lies *Mersbland*, a low *Mersby* little Tract, as its Name implys. The Soil is exceeding Fat, and breeds abundance of Cattle; so that, in the place which they call *Tilney Smeth*, they Feed above 30000 Sheep: But the Sea does often and grievously infest them, so that it can hardly be restrain'd with Banks. The most noted places are *Walpole*, *Wiggennall*, in *Edw. I.* time the seat of *J. Howard* Progenitor of that illustrious Family, *Tilney*, which gives Name to the Ancient and Knightly Family of the *Tilneys*; and *St. Mary's*, the seat of the ancient Family of the *Carvils*.

Thus far for the Sea-coasts; more inward are several Towns, but few of them ancient, and therefore I shall but name them. *Castle-rising*, formerly the *Albenies* Earls of *Arundel*, lately purchas'd from the Duke of *Norfolk* by *Tho. Howard*, Esq.; *Godwick*, the seat of the famous *L. C. J. Cook*. *Congham*, honour'd with the Birth of the most Learned Sir *Henry Spelman*. *Swaffham*, a Market-Town; *Dereham*, *Gressenhall*, *Elsing*, and *Ice-borrow*, which *Talbot* takes to be the *Iciani* of *Antonine*.

*Earls and Dukes of Norfolk.* *\*Ralph de Waet or Wayer.* *Dr. Heylyn* William the Conqueror set one \* *Ralph* over the Country of the East-Angles, (that is, *Norfolk*, *Sussex*, and *Cambridgeshire*;) but he was quickly depriv'd for attempting Innovations in the State. After some time, in King *Stephen's* Reign, *Hugh Bigod* was Earl of *Norfolk*, to whom his Son *Roger* succeeded. He had a Son *Hugh* that was Father of *Roger* Earl of *Norfolk*, and Marshal of *England*, and *Hugh Bigod* Chief Justice of *England*; whose Son *Roger* (his Uncle dying without Children) was made Earl of *Norfolk* and Marshal: But when his insolent and stubborn Behaviour had thrown him under the displeasure of *Edward*

*Edward I.* he was forc'd to pais over his Honours (and almost his whole Estate) to the King, for the use of *Thomas de Brotherton*, the King's Son: But he dying Issueless, *King Edward II.* honour'd *Thomas de Brotherton* (his Brother) with the Titles of Marshal, and Earl of *Norfolk*: But his Daughter *Margaret* was created Dutches of *Norfolk* for Life by *Rich. II.* and at the same time *Thomas Mowbray* Earl of *Nottingham*, and Grandchild to *Margaret* by a Daughter, first Duke of *Norfolk* to him and his Heirs Male. *Henry of Lancaster* (who had obtain'd the Kingdom by the Name of *Henry IV.*) Beheaded him for attempting Innovations: But his Brother and Heir *John* being advanc'd by the Favour of *Henry V.* in the beginning of the Reign of *Henry VI.* by Authority of Parliament, was declar'd Duke of *Norfolk*, by vertue of a Patent granted by *Richard II.* He was succeeded by his Son *John*, and he also by his Son of that Name, who, in the Life-time of his Father, was, by *Henry VI.* created Earl of *Surrey* and *Warren*; whose only Daughter *Anne*, *Richard* Duke of *York* (Son of *Edward IV.*) Marry'd; and receiv'd together the Titles of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marshal, *Warren* and *Nottingham* from his Father. But he and his Wife being taken away in their Youth, *Richard III.* conferr'd this Title of Duke of *Norfolk*, and Authority of Marshal, upon *John Howard*, who was found to be Cousin and one of the Heirs of *Anne* Dutches of *York* and *Norfolk*, whom I mention'd just now. His Son *Thomas* was restor'd by *Henry VIII.* to his Father's Title of *Norfolk*, after he had routed the Scotch Army at *Flodden*, (where *James IV.* King of Scots was slain,) in token of which Victory it was granted to the Family of the *Howards*, That in the middle of the White Bend of their Arms, there should be added, in an Escutcheon, Or, *A demy Lion shot through the Mouth with an Arrow, within a double Tressure, adorn'd with Lillies on both sides gules*; which comes very near to the Arms of the Kings of Scotland. *Thomas* his Son succeeded him; whose Grandchild *Thomas*, by his Son *Henry*, being Guilty of High Treason (for endeavouring to contract Marriage with *Mary* Queen of Scots) 1572, lost his Head.

By



By this Duke's Attainder, the Title of Duke of Norfolk being taken away, Philip his Eldest Son was only call'd Earl of Arundel, by descent from his Mother; and he was Sentenc'd to Dye for High Treason, but dyed in the Tower. His Son Thomas, created Earl of Norfolk, dyed at Padua, leaving two Sons, Henry and Thomas, whereof Henry succeeded his Father, and was succeeded by his Eldest Son Thomas in his Titles of Earls of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, who was restor'd to the Title of Duke of Norfolk by Cha. II. and was succeeded in his Honours by his Son Henry Howard Earl-Marshal of England, who dyed the 2d of April 1701, and is succeeded by his Nephew, Son of Lord Tho. Howard.

There are in this County 660 Parishes; and it sends 12 Members to Parliament, viz.

County.	Great Yarmouth.
Norwich	Thetford.
Lyn-Regis.	Castle-Rising, Each two.

### The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the County of Norfolk.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>T</b> HE Bishoprick of Norwich	499	8	79.
Archdeaonry of the same	71	1	10s.
Archdeaonry of Norfolk	143	8	20s.
Archdeaonry of Suffolk	89	1	11
Archdeaonry of Sedbury	76	9	40s.
Deanary of the Cathedral Church of Norwich	102	2	00s.
Chancellorship of the same	117	7	00s.
Office of Precentor	127	11	69.
Office of Treasurer of the same	138	15	60s.
Second P. in the Church aforesaid on the North-side Choir	163	12	1
Preb. of Kings Linn of the same	43	12	8
p. of Yarmouth.	31	16	4
	Deanary		

# **Ecclesiastical Preferments.**

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## **Deanary of Norwich.**

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> Of the St Mary in the Merish	5	0	10
<i>r.</i> of St Austin	6	17	8
<i>r.</i> of St Michael in Coslane	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of St Clements	7	9	1
<i>r.</i> of St Edmund	4	6	4
<i>r.</i> of St Botolph	2	7	8
<i>r.</i> of the St Mary in the Ruins	3	5	3
<i>r.</i> of St Simon and Jude	3	9	10 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>r.</i> of St Swithin	6	3	4
<i>r.</i> of St Peter of Hungate	3	1	5 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>r.</i> of St John of Mathermarket	7	10	1
<i>r.</i> of St Michael	6	10	0
<i>r.</i> of St Lawrence	4	12	9
<i>r.</i> of St Margaret of Westweke	5	4	8
<i>r.</i> of All-Saints in Berestreet	3	14	8
<i>r.</i> of St Bartholomew	2	13	4
<i>r.</i> of St Peter of Southgate	2	17	3 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>r.</i> of the Saints, Edw. Julian, and Clements	3	6	1
<i>v.</i> of St Stephen	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of St Katherine.	0	16	1

## **Flegge Deanary.**

<i>r.</i> Of Mawtby	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Heringby	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stokesby	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Filby	11	1	4 <sup>ob.</sup>
<i>r.</i> of Winterton, with the Chap. of East-Somerton annexed	20	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Rollesby	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Burgh St Mary	4	0	0
Burgh St Margaret	8	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Ashby	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Clippesby	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Billockby	2	18	9
<i>r.</i> of Thirn	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Caster St Trinity	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Runham	4	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Trickby	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ormsby	5	0	10
<i>v.</i> of Martham	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Serowtby	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hemmisby	4	6	8
Castle of St Edmund by Yarmouth.	3	14	11

Blofeld

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>Blofeld Deanary.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r. Of Poltwick</i>		10	0	0
<i>r. of Plumsted</i>		7	12	6
<i>r. of Witton</i>		6	13	4
<i>r. of Panxforth</i>		2	13	4
<i>r. of Fishley</i>		5	0	0
<i>r. of Accle</i>		20	0	0
<i>r. of Redeham</i>		18	0	0
<i>r. of Cantley</i>		14	0	0
<i>r. of Bokenham</i>		6	0	0
<i>r. of Hasingham</i>		4	0	0
<i>r. of Wikehampton</i>		4	0	0
<i>r. of Sawood</i>		2	13	4
<i>r. of Limpenham</i>		4	0	0
<i>r. of Birlingham St Edmund</i>		12	0	0
<i>r. of Birlingham St Peter</i>		5	0	0
<i>r. of Birlingham St Andrew</i>		12	0	0
<i>r. of Strumpshaugh</i>		8	0	0
<i>r. of Braidston</i>		5	6	8
<i>r. of Beighton</i>		13	0	0
<i>r. of Bishops Thorp</i>		8	0	0
<i>r. of Blofeld</i>		23	6	8
<i>r. of Brundal</i>		4	10	0
<i>r. of South Walsham</i>		13	6	8
<i>v. of Woodbastwick</i>		3	6	8
<i>v. of Ranworth</i>		4	0	0
<i>v. of South walsham</i>		5	0	0
<i>v. of Halvergate</i>		5	0	0
<i>v. of Upton</i>		5	0	0
<i>v. of Mowlton.</i>		5	6	13
	<i>Rendenhale Deanary.</i>			
<i>r. Of Roydon</i>		9	0	0
<i>r. of Denton</i>		24	0	0
<i>r. of Eresham</i>		15	0	0
<i>r. of Redinghale with the Chap.</i>		20	0	0
<i>r. of Brokedish</i>		10	0	0
<i>r. of Thelneton</i>		9	0	0
<i>r. of Sterton</i>		15	0	0
<i>r. of Alburgh</i>		12	0	0
<i>r. of Pulham Mary with the Chap.</i>		33	6	8
<i>r. of Abbots Thorp</i>		6	0	0
<i>r. of Billingsford als Pirlestone</i>		9	0	0
<i>r. of Little Thorp</i>		4	0	0
	<i>r. of Frense</i>			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Frense	2	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Osmundston als Stools	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Dyffe	33	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Brinsingham	15	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Winferthing	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Guisling	14	6	40b.
<i>r.</i> of Burston	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Shimpling	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Shelphanger	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ferfeld	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Dickleburgh	28	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Tivetfal	20	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Rufale.	4	0	0

*Humbleyard Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Swainsthorp	12	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Kefwick	5	0	0
Wreningham with Neiland	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Brakenash	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Melton Floteman	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Carlton Mary	4	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Flordon	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Higham by Norwich	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Hetherfet with the Chap.	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Melton Mary	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Colney	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Carlton St Peter	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Intwood	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Newton Floteman	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Mulberton with Kemmingham	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hethel	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Swardeston	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Ketheringham	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Little Melton	6	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Erleham.	5	7	8

*Depwade Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Freton	9	0	8
<i>r.</i> of Carlton	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Shelton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hardwick	5	0	0
Morningthorp	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bunwell	17	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stratton All-Saints Mich. and Peter	6	12	7

*at y. of St.*

r. of St Mary Stratton	10	0	0
r. of St Mary and St Peter Forneet	20	0	0
r. of Little Multon	4	3	0
r. of Multon St Michael	6	13	4
r. of Taseburgh	8	0	0
r. of Little Waketon	2	13	4
r. of Tadolneston	12	0	0
r. of Ashwelthorp	6	13	4
r. of Waghton Major	5	0	0
v. of Hempnall	6	13	4
v. of Therston	5	1	6
v. of Tibenham.	7	6	8
Broke Deanary.			
r. of Hoo	8	13	4
r. of Kirkby Bedon St Andrew	6	4	8
r. of Whetacre All Saints	6	6	4
r. of Caster St Edmond	9	0	0
r. of Stoketon	8	0	0
Gillingham, Winston and Windel	5	6	8
r. of Ellingham	12	0	0
r. of Brome	6	13	4
r. of Geldston	6	0	0
r. of Bixley	9	0	0
r. of Chatgrave	5	6	8
r. of Rockland	6	13	4
r. of Bramerton	6	0	0
r. of Ashby and Halaughton	6	0	0
r. of Saxlingham	6	13	4
r. of Berghapton and half of Holston annex'd	13	6	8
r. of Yelverton	10	0	0
r. of Kirsted with Lānghale	10	0	0
r. of Earles Farlingham and Idle Farlingham	6	13	4
r. of Detchingham	16	0	0
r. of Topcroft	10	13	4
r. of Gillingham Mary	5	6	8
r. of Thurton	6	13	4
r. of Monkes Tofts	8	0	0
r. of Whetacre St Peter	7	6	8
r. of Thorp by Hadscot	3	6	8
r. of Wotton	6	13	4
r. of Hedenham	13	6	8
r. of Hadscot	12	0	0
r. of Teyght	4	0	0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Kirbykane	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Shoreham St Martin	4	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Saxlingham Nethergate	13	11	6
<i>r.</i> of Syseland	4	13	9
<i>r.</i> of Carlton with the <i>v.</i> of Clopton annex.	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Shoteham M. and Botolph annex'd	6	13	0
<i>v.</i> of Shoteham All-Saints	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Surlingham	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Broke	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bedingham	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Trowse	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Poringland	4	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Little Poringland	2	6	10
Keckhingham	6	13	4
Hales	10	0	0
Topcraft.	13	4	0
<i>Thetford Deanary.</i>			
<i>r.</i> Of St Andrew in Thetford	2	8	7
<i>r.</i> of St Peter	5	1	5
<i>r.</i> of Stanton.	1	10	8
<i>Rockland Deanary.</i>			
<i>r.</i> Of Attlebury the greater part	19	18	9
<i>r.</i> of Attlebury the lesser part	8	2	5
<i>v.</i> of Beshop	5	6	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of Great Ellingham	6	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Rockland St Andrew	5	14	4ob.
<i>r.</i> of Rockland All-Saints	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Rockland St Peter	4	16	5
<i>r.</i> of Shropham	8	13	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Snetterton	12	17	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Harpham	4	4	2
<i>r.</i> of Larling	10	0	2
<i>v.</i> of Rowdham	4	16	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Bridgham	11	1	0ob.
<i>r.</i> of Brettenham	5	12	6
<i>r.</i> of East Wortham	11	12	3
<i>r.</i> of West Wortham	12	11	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Kilverston	7	14	9
<i>r.</i> of East Wretham	11	12	3
<i>r.</i> of West Wretham	12	11	2ob.
<i>v.</i> of Hockham	8	17	10ob.
<i>r.</i> of Bedelsworth	4	13	4
	<i>r. of Ga-</i>		



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Gaffthorp	6	9	4
<i>r.</i> of East Harling	11	19	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of West Harling and Middle harling	9	18	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Garbeldsham	19	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Norton	5	6	2
<i>r.</i> of Lopham	17	0	5
<i>v.</i> of Keninghall	5	17	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Quiddenham	8	4	6
<i>r.</i> of Eccles	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Baunham	9	3	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Illington	6	19	1
<i>r.</i> of Wilby.	7	4	7

## Hingham Deanery.

<i>v.</i> Of Wimondham	16	14	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of East dereham with the Ch. of Hoo	41	3	1
<i>v.</i> of East dereham with the Ch. of Hoo	17	3	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Shipdham	27	7	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of North tudenham	10	5	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Hingham	24	18	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Matteshall	7	7	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Yaxham	10	0	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Bergh by Matteshall	3	16	10
<i>r.</i> of Hocking	7	2	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Whinbergh	6	18	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Gornaston	7	15	11
<i>r.</i> of Thruxton	4	6	2
<i>r.</i> of Hardingham	15	3	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Remerston	11	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Southbergh	5	13	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Letton	7	14	6
<i>r.</i> of Craneworth	5	18	6
<i>r.</i> of Woodrising	4	18	3
<i>r.</i> of Hackford	4	15	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Depeham	5	7	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Moreley St Botolph with the Chap. of St Peter annex'd	14	11	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Wiclewood	6	3	10 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Kimberlay	6	12	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Carlton Forehow	5	16	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Wrampingham	5	4	9
<i>r.</i> of Marlingford	7	12	8 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Eston	7	11	10
<i>r.</i> of Cotton			

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Cotton	6	9	8 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Honingham	8	12	6
<i>v.</i> of Estudenham	7	6	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Barnham Brome	12	8	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of one half of Barford	4	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Brandon	8	3	8
<i>v.</i> of Runhall	6	18	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Welborn	5	18	3
<i>v.</i> of Banburgh	4	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Crounthorp	4	12	6
<i>r.</i> or the free Chap. of Bikerston als Bix- ston	}	2	6 8
<i>r.</i> of Westfeld.		7	15 8

*Brisley Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Swanton Morley with Wor- thing annex'd	{	15	10	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Northelmham		13	14	11
<i>r.</i> of Betteley		9	7	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Gressenham		15	12	5 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Skerning		9	0	1 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of the same		9	19	2
<i>r.</i> of Milcham		11	2	1
<i>r.</i> of Little Fransham		6	8	3 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Great Fransham		7	15	9 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Beyston		12	19	10
<i>r.</i> of Little Dunham		9	15	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Great Dunham		12	1	8 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Kempston		4	18	4
<i>r.</i> of Licham		9	2	6
<i>r.</i> of East Lexham		8	5	11 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of West Lexham		5	11	6 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Rougham		1	8	5
<i>r.</i> of Willingham		5	8	6
<i>r.</i> of Tittleshall		9	12	7
<i>r.</i> of Goodwick		1	10	10
<i>r.</i> of Horningtoft		6	17	7
<i>v.</i> of Gateley		3	2	7
<i>r.</i> of Stanfeld		6	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Brisley		8	7	7 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of East Bilney		5	14	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Betring		2	13	5 <i>ob.</i>
				<i>r.</i> of Ox-

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Oxwick	6	9	2
<i>r.</i> of Payley	8	18	8
<i>r.</i> of Wissingfleet	10	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Wessenharn	15	9	11
<i>r.</i> of Southmere.	2	11	8

*Reppis Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Aylmerton	6	11	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of Antingham St Mary	6	3	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Beeston	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Burningham Northwood	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Basingham	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Felbridge	6	18	3
<i>r.</i> of Gunton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Gymmingham	11	11	9
<i>r.</i> of Gresham	6	18	8
<i>v.</i> of Hanworth	5	10	6ob.
<i>t.</i> of Knapton	13	7	1
<i>t.</i> of Mundesley	8	9	9ob.
<i>t.</i> of Menton	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Matclask	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of North reppis	18	0	0
<i>t.</i> of Overstrond	2	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Plumsted	5	3	2
<i>r.</i> of Ronton	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Roughton	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Alderburgh	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of South reppis	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Shipden	9	4	9
<i>v.</i> of Suffeld	14	0	0
<i>t.</i> of Sydlstrond	5	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Thorp Market	5	11	1ob.
<i>r.</i> of Thurgarton	9	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Thrunch	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Tremingham	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Townbingham	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Southsted.	6	13	2

*Cranewise Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Oxburgh	13	6	6ob.
<i>v.</i> of Guld-			



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Gudderston	6	11	110 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Caldecote	3	1	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Dudlington	8	4	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Colston	4	0	2
<i>r.</i> of Moundford	7	17	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> Ickborough	5	6	9
<i>v.</i> of Narborough	9	10	0
<i>v.</i> of Narford	6	12	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Southacre	10	18	00 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Swafham	14	5	100 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of West Tofts	8	5	11
<i>r.</i> of Bodney	6	7	2
<i>r.</i> of Hilburg	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of South Pickenham	8	1	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of North Pickenham	5	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Houghton	4	18	9
<i>r.</i> of Hale	12	16	3
<i>r.</i> of East Bradenham	12	2	8
<i>v.</i> of West Bradenham	7	1	9
<i>v.</i> of Necton	8	1	70 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Norwold	29	15	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Methwold	9	1	3
<i>r.</i> of St Mary Feltwell	14	17	3
<i>r.</i> of St Nicholas the same	19	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hockwold	9	13	9
<i>v.</i> of Wilton	6	7	6
<i>r.</i> of St Mary Weting	8	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Weting All-Saints	10	8	0
<i>v.</i> of Fuldon	10	1	6
<i>r.</i> of Cranewise	8	9	6
<i>v.</i> of Sporle with Little Pgrave annex'd	10	3	6
<i>r.</i> of Cogle Clay	8	17	9
<i>v.</i> of Newton	2	14	11
<i>r.</i> of Newton	8	6	0
<i>r.</i> of Langford	4	15	9
<i>v.</i> of Stamford	5	13	1
<i>r.</i> of Little Cressenham	13	12	6
<i>r.</i> of Great Cressenham with the Chap. of St George annexed	17	8	1

r. of Little Bokenham  
v. of Croxton.

l. s. d.  
3 0 0  
6 13 4

## Breccles Deanary.

r. Of Little Ellingham  
v. of Carbroke  
r. of Ovington  
r. of Soham Toutby  
r. of Ashhill  
r. of Threxton  
v. of Tottington  
r. of Merton  
v. of Griston  
v. of Watton  
r. of Caston  
v. of Stow Bedon  
v. of Breccles  
r. of Skulton.

7 1 11ob.  
7 12 5ob.  
7 3 5  
21 14 7  
19 13 5  
7 4 9ob.  
6 4 9ob.  
6 0 6  
7 8 8  
7 0 4  
11 19 0ob.  
4 19 4  
7 17 11  
10 4 2

## Waxton Deanary.

r. Of Belton  
v. of Bakton  
v. of Barton  
r. of Half Bradfeld  
r. of brunsted  
r. of Half Catfield  
r. of Croftweit  
v. of Dilham  
r. of Eccles  
r. of Edithorp  
v. of Estrifton  
r. of the 4th part of Felmingham  
v. of Felmingham  
r. of Hempsted  
v. of Hikeling  
v. of Horsey  
v. of Honing  
v. of Higham Potter  
r. of Irsted

6 0 0  
5 2 11ob.  
3 13 4  
3 15 7  
6 5 6  
7 10 0  
5 6 8  
5 7 10  
8 0 0  
5 5 2ob.  
11 11 10  
6 0 0  
6 0 0  
9 6 8  
5 3 2ob.  
3 1 4  
4 13 4  
6 13 4  
6 13 4  
v. of Lud-

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Ludham	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Lessingham	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of North walsham	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Nettisherd	3	13	10 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Polling	2	6	7
<i>v.</i> of Paston	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Redlington	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Swafeld	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Slowly	5	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Stalham	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Smalborough	10	4	4
<i>r.</i> of Sutton	6	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Tunsted with Sweriston	18	9	60 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Waxham	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Worsted	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Witton	4	13	1
<i>r.</i> of Westwick	9	13	80 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hapsburgh.	6	6	8

## *Ingworth Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Alby	7	11	8
<i>v.</i> of Aylsham	17	9	7
<i>v.</i> of Buxton	5	13	9
<i>r.</i> of Baconsthorp	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Blackling	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Barningham	10	15	10
<i>r.</i> of Belehaw	5	19	110 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Boton	7	12	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Burrough	7	17	0
<i>r.</i> of Brampton	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Causton	15	13	100 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Coltsal	7	2	6
<i>r.</i> of Colby	8	15	10
<i>v.</i> of Corpusty	4	12	7
<i>r.</i> of Heidon	9	15	100 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Haveningham	10	16	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Hawtibus	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Little Hawtibus	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ingworth	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Iteringham	5	17	0

Ff 3 \*

*r.* of Ir-



	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Irmingland	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Mairington	1	16	5
<i>r.</i> of Martham	10	12	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Oxned	0	1	6
<i>v.</i> of Owlton	8	4	11ob.
<i>r.</i> of Swanton	6	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Stratton	8	8	0
<i>v.</i> of Scottow	8	13	5ob.
<i>v.</i> of Saxthorp	4	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Skeyton	9	8	0
<i>r.</i> of Thwaight	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Tuttington	5	0	7ob.
<i>r.</i> of Wickmer	9	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Wollerton	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Erpingham.	9	18	8

## Sparham Deanary.

<i>r.</i> of Alderford	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Billington	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Bawdeswell	7	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Baudeston	7	12	8ob.
<i>r.</i> of Byntry	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Elsing	5	11	9ob.
<i>r.</i> of Foxley	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Foultham	27	14	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of Gastwait	5	0	9ob.
<i>v.</i> of Gait	5	15	5
<i>r.</i> of Helmingham	3	14	6
<i>v.</i> of Helverland	4	12	ool.
<i>v.</i> of Hindolston	6	0	11
<i>r.</i> of Huckford by Resham	7	0	5
<i>r.</i> of Ling	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Norton	7	12	2ob.
<i>r.</i> of Revisham Mary als John Elliats	3	10	0
half of Keidston	3	8	1
<i>r.</i> of Revisham afore said that other half	3	8	1
that Ralph Porter held	3	8	1
<i>v.</i> of Ringland	3	6	0
<i>v.</i> of Sparham	9	17	10
<i>r.</i> of Swainington	6	11	5ob.
<i>r.</i> of Sall			

*l. s. d.*

<i>r. of Sall</i>	12	9	6
<i>r. of Twiford</i>	4	19	8ob.
<i>r. of Thimblethorp</i>	4	2	7ob.
<i>r. of Thirning</i>	7	0	0
<i>r. of Weston</i>	8	18	0ob.
<i>r. of St Faiths Wichingham</i>	5	0	0
<i>v. of St Mary Wichingham</i>	4	17	10
<i>v. of Woodalling</i>	8	8	3
<i>v. of Whitwell</i>	7	15	4
<i>Chap of Beck.</i>	4	15	9

**Holt Deanary.**

<i>r. Of Bodham</i>	9	0	0
<i>r. of Batchele</i>	10	13	4
<i>r. of Brinton</i>	8	11	4
<i>r. of Barrow</i>	4	0	0
<i>v. of Bristone</i>	4	9	8
<i>r. of Cley</i>	22	13	4
<i>r. of Eggefeld</i>	11	6	8
<i>v. of Dalling</i>	5	8	0ob.
<i>r. of Gunthorp</i>	13	0	0
<i>r. of Hunworth</i>	4	0	0
<i>r. of Holt</i>	11	17	3ob.
<i>v. of Kempsted</i>	7	2	6
<i>r. of Kelling</i>	12	0	0
<i>r. of Laringset</i>	12	0	0
<i>r. of Baifield</i>	4	0	0
<i>v. of Langham</i>	4	10	8
<i>Little Langham</i>	3	6	8
<i>r. of Marston</i>	18	0	0
<i>r. of Melton Constable</i>	6	0	0
<i>r. of Blakney with Glansforth</i>	26	13	4
<i>r. of Sharington</i>	10	0	0
<i>r. of Saxlingham</i>	12	17	2ob.
<i>r. of Salthouse</i>	20	0	0
<i>r. of Swanton Nevers</i>	4	15	1ob.
<i>r. of Stody</i>	6	3	3ob.
<i>r. of Thornege</i>	6	18	4
<i>r. of Wiverton.</i>	15	0	0

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.**Taverham Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Attlebridge	4	6	100 <i>p.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Beston	3	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Cotton	4	3	80 <i>p.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Croftwick	2	17	4
<i>r.</i> of Drayton	6	2	9
<i>r.</i> of Frettenham	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Felthorp	4	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Hemforth	6	2	1
<i>r.</i> of Harsted	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Hellisdon	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Horsford	4	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Rackey	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Staninghall	1	13	60 <i>p.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Spixworth	6	0	0
That half of the Rectory of Taverham	}	4	2 6
that Tho. Tomlinson held			
The other half which Tho. Clark held		4	2 6
<i>v.</i> of Wroxham with Sallows		7	17 1
Chap of St Mary Magdalen by Norwich.	}	10	0 0

*Burnham Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Fakenham	35	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Skulthorp	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Stiberd	11	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Fulmerston	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Kettleston	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Naring Little als Snaring	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Little Riburg	7	13	4
<i>v.</i> of East Barsham	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Sydestern	13	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Waterden	5	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Southcreke	22	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Northcreke	33	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Burnham Thorp	19	10	0 0
<i>r.</i> of Taterfet als Gatefend	11	1	8
<i>r.</i> of Taterford	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of East Rudham	6	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Houghton by Harpley	5	0	0
<i>v.</i> of West			



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*l. s. d.*

<i>v.</i> of West Rudham	7	6	8
<i>v.</i> of West Barsham	5	12	3
<i>r.</i> of Bagthorp	5	10	0
<i>r.</i> of North Barsham	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Burnham Depedale	11	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Burnham St Albert, and the half of the <i>rr.</i> of Burnham St Margaret, and Burnham All-Saints	17	10	0
<i>rr.</i> of Burnham St Mary, St Marga- ret, and half Burnham All-Saints	20	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Burnham Overy	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Dunton with Ducton	5	6	8

## *Hitchin Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Brancafter	24	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Titchwell	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bifhops Thornton	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Ringfted St Peter	11	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Little Ringfted	3	6	8
Ringfted St Andrew	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Huntanton	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Holm by the Sea	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Hitchin	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Segisforth	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Snetefham	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Ingoldfthorp	12	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Sherborn	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Great Bircham	22	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Bircham Tofts	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Doking	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Bircham Newton	7	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Stanhow	16	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Barwick.	6	0	0

## *Fincham Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Upwell	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Outwell	16	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Downham	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Wimbolfham	5	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Stow-			

## Ecclesiastical Preferments.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Stowbardolf	6	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Rongton Holm and Wallington	12	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Watlington	14	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Marham	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Bycham St Maries	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Bycham All-Saints	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Bycham St John	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Shingham	4	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Berton All-Saints	5	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Berton of the blessed Mary	5	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Boughton	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Stradset	3	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Crumpleham	7	11	8
<i>r.</i> of Bekefwell	10	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Helgay	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Southery	7	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Fincham St Michael	7	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Fincham St Martin	10	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Birton St Andrew	14	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Decham.	6	0	0

## Toftres Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of Rainham St Maries	18	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Rainham St Margaret	16	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Rainham St Martin	6	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Helloughton	6	13	4
<i>v.</i> of Colbake St Mary	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Toftres	7	18	6
<i>r.</i> of Great Riburgh	14	7	0
<i>r.</i> of Teterton	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Pudding Norton	6	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Sherford als Sheringford.	9	0	0

## Wallingham Deanary.

<i>r.</i> Of Great Snoring	24	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Barney	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Thursforth	8	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Hindringham	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Bingham	6	13	4
<i>r.</i> of Coke-			

*l. s. d.*

<i>r. of Cokethorp</i>	5	0	0
<i>r. of Stiffekey St Mary</i>	6	13	4
<i>r. of Warham All-Saints</i>	16	0	0
<i>r. of Egmer</i>	8	0	0
<i>r. of Warham St Mary</i>	6	6	8
<i>r. of Warham St Mary Magdalen</i>	5	0	0
<i>v. of Wighton</i>	11	11	8
<i>v. of Welles</i>	26	13	4
<i>v. of Houghton</i>	8	0	0
<i>v. of Holkham</i>	8	13	4
<i>r. of Stiffekey St John.</i>	18	6	8

*Linne Deanary.*

<i>r. Of Walsoken</i>	30	13	4
<i>r. of West walton</i>	16	0	0
<i>r. of Wanpole for the Fee of the Bishop</i>	21	0	0
<i>of Ely</i>			
<i>v. of Walpole</i>	26	13	4
<i>r. of Terrington</i>	34	6	8
<i>v. of Terrington</i>	23	6	8
<i>v. of Tilhey</i>	30	0	0
<i>r. of West walton for the Fee of the Pri-</i>	16	13	4
<i>or of Lewis</i>			
<i>r. of Clench warton</i>	14	6	8
<i>r. of St Peter of West Linne</i>	9	0	0
<i>r. of St Edmund of North Linne</i>	30	1	8
<i>v. of Islington</i>	6	13	4
<i>v. of St Mary in Wigenhall</i>	12	10	0
<i>v. of St German in Wigenhall</i>	6	0	0
<i>v. of St Mary Magdalen of the same</i>	8	6	8
<i>v. of All-Saints in Linne</i>	18	6	8
<i>r. of Great Messingham</i>	23	6	8
<i>r. of Little Messingham</i>	9	13	4
<i>r. of Harpley</i>	22	0	0
<i>r. of Aumer</i>	9	0	0
<i>r. of Dursingham</i>	5	6	8
<i>r. of Wolferton</i>	12	0	0
<i>r. of Baburghley</i>	4	13	4
<i>r. of Sandringham</i>	5	6	8
<i>r. of West Newton</i>	5	6	8
<i>v. of Appleton</i>			



	1.	s.	2.
v. of Appleton	8	0	0
r. of Hillington	13	6	8
r. of Cougham St Mary	6	0	0
r. of Ridon	5	0	0
r. of Rising	8	0	0
v. of North wooton	10	0	0
r. of South wooton	8	6	8
r. of Gayford	5	13	4
r. of Bawley	4	0	0
r. of Grimston	26	13	4
v. of Gayton	8	6	8
r. of Ayleswethorp als half Gaytonthorp	6	0	0
r. of West winch	9	13	4
v. of East walton	6	3	4
v. of North ronchton with Hardwick and Sechy	8	10	0
v. of Middleton	7	6	8
r. of East winch	8	0	0
v. of Castleacre	5	6	8
r. of Wiken and Lesiate	6	13	4
r. of Deckingham	16	0	0
v. of Loddon	4	13	4
v. of Reed.	2	18	1



CAMBRIDGE  
SHIRE

PART OF

PART OF

LINCOLN SH:

NORFOLK

PART OF  
HUNTINGDON  
SHIRE

PART  
OF

PART OF  
BEDFORD  
SHIRE

SUFFOLK

PART OF ESSEX

PART OF  
HARTFORD SH:

English Miles  
2 4 6 8 10

North

South

West

East

---

To the Right Honourable *John Lord Cutts* Baron of *Gawram* (in Ireland) and Sir *Rushout Cullen*, Bar. This County, for which they are Chosen Knights, is Humbly Dedicated.

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## Cambridgeshire.

**M**ORE into the Country lies the County of *Cam-*  
*bridge*; in the Saxon Tongue *Grantabriggscyr*,  
 commonly *Cambridgeshire*: It is stretch'd length ways  
 to the North. It borders upon *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* on  
 the East; *Essex* and *Hertfordshire* on the South; *Bed-*  
*ford* and *Huntingdonshire* on the West, and *Lincoln-*  
*shire* on the North. The River *Ouse*, running from  
 East to West, crosses and divides it into two parts.

The South and lower part is more improv'd, better  
 planted, and consequently more rich; but not quite  
 level; chiefly, or, indeed, wholly (setting aside that  
 part which plentifully produces Saffron) consisting  
 of Corn Fields, abundantly stor'd with the best Bar-  
 ley. The North and farther part, by reason of the  
 Floods, Fens, and many Islands made by Rivers, is  
 call'd *the Isle of Ely*. It abounds with rich Pastures,  
 exceeding fresh and pleasant; but however, is some-  
 what hollow and spongy, by reason of the Waters  
 that undermine it. One of the Roman High-ways  
 (call'd *Ermingstreet*) runs along by the left side of the  
 lower part, which carries us directly to *Huntingdon*,  
 by *Royston*; a Town in the very Margent of the Coun-  
 ty, which I mention'd before; and through *Caxton*  
 to *Hailey*; which, from the ancient Family of the St.  
*George's*, is call'd *Hailey St. George*.

More towards the West there flows a little River,  
 which runs through the mid'dle of this part from South  
 to North, beginning at *Albwell*, and passing by ma-  
 ny windings to *Shengay*, formerly a Commandery of  
 the Knights Templars, and lately honour'd by being  
 made

The Name

Borders:

The Soil.

\* See in  
Hertford-  
shire.



Cambori-  
tum.  
Grantcea-  
ster.

Cantabri-  
gia.  
Cambridge.

made the Barony of the Earl of *Orford*, and where are most pleasant Meadows in the County. It's uncertain how former Writers have call'd this River; some by the Name of *Granta*, others *Cam*; which, to me, seems most probable; as well because 'tis so crooked (for so the Welch word *Cam* sounds) as also, because the old Town *Camboritum*, which *Antonine* mentions, stood upon it; as I am almost perswaded both by its distance and name, and by the great number of Roman Coins found nigh the Bridge; for *Camboritum* signifies a Ford over *Cam*, or a crooked Ford. The Saxons call'd it *Caniboriscum*, *Grantceaster*; which name it yet retains, tho' I am at a loss whence it was deriv'd. About the Year 700, *This was* (says *Bedè*) *a little desolate City*; part of which *Henry VI.* King of *England* settled upon his own College, call'd *Kings-College* in *Cantabrigæ*, or *Cambridge*, which is either a part or sprig of the ancient *Camboriscum*, 'tis so nigh it, both in Name and Situation. This City, the other University, the other Eye and Stay of the Kingdom; this excellent Magazine of Literature and Religion, lies upon the *Cam*; which, after it has most pleasantly water'd its West-side, turning to the East, divides it into two parts; so that 'tis join'd by a Bridge which has given it that new name of *Cambridge*. Beyond the Bridge you see a large ancient and ruinous Castle; and *Magdalen College*. On this side the Bridge, where lies far the greatest part of the Town, there's a pleasant Prospect of the Form of Streets, of the number of Churches, and 15 fair Colleges (the Muses sacred Mansions) wherein great numbers of worthy Learned Men are Maintain'd; and where the Studies of Arts and Languages so mightily flourish, that they are deservedly term'd, The very Fountains of all Literature, Religion and Learning, which most sweetly scatter their wholesome Streams through the Gardens both of Church and State: Nor is there any thing here wanting that is requir'd in a most flourishing University, were not the Air a little too gross, by reason of its Fenny Situation, which is yet much mended of late years by dreining.

The

The Story goes, that *Cantaber* a Spaniard 375 years before Christ, first Founded this University; and that *Sebert* King of the East-Angles restor'd it A. D. 530. Afterwards it was a long time neglected, and lay bury'd in the Danish Troubles, till all things reviv'd under the Norman Government. It began to flourish in good Learning about the Time of *Henry I.* Concerning the time when 'twas made a University, *Robert de Rommington* shall be my Author. In the Reign of *Edward I.* *Grantbridge*, from a School, was made an University like Oxford.

As to the Colleges and Halls, which (as hath been hinted before) are 16 in number. *Peter-House* was Founded about the Year 1284 by *Hugh Balsham* Bishop of *Ely*, for a Master, 14 Fellows or more, &c. according to the increase or diminution of its Revenues, and was call'd *Peter-House* from its vicinity to the Church of *St. Peter*. *Clare-Hall* was Founded in 1340 by *Elizabeth* third Sister and Co-heir of *Gilbert* Earl of *Clare*, and is lately Rebuilt all of Freestone, being a very neat and uniform House. *Pembroke-Hall* was Founded in 1347 by *Mary de St. Paul* third Wife to *Aymar de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*; which *Aymar* was unhappily slain at a Tilting on their Wedding-day. *Corpus Christi*, or *Bennet-College*, was Founded in the Year 1346 by the two Guilds or Fraternities of *Corpus Christi* and the *Blessed Virgin*; it is call'd *Bennet College* from *St. Benedicts* Church adjoining to it. Archbishop *Parker* (once their Master) has been a considerable Benefactor to this House. *Trinity-Hall* was built about the Year 1653 by *William Bateman* Bishop of *Norwich*; as was *Gonvil* and *Caius College* by *Edward Gonvil*, in the Year 1348, and Dr *John Caius* of late years. In the Year 1441, King *Henry VI.* Founded *Kings College*, the Chappel of which is deservedly reckon'd one of the finest Buildings in the World. His Queen, *Margaret of Anjou*, began *Queens College* in 1448, which was Finish'd by Queen *Elizabeth*

*Elizabeth* Wife to King *Edward IV.* *Richard Wood-*  
*lark* Founded *Katharine-Hall*, as *John Alcock* Bi-  
 Katherine shop of *Ely* did *Jesus College* in 1497. *Christ's College*  
 Hall. Jesus Coll. owns *Margaret*, Countess of *Richmond*, Mother to  
 Christs C. King *Henry VII.* for its Founder, and King *Ed-*  
*ward IV.* for a considerable Benefactor. The same  
 St. John's Princess *Margaret* Built and Endow'd St. *John's*  
 College. College about the Year 1506. *Magdalen College*  
 Magdalen Built in the Year 1542, hath *Tho. Audley* Lord  
 College. Chancellor of *England*, and Sir *Christopher Wrey*  
 Lord Chief Justice of *England*, for its Founders and  
 Endowers. King *Henry VIII.* (in the Year 1546)  
 out of St. *Michaels College*, built by *Hervie* of *Stan-*  
 Trinity ton in *Edward the II.'s* Days, *Kings-Hall* Founded  
 College. by *Edward III.* and *Fishwicks Hostel*, Erected *Tri-*  
 nity College, a noble Foundation, to which the state-  
 ly and magnificent Library begun under the Go-  
 vernment of the late Famous and Learned Dr.  
*Isaac Barrow*, and now Finish'd, is a very great  
 Emanuel Ornament. *Emanuel College* owes its Foundation  
 College. to Sir *Walter Mildmay*, as *Sidney-Sussex College* does to  
 Sidney- the Lady *Frances Sidney* Countess of *Sussex*, both  
 Sussex Built in the last Age; Sir *Francis Clerk*, and Sir  
 College. *John Brereton* were great Benefactors to the lat-  
 ter.

The Schools were Built partly at the Expence of  
 the University, and partly by Benefactions: *Tho-*  
*mas Rotheram*, Archbishop of *York*, and Lord Chan-  
 cellor, Built the Publick Library, and (together  
 with *Cuthbert Tonstall* Bishop of *Durham*) Furnish'd  
 it with Choice Books, few of which (through the  
 Frantick Zeal of after Times) are now to be found.  
 But it has been well supply'd since by the Libra-  
 ries of the Three Archbishops, Dr. *Matt. Parker*,  
 Dr. *Edmund Grindall*, and Dr. *Rich. Bancroft*. Thus  
 much of the University.



Hard by *Cambridge*, to the South-east, are certain high Hills call'd by the Students *Gogmagog Hills*. By *Henry of Huntingdon*, the most pleasant Hills of *Balsam*, from a Village at the foot of them. On the top of all, there's a Fort of a considerable bigness, strengthened with a threefold Trench, (thought in those days) impregnable, were it not for its want of Water. Some believe it was a Summer retreat either of the Romans or Danes. In a Valley, nigh these Hills, lies *Salston*; and more Eastward we meet with *Hilderham*. And next to the Woods, stands *Horsheath*; and *Castle Camps*, an ancient Seat of the *Veres* Earls of *Oxford*. Nor far off, are the remains of those great Ditches, which were undoubtedly thrown up by the East-Angles, to prevent the Incursions of the *Mercians*, who frequently ruin'd all before them. The first of these begins at *Hinkston*, and runs Eastward by *Hilderham* towards *Horsheath*, for five Miles together. The second, next to it, is call'd *Brentditch*, and runs from *Melburn* by *Fulmer*. Nigh *Cambridge* to the East, by a small Brook call'd *Stour*, yearly in *September*, there is the most famous Fair kept in all the Kingdom, both for resort of the People, and quantity of Goods. Just by it, where the ways were exceeding troublesome, *Henry Harvey* Dr. of Laws, and Master of *Trinity Hall* in *Cambridge*, with vast Charge, made a very fair rais'd Causeway for three Miles long, leading to *Newmarket*. At the end of this Causeway, there is a third Ditch, thrown up in old time; beginning at the East-side of the *Cam*, which runs by *Fen Ditton* (or rather *Ditchton*) between great *Wilberham* and *Fulburn*, as far as *Balsam*. This is commonly call'd *seven mile Dike*; because it lies seven miles from *Newmarket*. Five miles more inward to the East is the fourth Fortification, or Ditch, with a Rampart the largest of all; call'd *Devils Dyke*, by the common People: Because, they look upon it, as a Work of Devils, rather than Men. And by others *Rech-dyke*, from *Rech* a little Market Town, at the beginning of it, ending just by *Cambridge*.

Gogmagog Hills.

Flemisdike

Sturbridge Fair.

The Fenns,  
and Isle of  
Ely.  
Girvii

The Bas-  
cauda men-  
tion'd by  
Martial.

The upper, and North part of this Shire, is all over divided into River-Isles, which was inhabited by those who were called *Girvii* in the time of the Saxons, that is, (as some interpret it) *Fen Men*. A sort of People, much like the place, of brutish unciviliz'd tempers, and envious of all others, whom they call'd, *Upland Men*; and usually like (like so many Gyants) walking aloft upon a sort of Stilts, they wholly gave themselves to Grazing, Fishing, and Fowling. This Country in the Wintertime, is much overflow'd by the Rivers, *Ouse, Grant, Nen, Welland, Glene, and Witham*, for want of sufficient passages. But when once they keep to their proper Channels, it strangely abounds with a rich Grass, and rank Hay, (by them call'd *Lid*) that when they have mow'd down enough for their own use, in *November* they burn up the rest, to make it come again the thicker. About which time a Man may see all the Moorish Country of a light Fire, to his great wonder. Besides, it affords great quantity of Turf and Sedge for firing; Reeds for thatching, and Alders, and other water Shrubs, especially Willows. 'Tis of these, that Baskets are made, both here, and in other places. The Britains call'd them *Baskades*. I here observe by the by, that I dont understand *Martial*, in that place of his *Apophoreta*, if he does not mean these,

*Barbara de Pictis veni Bascauda Britannis,  
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.*

The Baskets come from Britain's farthest Shore,  
Now made as well in *Rome*, as there before.

Besides these, there grow large quantities of *Scordium*, or *Water Germander*, upon the Banks of Ditches.

The South, and largest part, of this Fenny Country, which belongs to this Shire (for otherwise, these

these Fenns are protracted from the border of *Suffolk*, to *Wainfleet* in *Lincolnshire* for the space of sixty eight miles, and take in Millions of Acres) was call'd by the Saxons *Elig*, now the *Isle of Ely* from the principal of these Islands. *Bede* derives this Name from *Eels*; and therefore, some have call'd it, the *Island of Ely*. *Polydore Virgil* derives it from *El* & *G* which signifies a *Marsh*. Others from *Helig* a British word signifying Willows, which it bears in abundance, and they are the only thriving Trees there. We find that one *Tombert* King of the *South Girvi* settled part of this County upon his Wife *Ethelred* for a Joynture. Who, in that principal Island, erected a *Monastery*, which when it was ruin'd by the fury of the Danes, *Ethelwold* Bishop of *Winchester* restor'd it; and diverse Kings and Princes enrich't it, with very ample *Revenues*. So that the *Abbot* (as *Malmsbury* says) yearly put fourteen hundred pounds into his own Pocket. And *Richard* the last *Abbot* (*Earl Gisleberts* Son) intoxicated as it were with Money, and disdaining to be under the Bishop of *Lincoln*, with golden Promises (as the Monks write) and indefatigable industry, work't upon the King to have him erect a *Bishoprick* at this place, but his suddain Death hindred it. But soon after *Henry I.* got leave of the Pope, and made *Hervey* Bishop of *Bangor* in *Wales*, about that time ejected by the Welch, the first Bishop of *Ely*. To whom and his Successors, he laid out *Cambridgeshire* for the Diocess; and likewise, settled upon them some mark of Sovereignty in these Islands. *Hervey* now settled in his Bishoprick, made it his chief care to raise the Grandure of his Church and his Successors, by lessning the number of Monks (for from 70 they brought them to 40) and by the plenty of all things overflow'd with Wealth and Riches. The Cathedral also, which began to totter with Age, was built by degrees; and brought to that magnificence it now has. 'tis a spacious stately, and beautiful Structure. But somewhat defac'd by shamefully breaking down the Noblemen's and Bishops Tombs. As for *Ely* its self, its a pretty large City; but not of great Note, either for beauty or populousness,



by reason of its Fenny Situation; and unwholesome Air.

Wisbech. *Wisbich* the Bishop of *Ely's* Castle, stands 13 miles from hence situated amongst Fens and Rivers. I have nothing more to add, but only that the Brick Castle there, was built by *John Morton* Bishop of *Ely*.

*The Earls of Cambr.*

\* Dr. Heylyn calls him *William de Melchines*, Son of *Ranulph Earl of Chester*, and after him reckons *William Marquess and Duke of Juliers*, as second Earl.

The first Earl of *Cambridge* was *William* the \* Brother of *Ranulph Earl of Chester*. After him 'tis probable that those Earls of *Huntingdon* that were of the Royal Blood of *Scotland*, were Earls of *Cambridge* likewise. For it appears by the publick Records of the Kingdom, that *David Earl of Huntingdon*, receiv'd the third Penny of the County of *Cambridge*. A long time after, *John of Heynault*, ( Brother to *William the Third Earl of Holland, Zeland, and Heynault* ) was advanc'd to this Dignity by King *Edward the Third*, for the sake of Queen *Phillippa of Heynault*, his Wife; whose Kinsman he was. For her sake also, he honour'd *William Marquess of Juliers* her Sisters Son with that Title, when *John* had revolted to the *French*. After the decease of these Forreigners, King *Edward* settled this Honour upon his fifth Son *Edmund of Langley*. After he became Duke of *York*, he had two Sons; *Edward Duke of York*, who sometime held the Earldom of *Cambridge* And *Richard* created Earl of *Cambridge* by the meer favour of *Henry the Fifth*, with the consent of his Brother *Edward*. But this perfidious and ambitious Man ungratefully conspir'd against that best of Princes; and so, lost his Head. The Title of Earl of *Cambridge* was either lost with him, or lurk't amongst the Titles of his Son *Richard* afterwards Duke of *York*, and restor'd to all his Dignities, as being Kinsman, and Heir to his Uncle *Edward Duke of York*. Next *Richard*, Son to *Edmund Duke of York*, ( last mention'd by one Authour ) that Title was conferr'd upon *James Marquess of Hamilton*, Anno Dom.

*Dom.* 1919, who was succeeded by *James* his Eldest, and then by *William* his second Son, who dyed ( of his Wounds receiv'd at *Worcester Fight* ) without Male Issue. After the Restauration it was conferr'd upon *Charles Stuart* eldest Son to *James Duke of York* ; who was stiled Duke of *Cambridge*, And afterwards upon his three Brothers ; *James*, *Edgar*, and *Charles*, who all dyed young.

*There are 163 Parishes in this County, which sends 6 Members to Parliament.*

County, 2.

Univerfity, 2.

Cambridge Town, 2.

*The Value of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Cambridge.*

THE Bishoprick of Ely. l. s. d.  
2134 18 506.

*Ely Deanary.*

Rectory of Steatham, with the Chap. of Thetford	}	22	00	00
v. of Witchford		9	18	906.
r. of Wentworth		10	0	0
v. of Witcham		8	10	1106.
v. of Sutton		10	0	0
r. of Coveney		5	0	0
r. of Mepall		3	6	8
r. of Downham		17	2	0
v. of Littleport		8	0	0
r. of Dodington with the Chap. of March	}	22	4	1106.
v. of Chattles		10	0	0
v. of St. Mary Wittlesey		19	13	9
v. of St. Andrew Wittlesey		4	13	4

*Wisbich Deanary.*

r. of Leverington		25	0	8
r. of Tidd St. Giles		21	13	0
r. of Elme with Emneth		17	10	006.
v. of the Same		14	15	10
r. of Newton, with the Chap. of St. Mary in the Marsh	}	18	14	806.
v. of Wisbich, with the Chap. of St. Mary.	}	26	13	4

*Barton Deanary.*

v. Of Sheperith		6	11	1
v. of Granceter		7	14	3
v. of Trumpington		5	6	8
v. Hauxton				



# *Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

455

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hauxton with Newton	6	15	11
<i>v.</i> of Harlton	5	10	1
<i>r.</i> of Coton <i>alias</i> Cotes	6	12	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hallingford	8	10	70 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Comberton	6	18	100 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Harleton	14	9	50 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Orwell	19	17	70 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Orwell	7	10	10
<i>v.</i> of Arington	7	6	2
<i>v.</i> of Barington	7	14	4
<i>v.</i> of Foxton	11	2	11
<i>r.</i> of Foulmer	22	4	2
<i>v.</i> of Thriplow	9	4	3
<i>r.</i> of Little Shelford	15	9	8
<i>v.</i> of Great Shelford	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Stapleford	7	18	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Barton	8	11	3
<i>r.</i> of Wimple	18	0	0

## *Bourne Deanary.*

<i>r.</i> Of Hardwicke	8	14	2
<i>r.</i> of Little Eversden	5	2	40 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Great Eversden	6	14	1
<i>r.</i> of Tofte	6	16	9
<i>r.</i> of Kingston	11	15	30 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Little Grandefden	18	15	2
<i>v.</i> of Eltisley	7	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Caxton	7	12	4
<i>r.</i> of Croxton	14	8	6
<i>r.</i> of Stowe-long	4	8	2
<i>r.</i> of that half of Gamlingay which John Holder held	2	15	14
<i>v.</i> of Gamlingay	5	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Conington	9	15	10
<i>r.</i> of Childerley	6	9	2
<i>r.</i> of Lolworth	6	2	3
<i>v.</i> of Swainsey	7	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Boxworth	18	12	30 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Knapwell	6	17	11
<i>r.</i> of Papworth Evered	9	15	10
<i>r.</i> of Graveley	13	2	6

G g 4 \*

*v.* of Calcot

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Caldcot	3	11	0
<i>r.</i> of Ellsworth	14	6	0
<i>v.</i> of Bourne	9	15	9
<i>r.</i> of Hungrehatley	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Papworth Agnes	9	15	10

*Chesterton Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Stanton All Saints	13	13	3
<i>v.</i> of Hokington	4	13	0
<i>v.</i> of Chesterton	10	15	3
<i>v.</i> of Madingley	6	9	6
<i>r.</i> of Drydrayton	21	1	2
<i>r.</i> of Stanton Michael	16	12	8
<i>r.</i> of Over	14	1	5
<i>r.</i> of Willingham	18	18	0ob.
<i>v.</i> of Histon Etheldred	7	16	2
<i>r.</i> of Milton	4	6	11
<i>v.</i> of Milton	4	15	11
<i>v.</i> of Impington	8	7	0
<i>r.</i> of Rampton	9	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Cottenham	36	15	0
<i>r.</i> of Landbeach	10	1	3
<i>v.</i> of Waterbeach	5	15	7ob.
<i>v.</i> of Histon Andrew	6	7	4
<i>r.</i> of Girton	18	4	4

*Shengay Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Meldreth	4	15	9
<i>v.</i> of Whaddon	7	2	2
<i>v.</i> of Bassingborne	7	0	10
<i>v.</i> of Littlington	5	13	9
<i>v.</i> of Steple Morden	6	18	6
<i>r.</i> of Abington by Shengay	16	2	3ob.
<i>r.</i> of Clopton	4	9	6ob.
<i>r.</i> of East-Hatley	7	16	7
<i>v.</i> of Crowdon	7	9	5
<i>v.</i> of Tadlow	6	17	0
<i>v.</i> of Wendy	5	10	9
<i>v.</i> of Gilden Morden	7	3	6
<i>v.</i> of Melborn	12	2	0

Fordham

*Fordham Deanery.*

*Norwich Diocess.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> Of Silverley	7	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Chippenham.	11	12	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Cheveley	16	8	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Soham	32	16	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Kirtling	24	2	10 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Snaylwell	27	11	0 <i>ob.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Fordham	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Wood Ditton, with Hamlets	12	16	4 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Kennet, with Kentsford	11	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Ashley	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Burwell St. Mary	50	14	2
<i>v.</i> of Burwell	20	0	0

*Rochester Diocess.*

<i>v.</i> Of Iselham	13	2	6
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*Camps Deanery.*

<i>r.</i> Of Little Wilbraham	19	16	8
<i>v.</i> of Swaffham Bulbeck	16	10	0
<i>v.</i> Wittelsford	10	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Linton	10	13	4
<i>v.</i> of St. John Duxforth	13	3	4
<i>v.</i> of Hinxton	8	5	2 <i>ob.</i>
<i>r.</i> of Castle Camps	16	4	2
<i>r.</i> of Barklow	19	16	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Peter Duxforth	21	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Little Abington	7	6	4
<i>v.</i> of Great Abington	7	16	2
<i>v.</i> of Westwratting	7	17	2
<i>v.</i> of Pamsforth	8	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Westley Waterless	10	5	0
<i>v.</i> of Swaffham Prior St. Mary	14	12	10
<i>v.</i> of Shady Camps	9	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Icklington	8	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Barburham	6	5	10
<i>r.</i> of Hildersham	15	0	4
<i>v.</i> of Dul-			



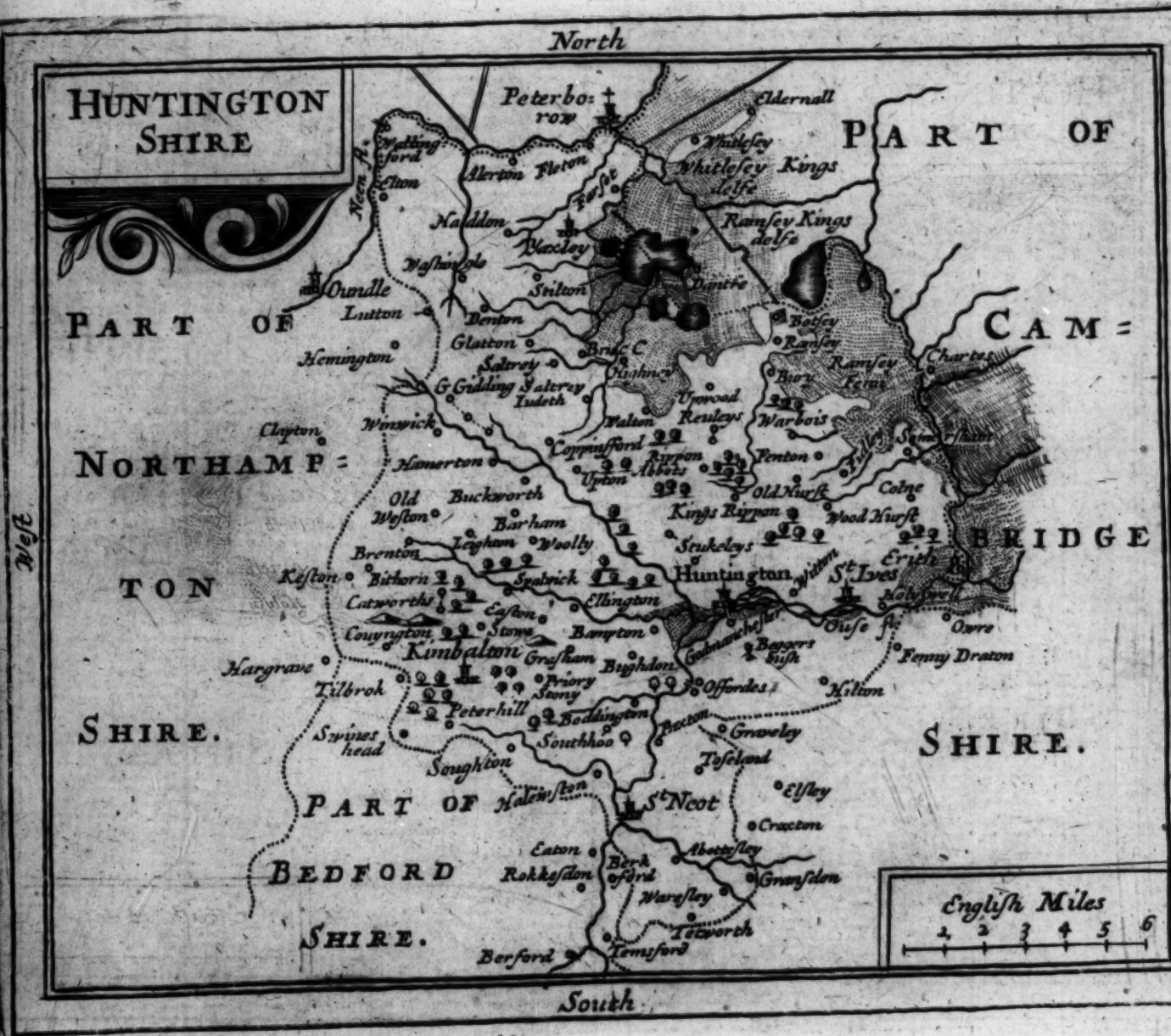
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Dullingham	12	15	6
<i>r.</i> of Carleton, with Willingham	8	12	10
<i>r.</i> of Brinckley	13	6	8
<i>r.</i> of Horfeth	13	6	8
<i>v.</i> of Stechworth	10	12	2
<i>r.</i> of Balsham	39	16	8
<i>r.</i> of Burgh	18	10	0
<i>r.</i> of Welton Colvile	21	12	2
<i>v.</i> of Great Wilbraham	11	18	4
<i>v.</i> of Sawlton	13	10	2
<i>v.</i> of Swaff-ham Prior St. Ciric	16	18	2
<i>v.</i> of Bottesham	16	0	0

*Cambridge Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Fulborn All-Saints	14	16	110 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of Hinton	9	14	6
<i>r.</i> of Fen-ditton	26	11	2
<i>r.</i> of Taversham	19	15	11
<i>v.</i> of Fulborn St. Vigors.	25	15	00 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of St. Clements in Cambridge	4	5	8
<i>r.</i> of St. Benedict of the same	4	9	90 <i>b.</i>
<i>v.</i> of All-Saints of the same	5	6	30 <i>b.</i>
<i>r.</i> of St. Botolph of the same	2	14	4
<i>v.</i> of the Holy Trinity	7	6	8
<i>v.</i> of St. Sepulcher.	6	11	0

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To *John Dryden*, Esq; and *John Proby*, Esq;  
This County for which they are Chosen  
Knights, is humbly Dedicated.

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### *Huntingdon Shire.*

AT the Back of *Cambridge* lies the County of *Huntingdon*, by the Saxons, call'd *Huntandunscyre*, by the common People *Huntingdonshire*; situated so, as to have *Bedfordshire* on the South, *Northamptonshire* on the West, as likewise on the North (where it is parted by the River *Avon*) and *Cambridgeshire* on the East. 'Tis a very good Corn Country, and abounds in Pasture, the fenny part of the East is fatter than ordinary. The rest exceeding pleasant, by reason of its swelling Hills, and shady Groves. The River *Ouse* ( I have so often mention'd ) washes the South part, upon which (among other inferior places) are three Towns of great note. The first is *St. Neots*, commonly call'd *St. Needs*. From *Neotus*, a holy Man; whose Body was removed from *Neotestoke* in *Cornwall* to this place. At *Hailweston*, a small Village, a little lower, are two Springs, the one fresh, the other a little brackish. The one good for Scabs and Leprosies ( as the Inhabitants say ) the other, for dimness of the Eyes. A little way farther, the *Ouse* runs by *Bungden*, a handsom Palace of the Bishop of *Lincoln*; so by *Hinchinbroke*, which is the Viscounty and Possession of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Sandwich*; to *Huntingdon* ( by the Saxons *Huntantun* ) according to *Marianus*; in the publick Seal, *Huntersdune*, that is ( as *Henry* its Archdeacon, who flourisht above 400 Years ago, interprets it ) the Mount of Hunters. From whence, it bears in its Arms a *Huntsman*, and our *Leland* has, with no small pains coyn'd *Venantodunum* for its Latin Name. This is the principal Town of the County, to which it gives Name,

and

*Its Borders.*

*Soyle.*

*Wholsome  
Fountains.*

*Hunting-  
don.*



and as that Archdeacon has it, *as well for the splendor of its Situation, as for the nearness of its Marshes, and plenty of Game and Fish, it far excells all the neighbouring Towns.* It stands upon the Northern Bank of the *Ouse*, situated somewhat high, protracted far into the North, and adorn'd formerly with 15 but now with only two Churches. Upon the River near the Bridge (eminent for its Stone-work) you see a Mount, (or Platform of a Castle) which *Henry 2.* level'd with the ground. From this Castle Hill, the Meadow call'd *Portsholme* may be seen, with a very remote Prospect, (tis girt about with the River *Ouse*,) the largest and most flourishing that ever the Sun shone on.

Goodman-  
chester.

On the other side of the River over against *Huntingdon*, stands (as it were) its Mother from whom it sprung, *Gormonchester*, call'd *Goodmanchester* at this day, a large Country Town very famous for Husbandry, plac'd in an open Champain, leading towards the East. Nor is there a Town in *England*, that has a greater number of Husbandmen, or uses more Plows. They have presented the Kings of *England*, travelling this way, in times past, with eighty Plows brought out with a kind of Rustick pomp.

Durofi-  
ponte.

Not to mention the Roman Coyns dug up here, and the distance of the Itinerary, That this was the City which *Antonine* calls *Durofiponte* the very signification of the name proves. For *Durofiponte* is the same in the British Tongue with a *Bridge over Ouse*. And all acknowledg that this River is promiscuously call'd, *Use, Ise, Ose, and Ouse*: But the old name being antiquated under the Saxons, it began to be call'd *Gormonchester*, from one *Gormon* a *Dane*, to whom (after the Peace) our *Alfred* granted these Provinces.

St. Jves.

From hence, the *Ouse*, hastning its Course, when 'tis just ready to enter *Cambridgeshire*, is pour'd out at a neat Town, seated amongst most pleasant Meadows, which in the *English Saxon* Tongue, they call'd *Stepe*, but now *Saint Jves*. From *Ivo* a Persian Bishop, who about the Year of *Christ* 600, (as they write) travell'd *England* with great reputation for Holiness, and bequeath'd his Name to this place, where

where he dyed. From hence, scarce three miles distance, I saw *Somersham*, formerly, a famous dwelling House of the Bishops of *Ely*. A little higher, was the wealthy Monastery of *Ramsay* plac'd amongst *Rumsey* the Marshes, where the Rivers stagnate. The private History of this Monastery is written by many, relating how *Ailwin* surnamed from his Power *Healf-Koning* ( of the Blood Royal ) being warn'd by a Fishermans Dream built it, Bishop *Oswald* advanc'd it, Kings and others so encreast with Revenues, that it yearly collected 7000 *l.* Sterling, to maintain 60 Monks. I will add ( out of the same Author ) the Inscription on *Ailwin's* Tomb for the uncommon Character of Dignity it bears.

Hic REQUIESCIT Ailwinus Inclyti Regis Eadgari  
Cognatus, Totius Angliæ Aldermannus et hujus  
Sacri Cænobii Miraculosus Fundator. i. e.

*Here lies Ailwin, Kinsman of the renowned King Edgar,  
Alderman of all England, the miraculous Founder  
of this holy Monastery.*

From hence to *Peterborough*, ( about ten miles distant ) King *Canutus* ( because his Journey was obstructed with Torrents and Waterfloods ) built the Way which our Historians call *Kingsdelfe*, with vast pains, not far from the great Lake *Whittlemere*, this is 6 miles long, and 3 broad, in a very marshy Country. But the badness of the Air is ( as the Inhabitants say ) recompenc'd by the gain of the Fish, the fruitfulness of the Pasture, and the plenty of Turffs for Fuel.

*Saltry*, or *Samtry*, ( formerly a Monastery of the *Cistercian* Monks ) adorn'd the middle of this County. From which, *Cunnington* is but a little way off, which was held of the Honour of *Huntingdon* ( as the Gentlemen of the long Robe phrase it )

*Kinnibantun Castle* ( now *Kimbolton* ) the Seat and Barony of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Manchester*, adorns the Easterly part of this County, as also *Aukenbury*, and *Leighton*; but, where the River *Nen*, enters this County, it washes *Elton*, the Estate of

Durobri-  
vz.

Dornford.

The Earls  
of Hun-  
tingdon.

of *John Proby*, Esq; where there is a private Chappel of extraordinary neatness, with Glass-windows most artificially painted. But a little higher, was the much more Ancient little City, near *Walmsford*, which *Henry of Huntingdon* calls *Caer Dorm*, and *Dormceaster*. It stood upon the River *Nene*, and was wholly subverted before his time. Without doubt, this was the *Durobrive* of *Antonine*. (that is, the passage of the River.) And now in the same sense, is called *Dornford*, nigh *Chesterton*, and besides its ancient Coyns, it affords manifest tokens of a ruin'd City.

This County at the declining of the *English Saxon* Empire, had an Officiary Earl, one *Siward*. Nor were there at that time Hereditary Earls in *England*; but Governours of Provinces (according to the Custom of that Age) were called Earls, with the addition of the County over which they presided. *Siward's* Son *Waldeoff*, by *William* the Conquerours favour, govern'd this County with the Title of Earl *Simon Silvanecensis*, (that is of *St. Liz*) married the Eldest Daughter of *Waldeoff*, and had with her the County of *Huntingdon*, and begot a Son *Simon*. But Earl *Simon* being dead, *David* Brother of *St. Matilda* Queen of *England* (who was afterwards King of *Scotland*) took her to Wife, by whom he had a Son *Simon*. But Fortune and the Favours of Kings varying, sometimes the *Scots* and sometimes the *Saint Lizes*, have severally enjoyed this Honour; till the *Scots* raising Wars, lost that Dignity (and a very large Patrimony) in *England*. Long time after, *Edward* the III made *William Clinton* Earl of *Huntingdon*. In his place, *Guiscard* of *Angoulesme* was Substituted by *Richard* the Second. And he dying, *John Holland*: Who was succeeded by *John* and *Henry* his Sons, who were each of them also Dukes of *Exeter*. And this is that *Henry* Duke of *Exeter*, whom *Phillip de Comines*, attests he saw bare-foot, and begging in the Low Countries! After him *Tho. Grey* Marquess of *Dorset*, and *William Herbert* Earl of *Pembroke* injoy'd this Title. Finally King *Henry* the VIII. conferr'd this Honour upon *George Hastings*, who was succeeded by his Son *Francis*, and he by his Son *Henry*; *George* his Brother succeeded him,



him, and was succeeded by *Henry* his Grandson, who had for his Son and Successor *Ferdinand* Father of *Theophilus* the present Earl of *Huntingdon*.

There are in this Little County, 78 Parishes, and it sends to Parliament 4 Members.

County 2.  
Borough of *Huntingdon* 2.

*The*

*The Value of Ecclesiastical Benefices in the  
County of Huntingdon.*

*Huntington Deanary.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<b>R</b> ector of All-Saints, within } the Town of Huntingdon }	6	11	9
<i>r.</i> of <i>St.</i> John Baptist of the same	6	1	6
<i>r.</i> of <i>St.</i> Benedict of the same	4	5	1
<i>v.</i> of the blessed Virgin Mary same	5	15	2

*Leightonstone Deanary.*

<i>v.</i> Of Leighton Bromeswold	7	0	0
<i>v.</i> of Spalwick with Easton, and } Barham }	12	0	8
<i>r.</i> of Hamerton	13	15	4
<i>v.</i> of Brampton	8	1	4
<i>r.</i> of Woolley	9	9	0
<i>v.</i> of Winwick	7	6	10
<i>v.</i> of Great Gidding	8	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Little Gidding	7	6	4
<i>r.</i> of Steple Gidding	8	17	9
<i>r.</i> of Buckworth	21	5	2
<i>r.</i> of Cobington	10	1	7
<i>r.</i> of Keviston	29	5	0
<i>r.</i> of Molesworth	11	10	8
<i>r.</i> of Brington, Bithorn, with } Old Weston }	34	3	5
<i>r.</i> of Thurning	11	4	2
<i>r.</i> of Copping with Upton	18	13	0
<i>v.</i> of Aucumbury	8	6	1
<i>r.</i> of Catworth	17	16	10
<i>r.</i> of Grasham	16	14	4
<i>r.</i> of Ellington	22	0	0
<i>r.</i> of Swinshed	12	13	6
<i>v.</i> of Buckden	8	0	0

*Deanary*

*Deanary of St. Neot.*

*l. s. d.*

<i>v. of great Paxton</i>	16	2	11
<i>r. of Hemmingford Abbot</i>	26	13	4
<i>v. of Hemmingford Gray</i>	9	16	10
<i>v. of Godmanchester</i>	17	0	40b.
<i>v. of Fenystanten</i>	11	11	4
<i>v. of Great Stouton</i>	20	0	0
<i>v. of Dedington</i>	7	4	8
<i>v. of Weresley</i>	8	16	6
<i>v. of Great-Gransden</i>	5	7	2
<i>r. of Offord-Cluney</i>	19	1	9
<i>r. of Offord-Dacy</i>	15	2	7
<i>r. of Eynesbury</i>	32	3	8
<i>r. of Yelling</i>	14	10	4
<i>v. of Abbotsley</i>	8	17	0
<i>v. of Everton, with Tetworth</i>	6	13	8
<i>v. of Southoo</i>	14	2	2
<i>v. of St. Neot</i>	10	0	0

*Deanary of Yaxley.*

<i>v. of Yaxley</i>	11	0	0
<i>v. of Stanground and Farcet</i>	6	6	10
<i>r. of Bottelbridge</i>	8	6	10
<i>r. of Fletton</i>	9	3	8
<i>r. of Woodston</i>	7	11	4
<i>r. of Overton Waterville</i>	12	11	6
<i>r. of Overton Longevile</i>	12	6	6
<i>r. of Alwalton</i>	9	5	10
<i>r. of Haddon</i>	11	5	0
<i>r. of Morborn</i>	10	6	10
<i>r. of Chesterton</i>	17	3	2
<i>r. of Waternewton</i>	6	9	2
<i>r. of Stepingham</i>	7	13	6
<i>r. of Folksworth</i>	8	6	2
<i>r. of Stilton</i>	19	5	8
<i>r. of Caldcot</i>	7	3	6
<i>r. of Denton</i>	5	13	6
<i>r. of Conington</i>	11	6	8
<i>r. of Woodwalton</i>	10	19	11

H h

r. of



*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
r. of Sawtre-Moyri	8	15	6
r. of Glatton	21	8	10
r. of Aylton	23	9	2
r. of Sawtry-Bumvis	8	0	11

*Deanary of St. Ives.*

r. of Somersham, with Coln and Pidley, Members of the same	40	1	11
r. of Warboys	27	10	0
r. of Blontsham	32	16	0
v. of St. Ives	6	15	0
r. of Wistow	10	17	8
r. of Broughton	21	13	8
r. of Houghton, with Witton	34	17	8
v. of Great-Stewkley	6	14	2
v. of Herford	4	1	0
r. of Kings-Ripton	11	19	8
r. of Abbots-Ripton	21	7	4
r. of Little-Stewkley	13	13	0
r. of Halliwell, with Nedingworth	30	6	2

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